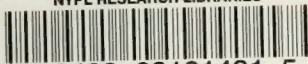


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HISTORY

—OF—

BUREAU COUNTY,

ILLINOIS.

X
✓

H. C. BRADSBY, EDITOR.

* * * here as elsewhere we must search out the causes after we have collected the facts. No matter if the facts be physical or moral, they all have their causes; there is a cause for ambition, for courage, for truth, as there is for digestion, for muscular movement, for animal heat. Vice and virtue are products, like vitriol and vinegar.

—— TAINÉ.

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PREFACE.



THE history of Bureau County, Illinois, after much toil and patient research, is now completed, and it is believed that no object of public importance or interest has been omitted, save where the most diligent efforts failed to secure reliable results.

The chief aim of this book is to give the facts and dates as we found them in the recollections of the few surviving early settlers, the private and public records in the County and State archives, the few private diaries, family Bibles and on the tombstones placed by the hands of affection over the final resting-places of the departed, in their chronological order. The legends and traditions have been carefully gone over, and no small part of the work has been in collating and verifying them, and in every case where fiction had found its way into the web or woof of the story, to retain the true and reject the false.

In some respects the reader may think, especially if he should be a stranger to the pioneers and their descendants, that at times there is a tediousness of detail, or even that some are unimportant, but a generation from now these very details will be the more highly prized the more full and complete they are.

In telling the story of the general county history we have combined and woven together the account as best we could, and in addition to the county's genealogy and chronology will be found that of the people, together with the biographies and lives of the living and the dead, that will some day be an invaluable prize in the hands of the future historian, as well as of interest and profit to the readers of to-day.

We believe the whole will be found clothed in a literary garb, and brightened with reflections, suggestions and philosophical deductions that will make it a store-house for the young and old, where they may find new and valuable ideas, and thus gain knowledge and pleasure that will repay them many times the original outlay for the book.

This work has cost us much labor and a large expenditure of money, and as the territory is but a single county, and, therefore, our patronage can be but limited, yet we have given here more than we promised, and we feel assured that all thoughtful and fair-minded people will recognize and appreciate the work and its permanent value.

There is a perceptibly constant increase in the interest in the history of the pioneers. This, of course, commenced in the original States of the Union, but is extending all over the West. In the New England States it is still far in advance of the Mississippi Valley. It may be true that these are richer historical grounds than the newer States can present, but it is not certain that, therefore, there are not great fields here for the real historian,

PREFACE.

because there is much in the man who writes the history of a people as to whether he finds and suitably points out, and fully works up the actual material that may lie within his possible reach.

In this work we have followed no beaten track in formulating the story, the subjects treated, or the manner of treatment, and some readers may conclude that to that extent we have marred what we have done, yet we have followed a general plan, and made prominent those special subjects that we have, after long study and reflection, conceived to be for the best in the end, even if not now.

And all we care to say in self defense is, that where the reader may fall upon chance paragraphs that do not meet his cordial approval, that in justice to the writer he withhold his judgments until he can fairly view and estimate the work as a whole—the story in all its lights and shadows.

H. C. BRADSBY.

DECEMBER, 1884.



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HISTORY OF BUREAU COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

I.

ILLINOIS has passed through its pioneer period of development, and from a raw state of savagery and wild waste to one of the foremost States in the Union—already the first State, indeed, in many of those standard articles of agriculture that are contributing so much to make the Upper Mississippi Valley the garden and granary of the world; a State but sixty-six years old (1818–1884) and already in the lead in the number of miles of operated railroads, as well as leading in many of the best agricultural products; the third State in the number of persons engaged in the various occupations of life; a greater population engaged in agriculture than any other State in the Union, and this industry extended during the past decade beyond anything before known in history; her mining and manufacturing industries lagging only behind her agricultural growth, and yet keeping pace well with perhaps any other similar sized community in the world. In all the elements of present wealth and future promise, the State, young as it is, bids well at no distant day to stand peerless and alone. And phenomenal as has been the growth of population and wealth, the increase bears the evidences that it is not sporadic, but regular

and permanent, and the limits of its future are too vast for present possible estimate.

Some measure of the mental and commercial activity of a people may be gained perhaps as well or better through the postoffice reports than from any other easily accessible source. The total postoffice expenditures for the State in 1882 in Illinois were second to that of the State of New York, although in population we are the fourth State in the Union. In illiterates—those ten years of age and over—Illinois is the fourteenth State. In newspapers, she stands next to New York; in the average daily attendance in the public schools, Illinois is the fourth State; in colleges she is second, leading New York by one. [Railroads, in mileage, Illinois by far exceeds any State in the Union, nearly doubling the mileage of New York.] But with a much smaller mileage, the railroads of Pennsylvania have larger annual earnings than the Illinois roads.

II.

The prosperity of a new State, especially when it is marked, is as a rule ephemeral. At first all industries flourish, but soon competition is felt, and the wave of prosperity is followed usually by a marked decadence of all these, or a relaxation of the active energies that seem to wait for the new growth of an increased demand that will come in time and revive trade and traffic to renewed energy

and effort. This general experience of new and rapidly growing communities has never come to Illinois. Flush times and hard times have come and gone here as well as elsewhere, but they were the same in their visits, and at the same time that they made their appearance all over the land. The permanency of her growth, and the solidity and glory of her marvelous greatness has consisted chiefly in her farmers—those whose prudent foresight discovered here a wealth of soil and climate unequaled in the world.

For more than a century after the discovery and first small settlements of what is now Illinois by Joliet, La Salle, and the Jesuits—Marquette and Hennepin—the feeble but daring little colonies were isolated in the heart of our great continent, and more remotely separated from the civilized world than could any people now be upon any portion of the globe; their growth was only the natural increase, as their isolation from mankind was almost complete. Religious enthusiasts, bearing aloft the cross of the church and the lilies of France, penetrated the wilderness and carried to the untutored savage the sublime message of "peace on earth and good will to man." And following in the long course of time these children of the church, came the "war-whoop that oft woke the sleep of the cradle," the massacres, the assassinations and the wars, and the last were the means in every instance of bringing here the first streams of immigrants, who were the base upon which has grown the present greatness of the State. It was the sons of Mars who were the fathers of our State builders. First, the war of 1776 and of 1812-15 brought the Virginians and Carolinians, and made them acquainted with Southern Illinois, and then the war of 1832 extended the acquaintance of the Northern and Southern States to the northern limits of Illinois; and the wonder-

ful stories of the beauties and natural wealth of the new country were told to their friends in their old homes, and thus again and again were the streams of immigrants started afresh. The first fruits of discovery and occupation were from the church; the final great results came of war and marching armies.

III.

The controlling, the supreme human forces upon this continent are the Anglo-Americans, the commanding and master-spirits among men. And it is their restless and wandering activities, and the fact that, except the Jew, they are the most cosmopolitan people in history, ancient and modern, that has been one of the distinguishing marks of this race, and has contributed much to maintain their matchless superiority. The earliest history of the Anglo-Saxon people presents them as pirates upon the high seas and roving and dauntless invaders and robbers upon land. And when they attached themselves to the soil in the British Isles, their roving habits and knowledge of the waters resulted in making them the greatest commercial people in the world, and to this fact is due much of those characteristics that to-day so distinguish them from all other people. They traded, trafficked and warred all over the known world, and in one way or another they came in contact with every variety of peoples, and thus, in the race of life, distanced all. They are a remarkable demonstration of the fact that man's best schoolmaster is his fellow-man, in his endless varieties; and that a people that attaches itself to the soil becomes stationary, as it were, and if not visited by those of different ideas, manners and bias of mind they are never a progressive people.

IV.

The early settlers upon our continent were

the Cavaliers and the Puritans—the latter locating in New England, and the former in the South; the Cavaliers just entering upon a career of refinement and luxurious indolence, and the Puritans emerging from the severe religious ordeals that had filled his blood with iron and had prepared him well for entering upon the race for thrift, energy, power and wealth. His sufferings had taught him the severest economy, and the people of the South were learning their lessons in indolent ease, while their New England brothers were practicing a rigid frugality and learning well the fact that money is a direct power that gratifies the ambition, and commands a certain respect that need not be despised. The Cavalier grew haughty and domineering, as was natural from the position of master and slave, and the Puritan despised these vain pretensions and soon learned to meddle in the affairs of his distant and slave-proud neighbors. And in the long-distant years ago were planted the seeds of the “irrepressible conflict” whose fat harvest was war.

The misfortune to both and the whole was that our country was so large that both had taken up their abodes in the distant portions of the land, and in time they nearly ceased to mingle and associate together in the every-day business and social affairs of life; and in the end the war was something of a necessity to bring the two extremes once more together, even if it was upon the field of blood; for amid the wrecks and woe and desolation, the dead, the wounded, the sick, the dying, the hospitals, the prisons, the flying skirmishes and the great red gaps of battle, the Northerner and the Southerner met, and here and there and everywhere was that “touch of human nature that makes all the world akin.” And of the many results flowing out from the war, this

one of making the people of the different sections better acquainted with each other can be contemplated by all with unmixed satisfaction.

In the exultation of victors (this admonition will never be needed by the vanquished) the North should not forget that a society cannot permanently prosper that is founded only on the pursuit of wealth, pleasure and power. A profound respect for liberty and justice are the first essentials to real national greatness and glory. Splendid cities, costly cathedrals, vast and numerous churches, many and magnificent schoolhouses, the colossal fortunes of millionaires, and immense factories and their many hundreds of employes, are not the absolutely necessary finger-boards pointing always to the greatest welfare and happiness of the people. The cottages vastly outnumber the palaces, as do the laborers far exceed the idle and the rich. The real people live in humble homes; their toil is the world's wealth; and their health, happiness, comforts and their education and content are the true measure of a nation's greatness and glory.

V.

“Genuine history,” says Taine, “is brought into existence only when the historian begins to unravel, across the lapse of time, the living man, toiling, impassioned, entrenched in his customs, with his voice and features, his gestures and dress, distinct and complete as he from whom we have just parted in the street.” A history of a people which has passed away is the effort to make the past the present; to revivify the dead and present every phase of actual life as it once existed, with all its bad and good, its blessings and its sufferings; the home life, the public highway, the street, the field, men and women privately, collectively, at work and at

play, socially and morally, as they once were here in the struggle for life. A picture most difficult, perhaps about impossible to draw. Hence, to approach this perfection in any respect, will make a valuable book, and one whose lessons will remain perpetually to the coming generations.

VI.

The people of a State, or any separate civil government of laws and police powers, must be considered in reference to their local laws and government, as well as estimated morally and socially, in order to fathom the causes when the facts are once understood. This is unquestionably the freest government established among men, and it may possibly have the "finest civil service on the planet," yet one fact is patent, namely: that it is already complex and is growing in these intricacies, and from this is and long has been coming some of that confusion among men's ideas of what are the true boundary lines where the people should cry out to the law-makers, "hands off here." We have a general government and laws, applicable to all the people of the country, then State laws and institutions that are local; then county, town and city governments, laws, police and courts; and the constant tendency is to increase these—enlarge their complexity, and the genius of our law-makers is exhausted in the scramble for new laws. From the earliest childhood, from ancient times, when civilization was emerging from darkness, all were taught to respect the law and to pray regularly for the rulers and law-makers. And to worship the flag and condone the crimes of those in power is the common measure of your neighbor's patriotism. A rather stupid judgment, truly, but the very best the average man of this age could be expected to form. The tendency of all this is to run to those

most glaring evils of all governments, over-legislation, and thus what was intended for a protection, may become the heaviest oppression. In so far as laws and governments are concerned, they are a necessary evil—something not needed by the good—their only purpose or excuse for existence being to restrain the bad, and to protect all from the evil, the ignorant and the perverse. The evils of overmuch law and government meddling in the affairs of men, affairs that every one should shape and control for himself, have been too little considered by the people, those who suffer as the result of their own ignorance. The world is full of men who think a vote will make them wise, virtuous, rich and happy, and when these mistaken men are clothed with the ballot, and find themselves far from complete happiness, they are very apt to turn their eyes ever toward some new law, some commission or new office, created to relieve them of all their woes. When all these panaceas have run the gamut of experience and dismal failures, he may then wail at the demagogues, and fairly bray in a mortar, this meek and ever patient long eared animal.

"The fault, dear Brutus, is in ourselves
And not in our stars that we are underlings."

The right of universal suffrage, in fact, all right of voting, implies and compels for the voter either the intelligence to select the proper representative to make and execute the laws, or he must abide the cruel consequences of the inevitable mistakes of ignorance. In your law-maker's hands are entrusted the great questions of not only your happiness, but of life and death itself. As new and strange as these propositions may seem to many readers, they are not new to those who think best about the great problems of life. They are open secrets, and which are yet so open that they ought not to remain

secrets to those who take upon themselves the awful responsibility of self-government, or of electing those who are to make and execute the laws, those men who undertake the vast and terrible responsibility of dealing with millions of human beings by measures which, if they do not conduce to their happiness, will increase their miseries and accelerate their deaths.

Speaking on this subject, and especially in reference to the plainest requirements that should be possessed by every law-maker, Herbert Spencer says: "There is first of all the undeniable truth, conspicuous and yet absolutely ignored, that there are no phenomena which a society presents but what have their origins in the phenomena of individual human life, which again have their roots in vital phenomena at large. And there is the inevitable implication that unless these vital phenomena, bodily and mentally, are chaotic in their relations (a supposition excluded by the very maintenance of life) the resulting phenomena can not be wholly chaotic; there must be some kind of order in the phenomena which grow out of them when associated human beings have to co-operate. Evidently, then, when one who has not studied such resulting phenomena of social order undertakes to regulate society he is pretty certain to work mischiefs.

"In the second place, apart from *a priori* reasoning, this conclusion should be forced on the legislator by comparisons of societies. It ought to be sufficiently manifest that, before meddling with the details of social organization, inquiry should be made whether social organization has a natural history; and that, to answer this inquiry, it would be well, setting out with the simplest societies, to see in what respects social structures agree. Such comparative sociology, pursued to a very small extent, shows a substantial uni-

formity of genesis. The habitual existence of chieftainship, and the establishment of chiefly authority by war; the rise everywhere of the medicine-man and priest; the presence of a cult having in all places the fundamental traits; the traces of division of labor, early displayed, which gradually become more marked, and the various complications—political, ecclesiastical, industrial, which arise as groups are compounded and recompounded by war—quickly prove to anyone who compares them that, apart from all their special differences, societies have general resemblances in their modes of origin and development. They present traits of structure showing that social organization has laws which override individual wills, and laws the disregard of which must be fraught with disaster.

"And then, in the third place, there is that mass of guiding information yielded by the records of law-making in our own country and in other countries, which still more obviously demands attention. Here and elsewhere attempts of multitudinous kinds made by kings and statesmen have failed to do the good intended and have worked unexpected evils. Century after century new measures like the old ones, and other measures akin in principle, have again disappointed hopes and again brought disaster. And yet it is thought neither by electors nor by those they elect that there is any need for systematic study of that legislation which in by-gone ages went on working the ill-being of the people when it tried to achieve their well-being. Surely there can be no fitness for legislative functions without wide knowledge of those legislative experiences which the past has bequeathed."

These are the thoughts of a philosopher, not a politician nor statesman: The conclusions of a great man, a man who refused

recently to accept a seat in the British Parliament because he could not waste his time in trying to benefit the people by giving them a government they were not yet ready to receive or appreciate.

VII.

A history of a people must, therefore, carefully consider the race, the epoch, and the climate and soil and their combined effects in elucidating the causes, after the facts have been collated. Where the period of time covered by the story is short—only a little more than a generation—as in the history of this county, the effects flowing out from these causes become shadowy and indistinct—more difficult to trace out and fix clearly to the view, in due ratio to the brevity of the period which comes within the purview of the writer.

These conceptions of history were unknown to our forefathers. They wrote of all men, looking always from the same stand-point, and from their abstract conceptions, exactly as though all men, of all ages, climes and surroundings, were exactly the same. Their conceptions and conclusions were abstract, and, like their philosophy, were metaphysical, and whence comes the fact that real history is a modern discovery: not wholly, but mostly so.

The fact is, the so-called lore of the classical ages are the works of those abstruse metaphysicians who fairly dazzled the world with their brilliant writings. The genius of these men was attractive and fascinating, and its power is evidenced well by the mastery it has wielded over men's minds for centuries; in fact, even to the present hour, we find its influence lingering about our oldest colleges, universities and schools. The wrong bent it gave the mind in many things has been one of the heavy burdens upon the de-

velopment and expansion of the human mind, and the diffusion and growth of knowledge. And the misfortune was that for centuries and centuries the schools of the world were organized and run upon theoretical and not scientific and practical ideas. And the amazing facts are now that we hear only of the classical and scientific schools, the former being generally regarded as the only proper standard of a high grade of education, and when we say a man is a classical scholar, all understand that to be the perfection of learning. And the best ideas of science in the schools is but miserable empiricism generally.

The steps in the advance of civilization—that long and painful contest between truth and ignorance—are thus indicated plainly to us, and in time they, too, will bear their fruits, and men will come to know that there is nothing so practical as real learning. Our forefathers called all scientific knowledge "common sense," and unconscious as they were of the fact, they were truly defining a term that means all real knowledge; although they may have labored under the common delusion, that there was hid away in some of the institutions of the world a wonderful Arcana of wisdom and the true knowledge, under the name of classical or scientific lore, and that "common sense" was only for common people, while the better article was reserved for the select few.

The eras of development of the human mind are, first, the age of brute force and cunning and the earliest formation of the family and tribal relations, for mutual protection from savage neighbors. And secondly there is the age of arts, that culminates in music, poetry, eloquence, painting and the elegant refinements of society, and the pleasures of wealth, luxuries, and the polished and courtly manners that are so beautiful to behold in

any people. The crown and culmination of the age of art, is in Jenny Lind, Raphael, Shakespeare and the orators and metaphysicians of Greece and Rome. And thirdly, the mind progressing still from this grand epoch, enters upon the age of inductive philosophy, the highest type of human perfection possible to reach—the age of discoveries, inventions and of true knowledge; the knowledge which betters the conditions of all men, making them healthier, happier and longer lived; dispelling pain of body and suffering of mind; awakening men from the long nightmare of superstitious fears and ignorant beliefs, driving from the walks of life the once successful and adored mendicant quacks, shams and imposters, who, for the long ages, so flourished fattened and battered upon the hard earnings of ignorance and folly, the curse of bigotry and the fatality of empiricism.

VIII.

The man who never had occasion in his life for the use of a thought above bread and bacon (and we would not deride such men, for with the great mass, these are the first and only real questions of their whole lives, and [to answer them well is their noblest mission]), we say, many such men are truly amazed when we have asked them for the story of their humble, but sincere and honest lives. And sometimes, like certain rich men who are vain of their ragged and dirty clothes, and who sneer at a clean man, they have gloried in telling us that we did not understand our own business nearly so well as they did, and they *knew* their own lives were too trifling to tell, and that it was a fraud to attempt to print them. Parading their own pride of ignorance, they give instantaneous judgments upon the philosophy of historical data, thus settling profound questions that have taxed for many years

some of the greatest minds that ever lived. Another will tell us that he is a "new comer" and is not a part, nor has he any interest in the history of the people, either of the past or present. Another will notify us that the history of a county can only be properly written by its living cotemporaries.

There is no blame to attach to these mistaken people, because history is more an account of men's errors than of their correct judgments—ignorance has largely predominated in the world, possibly it always will. We are not excessively concerned on this point, but content to contribute our humble mite to the story as it is, conscious of the fact that that history which fails to give an account of men's errors, as well as their sparse triumphs in behalf of truth, would be no history at all. The history of the insignificant, the ignorant, good and bad, the old and the young, in short, the majority, the mass, exactly as they were and are, is the real bulk and important part of the lesson. In the hands of the historian every grade and shade of human life and its conditions, from the idiot to Lord Bacon, are the materials from which he raises the structure, the imperishable records of a people. Do you suppose the birds that made their tracks in the plastic mud, which afterward hardened to stone and became locked in the bowels of the earth for centuries and for geological ages, were any more aware of the immense importance their rude records would be to us than the millions of men, who lived and died and whose chance fossil remains are being unearthed, and are enabling us now to write something of the story of prehistoric man and animals? The lowest and meanest worms have lived and made their imperishable records. Nothing escapes history. The name of Charles Augustus, or Nehemiah, or Praise-God-Barebones, will pass away and be soon forgotten;

it is an impalpable nothing, but the life, the bones and flesh, the blood and tissue are a solid something, which, amid ceaseless changes, will exist for ever. And it need not humiliate the said Charles to learn that this physical fact is equally true of the toad and the mosquito.

Hence, an accurate biography of every man, woman and child that now lives and has lived in the county would be the full and complete materials in the hands of the historian, by which he could write a history of unsurpassed value. To obtain these now is impossible, and we can only do the next best thing, namely, to procure as nearly as possible the life records of those from whom we may strike that average whose beautiful laws are certain and immutable, and which, when correctly interpreted, yield infallible truths.

IX.

A book to be read by the average man, in order to be appreciated or understood, must be addressed to his understanding, and it should steer successfully around his cherished prejudices of faith, and his distorted or total absence of all views on political economy. The successful book-makers, those who jump into sudden fame and reap the golden harvests, are those who catch the popular breeze and sail with it. They criticise nothing, and with devout hearts they bend the knee and bow the head at the shrine inscribed. "The voice of the people is the voice of God;" or that other and worse maxim, "The people are always right;" "The divine right of Kings," and "The majority are always right and the minority are always wrong"—these are some of the arrant follies that have held their places in men's minds persistently and almost perpetually. From the hustings, the rostrum, the sacred desk, the bench and bar, these fulminations are poured out, and

to question them is to have your own sanity suspected. "Might is right" is just as true as are any of the other time-worn maxims about the majorities—the people as a whole, or that other nonsense, that for all men to vote is the priceless boon of freedom—or "Universal suffrage assures the perfection of a good and free government—so long as you can vote you cannot be enslaved."

These maxims are the droolings of imbecility, and it is he who pours out upon this wicked nonsense his fulsome panegyrics of praise, who reaches best the public heart and pulse and reaps the golden harvests.

When the people act as a body upon any subject, there cannot be any action that is superior to the average man, and the chances are as one in a thousand that it will not be above this measure, but is nearly certain to be below it, for the reason that error is nearly always more active than intelligence. It is more self-asserting, more confident, and infinitely more satisfied with itself. The whole is admirably stated in formulating the terms which describe the contest between knowledge and ignorance. Knowledge is a saint, ignorance is a criminal. Hence, a people is moral or immoral, good or bad, virtuous or vicious, as the collective body is wise or ignorant. A high or low standard of sobriety, integrity or morality in a people is the exact measure of the knowledge it possesses. This, like the law of averages, may not be demonstrably true of the individual, but is unvarying of the people as a whole in its self-demonstrations.

So far as we can know, everything in all nature—the whole mental and physical world—is a growth, not in a single instance a miraculous bursting into the full bloom of existence. And that growth is governed by omnipotent laws. To know these laws and apply them to man, to the family, to society,

to the community, to the State, to the race, is the exalted work of the historian.

In a historical point of view, then, "The present is completing the past, and the past is explaining the present." And this becomes plain and its value incalculable in so far as we may from the records and data that come to our hands, be enabled to point out the laws of growth that have led us to where we now are.

CHAPTER II.

WHY HISTORY INTERESTS US—WHAT IS HISTORY?—LAWS OF DEVELOPMENT—THE SOIL AND ITS WONDERS—IMPORTANCE OF TEACHING IT TO ALL—NEEDS OF OUR PEOPLE—THE COMING PUBLIC SCHOOLS—LEARNED IGNORANCE SHOULD STOP NOW—EARLY ILLITERACY AND MODERN DEMOCRATIZATION COMPARED—WHO ARE THE REAL IMMORTALS—TRUE PHILOSOPHY AND KINDLY THOUGHT—TEACHING ERROR A CRIME—HOW TO EDUCATE—AN AGRICULTURAL PEOPLE SHOULD HAVE AN AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION—INSTANCES GIVEN—EDUCATION THE MOST PRACTICAL THING IN THE WORLD—GEOLOGICAL HISTORY, ITS IMMENSITY AND IMPORTANCE—THE ROCKS, SOIL AND CLIMATE—GEOLOGY OF BUREAU COUNTY—COAL-MEASURES—THE WONDERFUL STORIES OF THE PRAIRIES, ETC., ETC.

"Where once slow creeping glaciers passed
Resistless o'er a frozen waste,
Deep rooted in the virgin mould
The dower of centuries untold."

—JOHN H. BRYANT.

MAN'S nature is such that he is deeply concerned in the movements of those who have gone before him, and this interest intensifies the closer the strain of blood that binds him to the memories of those predecessors. If his earliest forefathers had their forerunners, even if they were of an unknown time and race, either savages or enlightened, who lived and struggled and died, passing away and leaving not a wrack behind, their term reaching beyond the gray dawn of earliest history, yet their dimmest marks and fossil remains are deeply interesting, and beckon us on in the eager hunt to unlock the

mystery that has so swallowed them up. Who were they? How did they live; what did they do; what did they know? Where were they from? How did they so completely pass away from the face of the earth? And when the inquiry comes down to the period of the immediate ancestors of the inquirer the interest intensifies, and the minutest, dry details become profoundly interesting. Were they wise or foolish, strong or weak, happy or wretched? And we re-create in the mind as well as we can the picture of their daily and hourly life, customs, habits, temperaments, their wisdom and follies, successes and failures.

The proper study of mankind is man. Here is the great fountain of valuable knowledge; and the "man" that is best studied, at least is the easiest and best to understand, are our immediate forefathers or predecessors. To know all about them is all you can learn of the human race that it is essential to know. To solve the complex problem cannot be done by a surface knowledge of all the races, but by a thorough comprehension of those about whom your every nature and impulse leads you along in the investigation.

Could the graduates of the schools be turned out with their diplomas, when these would mean that they knew the history of their own race, to a degree even approaching perfection, then indeed might we rest content in the possession of that great boon, the best educated people in the world; the word history being here used in that broad and true sense that means a mastery of the highest type of knowledge, the understanding of the mental and physical laws, and in contradistinction of those terms the annals, the chronology, the dates, the disconnected and often trifling incidents that were once considered history, such as the births of kings and princes, their deaths and pompous

burials, battles, famines, epidemics, great conflagrations or political revolutions. A true history of a people is a mastery of the laws of race and the laws of heredity, climate and soil, epoch, momentum—the understanding of the laws of mind-growth as well as those controlling the growth of the physical body, society, church, State and all the wonderful developments of a civilized people.

Everything is a growth— a development— a passing from the simple to the complex. Thus it commences with the legends, then the traditions, the chronicles, the annals, and last, the history: the bud, the seed, the tender sprout, the sapling, and the tree, which in the long years is drawing its sap and food from the deep soil and giving off its luscious fruit in the distant and glorious summer. The greatest always is the slowest and last to perfect itself. Hence, we say, the true conception of history is modern, and so far we have yet no complete history of any race or people, but the materials for the coming historian have been being gathered since the days of Herodotus. When the world is ready for this great man he will come, and in a single book he will confer upon mankind something incomparably superior to all that has ever yet come from the printing press.

Some geological ages ago preparations commenced to make this the fit abode for man. The oscillations of the earth's surface commenced, it is said by geologists, about the Huron region on this continent, forming there the first dry land, and this process proceeded slowly in a southwesterly direction until our hemisphere has grown and fashioned itself much as we have it now. The commencement of this continent-building was the yielding up, by the waters of the first pages in geological history. And what can be more interesting and instructive than these wonderful and unfailing records, when

brought under the trained eye of intelligence and made to reveal the startling story of their existence!

The soil is the Alma Mater—the nourishing mother, indeed—of all animate life in this world. Without it nothing—from it all that we possess. The wealth and joys, the hopes and ambitions, the beauties of nature and of art, the new mown hay, the maiden's blush, the love-lit eye, the floating Armada, the thundering train, the flaming forge and the flying spindle, the band of friendship, the sweet rippling laughter of childhood, all that we can conceive of utility or beauty, mentally or physically, are from the cold, dull soil upon which we tread. From here alone comes life and all its belongings.

The sun worshipers were not base in their adorable ideal—light and heat were the near approach to the sources of life, and yet it was only an aid to the soil; a laboratory dissolving and combining the elements of the air and rocks and creating the soil, the great fountain of all. The works of these sun worshipers are scattered over the face of the earth, furnishing us some of man's earliest records. None ever worshiped the soil. For it they had no just appreciation; its all-commanding value is yet little understood, and in the world's slow progress the soil and the slavish drudge—the lowest menial and the ignorant lout were about the only things that were a part and portion of the soil or identified with it in men's minds; and for ages agriculture and unwashed ignorance were regarded as much one and the same thing. In that first nation whose air was too pure for a slave to breathe, was inaugurated the long reign of a feudal system, where the laborer and the soil passed by the same title deed, and the allegiance and the lives of the serfs were bought and sold as the meanest of merchandise. While the soil has found no

worshippers and but few who cared to understand its value, it has proceeded in its beneficent works, showering its benefits upon all until it has lifted us from dull and dirty savages into the joys of the splendid civilization that now smiles upon mankind.

Why should we teach our children to understand the stupid dirt beneath their feet? Build schoolhouses and teach them metaphysics—the involved and abstruse speculations and problems that dazzle and bewilder the mind; make them classical scholars and take them far away from the dirt that flies as dust, sticks to your clothes as mud, and is only vile and nasty. And thus a vital error has gone on and on, and is still wielding its power for evil throughout the world.

The soil comes of the rocks, and except in the instances of drift, its component parts may be instantly identified with the subjacent rocks, and in the drift sections, as is nearly all the surface of Illinois, the underlying rocks are always the index to the surface qualities. To the intelligent eye that examines the stratified rocks of a country it is plain enough what elements of plant food it contains, and what particular vegetation it will best produce.

Our people are agricultural in their pursuits. The Mississippi Valley will be the storehouse and granary of the world. It can always say to hungry man, "In thy Father's house is enough and to spare." With its wholesome and generous products, it will freight the ships whose sails will fleck every sea. Teach the people to read the secrets of the soil, and give them cheap transportation and the unobstructed and free markets of the world, and then, indeed, will come that boundless wealth which nurtures those master spirits among men who shape and fix the proud destiny of civilization.

It has never occurred, it seems, to the

school men, that the public schools should be organized and operated in reference to locality or the peculiar controlling interests of the people; that certain portions of the world will produce different industries, and different occupations for the people; that one place is for mining, another for certain manufactories, and another for agriculture, and of this last we have an endless variety of products. One portion of our country produces mostly rice, another cranberries, another sugar, another tobacco, and often a single variety of the many kinds of this product, another cotton; and then we have here, in the Upper Mississippi Valley, that wonderful garden for the production of that great variety in abundance, including nearly everything except those articles named above. And to this is added the raising of stock, which nearly equals the immense values of the immediate soil products.

The coming school teacher will see to it that the bent of the schools are directed to best preparing the rising generation for the successful struggle of life by educating them for their life surroundings. There is nothing so practical in life as knowledge, and the best knowledge is that which betters men's lives. A common affliction all over the world is "learned ignorance," and a people may suffer more from this evil than from those illiterates whose columns of per cents figure in our census reports. There can be no census taken of "learned ignorance," and hence its prevalence in a people may not be easily detected, and its inflictions difficult to measure. The shrewd observer may pick them out by their loud advocacy of, and unflinching faith in all the many errors that were instilled into them in their own school education. They believe wisdom is born as you first enter the school room, and is full grown and perfected when you leave its doors with

a diploma: that knowledge is in the text books, and that the professor who knows all these must be the greatest man in the world. It is this "learned ignorance" that measures the people of a community by the school-houses, the number of teachers and the graduates they turn out, and the absence of illiterates among them. These are grievous errors, and they are most apt to pass from father to son, and thus become fixed as axiomatic truths.

It is the home influence, the laws of heredity, the environment of life, the age, the momentum and public sentiment that are man's architect and controlling influences. And the artificial, unphilosophical, empirical contrivances of the world's reformers and Utopia builders, are as the feather in the balance against the mountain in shaping men's destiny.

The schools upon which the present system is based, were founded seventeen hundred years ago, for the sole purpose of educating young men for the priesthood—to teach them how to teach morality—possibly how to proselyte. The study of the catechism and the Lives of the Saints were the whole of the curriculum. They were a mere addenda to the Catholic Church, and committing to memory constituted the entire process of the school room. They were Catholic schools, and in the course of the world's revolutions came the Lutheran, the Methodist, the Baptist, and the innumerable other schools as the sects multiplied, all enlarging the scope of their work, until they came to be the teachers of all classes of men. They wrangled and struggled and spread, keeping even pace with the growth and power of their respective sects, until sincere and good men were led to believe that knowledge and doxy were synonymous terms. Nothing has, perhaps, filled its mission better than the theo-

logical schools—Jew or Gentile. Their existence in the organization of society was probably an imperative necessity. But Jewish education to teach the child knowledge (understanding the mental and physical laws) is a companion piece to that startling cry that runs over the land about every time the tax-gatherer comes around, that the public schools are "Godless schools." Education, we are told, is furnishing the mind mental food, as we give the physical body bread and meat. If Knowledge is a hard-shell Baptist, then why do we not hear of the Godless saw-mills, fish ponds, pig pens or cattle ranches?

The original idea of the school was to propagate morality. And the way men in that age thought, they were justified in the belief that if you cultivated the moral, the intellectual would take care of itself. Many able and good men think so now; possibly a large majority of mankind. And the roaring demagogue will tell you that the majority, especially the large majority, cannot be in error.

The truth is, a nation, people or race are good or bad, moral or immoral, honest or thievish, drunken or sober, pure or vile, noble or ignoble, exactly as they are removed from the thrall of ignorance. Give people knowledge, and you give them, in exact proportion to the amount thereof, pure morality, virtue, health, and all that ennobles and makes them great and good. This alone is the great teacher and reformer. Ignorance is a thief, robber and murderer, and it is but idiocy that gabbles about the "bliss of ignorance." It is the monster criminal, and pity it all we may, its horrid possession of men, its grim and fatal clutch, can only be loosened by real knowledge, and not by "learned ignorance" nor sham reformers. Ignorance is the majority enthroned, levying blackmail and war, making laws and ruling empires, sowing

death and despair, and scattering its wrecks along the shores of the stream of time.

The trend of the average mind of this age is to education, to better its thoughts, to gain knowledge, and to this achievement it puts forth its best efforts. If it is given "learned ignorance" for the genuine article, it cannot be blamed for taking the poison in the faith that it is healthful food.

Again, no one truth is the whole truth about even the simplest act or thing in life. To make a fire in the cook-stove, feed a pig or raise a hill of corn requires, in order to do either properly, to understand many of the physical laws applicable to each case. To rush at the doing of either with the mastery of only a single truth that will come in play, is to open a Pandora's box of disappointments, failures, evils. If this is true of the simplest acts of life, how much greater self-afflicted evils are going to come to us when we move in the great and complex affairs of life, our education, our political economy, our religion—in short, the individual and society life itself. Here come into play the innumerable and the great physical and mental laws—omnipotence itself—that must be at least partially understood and obeyed in order to live at all. It is this jumping at judgments that are founded upon one or two truths concerning little and great affairs that brings the shams and frauds, the bigots and fanatics, the general demoralization and the "learned ignorance" that so retards the spread of knowledge among men, and thus beats back the cause of progress, and kills the brightest hopes that send their sunshine across life's pathway.

II.

The very earliest settlers in Illinois had neither schools, churches, doctors, preachers nor lawyers. A good dog and a trusty rifle

were then a greater necessity than any of these, and there was as little demand for the luxurious pleasures of modern people as there was for the evils that accompany the increase of societies, and the denser population of these days. Being without schools, etc., they were also without penitentiaries or police officers.

Gov. Reynolds came to Illinois in the year 1800; born in the old commonwealth of Pennsylvania. After he had lived here fifty-five years, he wrote down his recollections in his "Pioneer History of Illinois," of the people he found here when he came. He says, they were removed from the corruption of large cities, and enjoyed an isolated position in the vast interior of North America. He thinks that a century before 1800, they had solved for themselves the problem that neither wealth nor splendid possessions, nor an extraordinary degree of ambition, nor energy, ever made a people happy. They resided more than 1,000 miles from the older colonies; they were strangers to wealth or pinching poverty, but they possessed content and real Christian virtues of head and heart, and were consequently happy. Their ambition did not urge them to more than an humble and competent support, and their wants were few and simple. They did not strive to hoard wealth, they seldom drank to excess, and he pronounces them a "virtuous, contented and happy people."

This is the testimony of a man who tells what he saw, and he knew well the people of whom he is speaking. There are none living now who were here when Reynolds came, to tell their recollections of the people, and excepting what he tells us about them, we are ignorant, save faint traditions, shadowy tales reciting the story of

"Where nothing dwelt but beasts of prey,
Or men as fierce and wild as they."

Accepting the "old Ranger's" account of the people as literally true, we find they had no schoolhouses, and they were illiterate as a rule, and he who confounds the terms illiteracy and ignorance, would say they were, of course, very ignorant. Yet the truth is, among the early settlers of Illinois, history will forever preserve the fact that there were even then men here who, were they living now in the prime of their manhood, would take rank with the foremost men of the age. In the way of superstitious dreads and beliefs they were more ignorant than we are now—that is, than some of us. But remember, the whole world then believed in witches, and goblins, spooks and spells. Hideous apparitions then confronted men in every turn of life, projecting their ghastly presence into every family circle, between husband and wife, parent and child, and often crushing all the highest and holiest human impulses and passions.

The revolutions of the earth have, in the distant past, brought their long periods of the same faith and beliefs among the nations. Beliefs and moral codes that were enforced by eloquence, by pious frenzy, by the sword, the flame and faggot, by the gibbet and the headsman's ax and by those great and cruel wars that converted this bright and beautiful world into a blackened and desolate waste, and sincere men became moral monsters, who converted the fireside into a penal colony, punishing the flesh until death was a welcome refuge, and torturing frightened imaginations with the pictures of a literal hell of fire and brimstone, until poor men and women and even children could only escape by suicide—that mad plunge into the inconceivable horrors of the damned. Time when, not only society, but all civilized nations, believed substantially the same beliefs, and hunted down heretics and killed them; when

State and church were one and the same thing. The State was supreme over body and mind, and legislated for body and soul, and glutted itself with persecutions and slaughters. It enacted that the literature and philosophy of the world was contained in the "Lives of the Saints," of which the pious and good had gathered many great libraries of hundreds of thousands of volumes.

Here then are the two extremes—the earliest pioneers without State or church—the old world with little or nothing else but church and State. The latter went daft and dried up the fountains of the human heart, and made the world desolate and sterile; the first wresting the desert wilderness from the savage and the wild beasts, and literally making the solitude bloom, and bear the immortal fruit of glorious deeds. These Stateless, schoolless, churchless, illiterate people blazed the way and prepared the ground for the coming of the school teacher and the church, the lawyer and the hospitals, the insane asylums and the penitentiaries, the lessons of life and the hangman's rope, the saloons and the gambler, the broken-hearted wife and the bloated sot, the sob of innocence betrayed, and the leering human goats as they wag their scut and caper upon their mountain of offense, the millionaire and the tramp, and the other perhaps inevitable evils that mar and check the joys and blessings of larger and older societies. In the slow growth of our common pests, intertwining their roots and branches with the beautiful and the good, most fortunately there can be found the gleams of sun-light from those who came and asked questions, who dared to investigate and "drag up drowned truths by the locks." In the long "night of storm and darkness" these were the beacon lights shining out upon the troubled waters.

After the brave and illiterate pioneer

awoke the resting echo, and had fought out the long battle with the beasts and the savage, there came together here from the ends of the world the various degrees of life and social rank that now offer to the State historian the busiest, most extended and varied subjects for an enduring literary work—a story that of itself is an epic poem: their present struggles, their vast schemes of empire, their growing wealth, their grand successes, their short-comings and great failures—the swing of the pendulum in the vast clock of God, ticking off the centuries and geological ages. The sweeps onward and upward, the retreats and revulsions backward, the sublime march of the human race, the travail of the ages, the revolutions, wars, beliefs and bloody reforms and revivals—things that seem to retard, but really are the demonstration of the progress of man; all is but the creation, molding and building up of that philosophy that reaches out to the great mass of mankind, and results in that culture and experience which deepens and strengthens the common-sense of the people, rectifies judgments, improves morals, encourages independence and dissipates superstitions. In this prolonged human tragedy of the ages—this apparent chaos of ignorance and riot of bigotry and all shades of persecution—there have been born at certain undeviating periods, the great thoughts of the world's few thinkers, giving us the truth, which grows and widens forever, for it alone is immortal, and in time it yields us a philosophy that worships the beautiful only in the useful, and the religious only in the true: a philosophy that is the opposite and contradiction of sentiment as opposed to sense; that requires a rational personal independence of thought on all subjects, whether secular or sacred, and that equally rejects an error, whether it is fresh and novel, or glo-

riously gilded by antiquity—a philosophy that yields no homage to a thing because it is a mystery, and accepts no ghostly authority administered by men, and the root of which lies in a florid mysticism. There is now a perceptible intellectual activity that marks the present age, and that is beginning to pervade all classes, asking questions, seeking causes. It is practical, not theoretical, and its chief aim is to improve the arts and industries, to explore and remedy evils, and to make life every way better worth living. Its types are the electric light, the telephone, better ships and railways, draining the lands and cleaner habits and better houses, healthier food and wiser institutions for the sick, destitute and insane. And scored upon its victorious banners is that one supreme boon of lengthening the average life of a generation ten years. Let the mind dwell a moment upon this magnificent miracle, and then call these men, these practical philosophers, what you please, but tell us what coronet is fit to bind their brows, save that of the divine halo itself. They taught mankind the sublime truth that God intends us to mind things near us, and that because knowledge is obtainable, it is our duty to obtain it, and that the best morality or religion is that which abolishes suffering and makes men and women wiser, healthier and better; that the disputes of the schoolmen and the sectarians are to be regarded as a jargon of the past, and to listen to them is time wasted; nothing is worth studying, but what can be understood, or at least sufficiently understood to be usefully applied.

This is a kindly, tolerant, courageous thought, free from the disfigurement of bigotry and prejudice. It alone, and only it, brings the perceptible advancement in the school, the press and the pulpit and everywhere. It is irresistible, and its inflowing

tide is sun-lit with hope, like the blue Egean, when the poet spoke of "the multitudinous laughter of the sea waves."

The labors and sufferings of these men, who gave the average man the new lease of ten years of life, were long, patient and immeasurable, and their innocent and heroic blood has stained the stream of time from its source to the present hour. They worked out their inventions and discoveries, offered them to the world, and were led to the rack or became hiding fugitives from the inappeasable wrath of mankind. The brutal mob tore assunder their quivering limbs, threw their flesh to the dogs often, and then complacently erected those monumental piles to ignorance and baseness that pierced the heavens and disfigured the face of the earth.

Such was the long and unequal fight between ignorance and knowledge, and that is now going on, not with the bloody ferocity that characterized the ancient type of ignorance, but with equal determination and more cunning in its attacks, and more stealth in its assassinations. It can be conquered only by its extermination.

To look at the world in these travails—to reflect how pure and stainless is truth, how it seeks modest seclusion and eludes notoriety, how weak it seems when assailed by the countless majorities, by panoplied ignorance, brute force and the wild fanatic and the relentless bigots, is to despair and conclude the creation itself is but a hideous nightmare. Yet looking down the long centuries, averaging the conditions of the people of the separated centuries, and then indeed do her white robed victories assume the proportions of the marvelous. In return for the persecutions and frightful deaths and tortures that were lying in wait upon every foot of the pathway of these children of thought, they have given us the sunlight of the gilded civ-

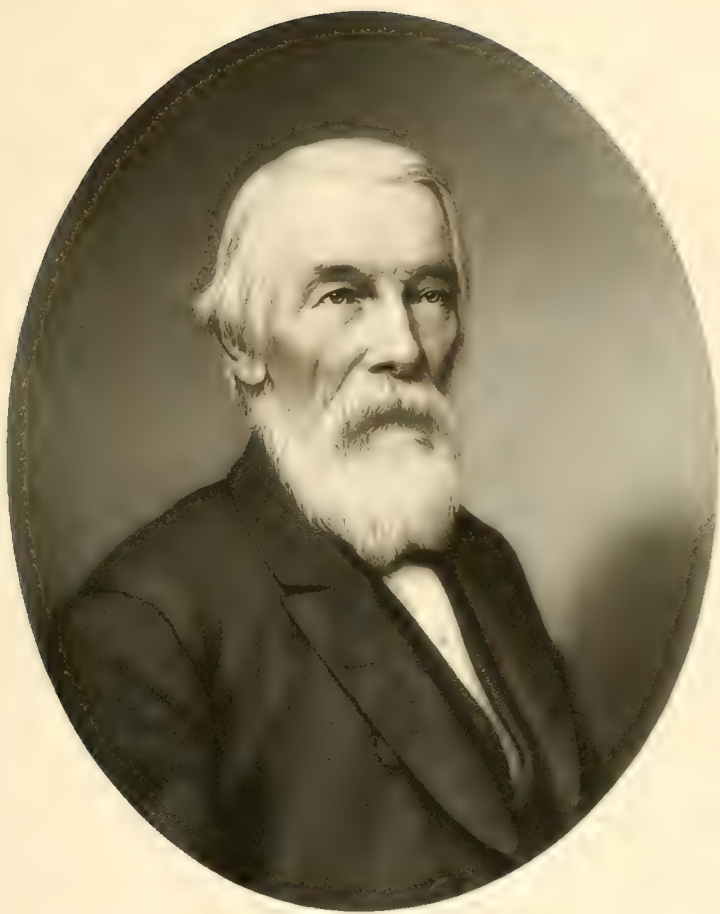
ilization we now enjoy. "Return good for evil," saith the command of heaven; but here is more, for it is the freedom and joys, and noble hopes and pleasures that endure forever. It is the exaltation and purification of life itself far beyond the comprehension of the ignorant receivers of the heaven-sent boon. And above all, be it said in behalf of these great benefactors, no lash was ever raised, no law was ever enacted, no pain ever inflicted, no schoolhouse was ever built, no policeman ever starved, no judge was ever ermined, no sword was ever drawn, no diploma was ever granted, no tax was ever gathered, no contribution ever collected, and no mistake or crimes ever committed; but in pain and persecutions, in outlawry and poverty, in the cold garret and the hiding caves, they thought, invented and discovered, and their works are strong and great enough to lift up mankind, and bear aloft the freedom and glories of this great age.

Immortals! You lived and died in obscurity, but few of your names known to men, yet we say, *great immortals!* and bow the head in profound reverence and respect.

III.

If it is once conceded that all real education is wholly practical—the most practical thing in life—then is it not self-evident that the schools of every people should be upon a system adapted to their leading and special wants—the habitat of that people? Then, is not this further proposition true, namely, that the only way that real knowledge is diffused, placed in the hands of the average man in such a way that it may be of any intrinsic value to him, is to make it always experimental knowledge—through some of the five senses or all of them?

Is it not a mistake bordering upon a high crime to teach the child error of any kind?



John A. Bryant,

How few grown people there are in the world who have not by experience, often sad and bitter, had to unlearn the lessons instilled into them, the errors that they once accepted as truths, either in the nursery or school room? The average graduate even from our best modern institutions can count off these experiences in life by the score. He came from his Alma Mater stuffed with errors, and his future life was a success or failure just in proportion as he was successful in putting aside this costly ignorance. This is not saying that he got nothing at school of utility; but it is saying, that with the good, if any, he had to swallow the poison measured out by ignorance with the best intentions. He must learn to unlearn after he leaves school, and often this is the big end of his real education. At school he is set to delving among the classics, cultivating a taste for the abstruse and involved speculations of metaphysicians, and he sits in admiration at the feet of the inductive philosophers, contemplating the glories of their ethereal castles and the glittering splendors of their florid rhetoric. And weighted down with these tinkling cymbals, he enters the busy, practical world a "very learned man," who is certain to be ingloriously unhorsed every time he comes in conflict with "horse sense," as the slang puts it, when it chooses to describe one of more knowledge than education. Because the "very learned" may be without much knowledge, and the man who never entered a university or college may have a vast store-house of knowledge. Neither of these are always true by any means, but the first should never be true, and would not if the schools were founded upon the best system.

How to best educate the rising generation, how to improve our schools, is the prime subject of importance to every one. And it is the duty of each who can to point out errors

and to suggest improvements; not to take everything for granted that is claimed by its friends, and not to rest satisfied that a thing cannot be mended simply because of its antiquity. The aged think everything was incomparably better when they were young than it is now, and old and young think in some indefinite way that the ancient in everything was the best. The Free Mason can pay no higher eulogy to his order than to add to its name "ancient." The lawyer believes that in the black-letter of the law alone is the garnered wisdom of the fathers; and poets sing the glories of the mythical golden age. And all are more or less influenced to strive continuously to get things again back into the ancient, beaten paths, believing the follies they detect are the result of the unfortunate departure from the wisdom of the fathers. And so we may trace the influence and authority of the ancient throughout every institution and all the phases of society. Reference is made to this general peculiarity of the public bias in order to somewhat prepare the reader for a brief consideration of what is to immediately follow, and which is the leading idea to which the foregoing is all intended to point.

IV.

Illinois being peculiarly the home of an agricultural people, and this particular county being the very heart of the rich garden—possessing already a large population and rich and intelligent enough for as good and extensive public and private society and educational institutions as any rich and cultured commonwealth, the people are ready for all practical improvements that may be properly presented to them. What is their chief educational interest then? Clearly, it is the diffusion among the rising generations of a better and more general knowledge of the economical geology of this section of country.

To be taught the effects of their soil and climate; where so much wealth is created as there is every year in this county—there is no estimating the money value of this knowledge. Let us illustrate: There is a county in southern Illinois that is splendidly adapted for raising apples. About forty years ago a man located there and started this industry, putting out extensive orchards and supplying the people with trees, and soon the orchards became numerous. The man had learned the business in a different part of the country, and supposed the best growing varieties where he formerly lived were the best in the new locality. Just now the fruit growers have learned that he was wholly mistaken. The result here is a generation whose energies were misdirected, and whose losses can hardly be estimated—a severe penalty for the want of that knowledge of soil and climate that the improved schools will some day impart. In the instance given, this knowledge by this single individual would have been worth more to the people than all they have paid for school purposes in fifty years.

Another large section may be found where for fifty years the people have been building houses, and yet the intelligent traveler cannot find a house containing the architectural beauty and conveniences of even the average better houses of some other localities. Upon looking into this strange fact it will be found that from the first the leading so-called architect and builder who did the first and for years the large part of house building knew little or nothing of modern improvements; was an ignorant stickler for the ancient, and he clung to the obsolete.

Another county may be found in the Mississippi Valley where the tax books show more dogs than sheep. And the astounding part of the facts are that it is, or would be if it had the chance, the natural home of the

sheep—where they can be raised to the best advantage and with the greatest profit. But the sovereigns in the exercise of their divine privileges run to dogs. One distinguished citizen's name on the tax books was charged with \$8 dog tax, and 50 cents for all other property. The barbarous instinct that breeds these wretched cur dogs and revels in their possession, costs that particular county nearly a million dollars a year, and has for the past seventy-five years.

The spot most celebrated for the production of fine horses, especially the fleet-footed coursers, is the Blue Grass region in Kentucky. The horse-breeders have made money and fame, and many years ago they commenced an intelligent study of their locality and its especial adaptations. The constituent elements of soil, water, grasses, and an understanding of the peculiar blue limestone rock that is found in all this region, was scientifically investigated. To get the particular strain of horses adapted to their favored locality they turned their scientific attention to the study of the horse by long observation and intelligent experiments. They hunted out effects, and then sought for the causes, and here, as everywhere in the world, practical knowledge of their surroundings has paid immensely. This part of their real education was with reference to their surroundings, to the immediate sources of their wealth, to their section of country, their home. Almost any work on the Kentucky horse will explain the difference in texture of the bone of one of their thorough-bred horses, or how much finer it is in texture than the common horse of other localities; that the bone is much heavier to the square inch, and comparatively approaches in fineness, compactness and strength to ivory. In a similar way the entire animal has been studied, and the results are known throughout the world.

V.

We have no hesitation in affirming that the school children could be much more easily taught the elementary principles of the economical geology of this portion of the valley so as to comprehend them tolerably well, than they can be taught to grasp the understanding of the English grammar, or the majority of things now taught in the public schools. A competent teacher rambling about the hills and streams and highways with his pupils would at once see that he is in a practical way giving the young and naturally inquisitive mind the very food its hungry nature eagerly craved. If he was competent to really teach he would at once see before him a method of giving to his school information and some real knowledge that never could come in the lesson tasks of the school room, that mental stupefying routine process of *committing to memory*. They would learn geology exactly as a boy learns to be a carpenter or blacksmith, assisting in the work; and this education, in the free air and sunlight, would be holiday playing with the keen zest of innocent childhood. There is no recitation here, no task, no stupid committing to memory, to be forgotten next week or next year, or at least very soon after leaving school. But there is gaining insight into some of the physical laws by the young mind, real knowledge, none of which will or can ever be forgotten. This is the difference between information and knowledge.

The geological history of a country determines its agricultural capacity, as well as the amount and kind of population it will eventually contain. It carries us back to a period when the material of which the earth is composed existed in a state of fusion, so intense that the solid elements we now see were in a gaseous state, and the process of cooling

eventually formed the rocks, the base on which the thin earth's crust rests; rocks formed by the cooling of molten mineral matter as they are now formed by matter thrown out by existing volcanoes. These changes have been going on through countless ages, or better, through geological periods, immeasurable cycles, that tell us of the eternity of the past as well as the eternity of the future; the story of ceaseless changes, and that nothing is ever annihilated. A chemist may resolve a grain of sand into its original elements, but it still exists in another form. Life and death are but a part of the ceaseless changes in everything, a mere mode of motion, a great law of matter, working like the law of gravitation. All natural forces are manifested by motion. Each mineral assumes its peculiar crystallization with perfect certainty. This may be regarded, so far as we can investigate, as nature's first beginnings of organic creation, the first result of that great law that culminated in the highest forms of life.

Millions and billions of years have passed since the first organic life appeared in this world, and since the highest type of life—man—came, there are indubitable evidences that millions of years have again passed away. We are taught this by the incontestable records of geological history.

The system of rocks is, first, the igneous rocks or formations, then the stratified rocks, originally made of a sediment deposited in the bottom of the ocean. Sometimes the stratified rocks have been subjected to the action of heat and their condition thus changed into what are called metamorphic rocks. Thus sandstone is converted into quartz rock or quartzite, limestone into crystalline marble, etc. This process usually obliterates all traces of the fossils that are to be found in stratified rocks, and makes it often impossi-

ble to determine the relative age of the metamorphic rocks.

These are the three distinct classes of rocks which enter into the formation of the earth's surface; the simplest distinctions, which any child can learn as readily as its alphabet, and that contain the most interesting story in the universe, and are a great storehouse of knowledge.

The manner in which the stratified rocks are formed, the successive beds accumulating in regular order, one above another, represent distinct periods in the chronological history of the earth, and in these enduring leaves of history are found the fossils of the animals and plants that existed during the period of their formation. Thus the geological chronology of the earth is not only its correct history, but the only possible history of the various creation of plants and animals. And from the earliest corals of the primeval ocean down through all succeeding periods to the present time, there is the evidence that cannot be questioned, that in all animate life, as in the mineral and its various crystallizations, the same general plan or law in the formation of the four great sub-kingdoms of existing animals, played its resistless forces.

Some of the stratified rocks, especially the limestone, are composed almost wholly of the calcareous habitations and bony skeletons of the marine animals that lived in the ocean during the time these were in process of formation, with barely enough mineral matter to hold the materials together in a cemented mass. A similar process is going on now under the water, and thus making the imperishable records for those to read who may, many millions of years from now, come after us. The links in this long chain of geological history are joined together by the unerring characteristics of a common origin, that weaves them into a complete chain of organic

existence—the astounding story from protozoa to man—the complete result of creative energy, that has worked forever and will never stop.

As is said elsewhere, nearly the entire surface of Illinois is drift, loess and alluvial deposits; reddish-brown clay forming the subsoil through this county, except beds of clean gravel that are found in certain localities; loess being found along the streams, as it is a recent deposit of fresh water. A large portion of the drift came from a distance by the waters and glaciers, those crystal ships that once moved over Illinois, bearing their rich cargoes of food-plant and spreading them about for our enrichment. No sailors walked their glittering decks, no pilots directed their course or took their reckonings. It was nature's free and untrammelled commerce, carrying its boundless wealth to the oncoming generations.

Soils are composed mainly of mineral matter in a finely comminuted condition, to which is added the vegetable and animal matter accumulated on the surface. If there are no superficial deposits then the soil is formed by the decomposition of the rocks. If the rock is sandstone it will form a light sandy soil; if a clay, shale or argillaceous rock, a heavy clay soil will be the result, and if a limestone a calcareous soil.

In the drift deposits will be found no valuable deposits of mineral wealth. It was ignorance of this fact that so often allured some of the early settlers of the country into patient and expensive hunts for silver and lead mines. Their education on the subject of soils was so imperfect that they could not see that the lead-producing regions of north-western Illinois and portions of Wisconsin and Iowa, were in the driftless region.

The Government surveys pronounce this the most interesting portion of Illinois. Its

present and prospective resources, salubrity of climate and beauty of location are not surpassed in the world.

The general configuration of the face of the county, its groves, streams, soil and general characteristics, have been the delight and admiration of all beholders. The fertile, rolling prairies, the timber skirting the streams, and the magnificent natural groves, standing like islands over the rich expanse of prairie. The streams wind in long and graceful curves; the soil is deep, rich, warm and light. The staple products of this rich region, corn, grasses, fruits and potatoes, grow in boundless luxuriance.

Green River enters the county about twelve miles from its northwest corner, flows south with crooked windings through Greenfield Township, and then turns westward through the north part of Gold to the west county line, cutting off from the corner of the county Fairfield and parts of the two townships above named. In these two townships are the Green River swamp lands. Big Bureau Creek comes in from Lee County, near the northeast corner of Bureau. It flows in a general southwest direction to a point a short distance west of the city of Princeton; from thence it takes a south course for ten miles, and turns nearly due east, and empties into the Illinois River, some five miles from where the south boundary line of the county strikes that river. The stream has very little alluvial land along its course. The prairies rise in rather abrupt swells from the banks of the creek. About Tiskilwa and on the Illinois River there is considerable rich bottom lands, covered with fine heavy timber. Little Bureau Creek has a tributary west of it, which rises in the northern part of the county and forming a junction a few miles southwest of Princeton. Coal Creek and Brush Creek are also drainage outlets of the county.

On the southeast corner of the county, the Illinois River forms the boundary line for a distance of sixteen miles. There is a broad alluvial bottom along the Bureau side. The lowest bottom is mostly a swampy, grassy plain, interspersed with sloughs, and ridges of river sand, and subject to inundations when the Illinois river sends out its floods over the low banks. One of these sloughs is Lake DePue, which communicates with the river at its southern terminus. The town of Trenton is built upon the west of this lake, half a mile from its outlet. At ordinary stages of water, boats pass through this outlet and land at Trenton.

The heavy portion of the timber is along Big Bureau, south of Princeton.

Big Bureau Grove, in the western part of the county, has quite a body of good timber.

Crow Creek, in the town of Milo, and Pond Creek, west of Tiskilwa, have only scattering timber.

Dad Joe's grove is in the northwestern part of the county, is on a very high elevation, and since the first discovery of the county has been a conspicuous landmark.

The grand undulating sweep of the prairies, and the great abundance of orchards and beautiful shade trees and the numerous cultivated groves, and improvements that dot the county thickly over, present to the eye as fine landscape scenery as can be found in the world.

But few counties in the State present so poor an opportunity for an examination of its geological formations. With the exception of the Illinois River and a small ravine near Tiskilwa, there is hardly an outcrop of rocky formation in the county. The excavations along the line of the C., B. & Q. road, which runs through the county a distance of forty-five miles, present some of the clay and gravel-beds only. The Rock Island & Chi-

cago road traverses the roughest portion of the county, and the same is true here as on the Bureaus and their tributaries and Green River; and yet all these streams and railroads traversing the county in every direction, show no natural section of rocks. Most of the first bottom on the Illinois is subject to overflow, and but little of it can be cultivated, but such as is dry enough, yields enormous crops of corn. From forty to fifty feet above the first bottom of the Illinois River, and lying along its western bluff range, is the second bottom. This is from a few hundred yards to half a mile wide, and its surface is a sandy and marly clay, intermixed in places with marly-mixed gravels. It is a regular river terrace, and the traveler, from the car window, obtains a fine view of the valley of the river, stretching away with its dark serpentine belt of timber, and glimpses of the slow-moving, shining water. In the diluvial epoch, when the water spread all over the bottom, the river, lake-like in its expanse and slowness of current, must have presented a body of water larger than the Mississippi River even in its high stages of water.

The lower valley of the Big Bureau has also a narrow alluvial bottom, back a few miles from its confluence with the Illinois River. This bottom is narrow, crooked and covered with timber. The deposit is rich and marly, and when cultivated is very productive and inexhaustible.

The swamp lands of Green River are alluvial deposits, but are more or less of a peaty nature. It is black mud, muck and impure peat.

The Illinois River bluffs show the *loess* in the deposits. At places these bluffs rise to a height of nearly one hundred and fifty feet. The exposures show also a marly, partially stratified clay and sand. Between

Bureau Junction and Peru there are several places where landslides have taken place, and the formation is more easily recognized. One of these is a marked feature in the landscape; at a distance it presents the appearance of a heavy outcrop of white sandstone. A closer view shows it to be a heavy bed of sliding, crawling sand. It is a white, yellow-banded sand, marly in its composition, and exhibits the most marked lines and bands of stratification. The outcrop is about thirty feet in thickness. It may be found in the bluff, near the railroad track, three miles east of Trenton. The caving sands have crawled down the hill almost to the railroad track.

The yellow and blue clays are found nearly all over the county in a thick deposit. The digging of the artesian well in Princeton, shows these to be seventy-nine feet thick, before the rock was reached. This first rock reached was only a thin bed, only three feet thick, and then was reached a hard-pan clay of a depth of 114 feet was passed through. The record of this well is very imperfect, and it is not at all certain that the thin rock passed was a regular stratified deposit. It may have been a detached mass sticking in the drift, and therefore the real depth of these clays may be nearer 200 feet than seventy-nine feet.

In many of the high prairie ridges are deposits of gravel, clean and finely assorted; the largest quantities so far found are between Tiskilwa and Sheffield, and along the railroad track northeast of Princeton. Detached boulders of red and black granite are found on the prairies.

VI.

Coal-Measures.—The northern boundary line of the Illinois coal-field passes through the north part of Bureau County. Accord

ing to the geological map, the line commences at a point on the east line of the county, ten miles south of the northeast corner of the county, nearly due west of Homer station on the Illinois Central road; thence west, but bellying a little south, until it crosses the track of the C., B. & Q. road a little south-west of the village of Malden; thence it bears off a little north of west until it intersects Green River at the northeast corner of the township of Gold; thence down Green River to a point north of Geneseo. All of Bureau south of this line is underlaid by lower coal measure deposits. This is about two-thirds of the county. As the county lies on the northern limits of the coal-fields of the State, the deposits are somewhat irregular and detached. Sheffield mine is one of the oldest and most prosperous mining enterprises in the State. The mines at this place were opened more than thirty years ago, about the time of the construction of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, and have always been an important coaling point on this line. The seam is reached by an inclined plane, carried down to the level of the coal, about forty feet below the level of the surface. This is the No. 6 seam, and is geologically identified with that at Kewanee. It has an average thickness of four and a half feet, and no trouble occurs from water. This deposit has been considered local and limited, but has been very productive, and presents uniformity and persistence. The main entries are now advanced to a great distance from the original dump, and, aside from local inequalities, the seam is continuously good.

A constant demand at this point for locomotive coal has led to comparatively uniform output for many years, and has gradually developed a permanent and prosperous com-

munity of miners, many of whom possess comfortable homes and surroundings. The average price of mining is \$1 per ton, subject to such variations as the seasons may cause, or as sometimes affected by contracts agreed upon. Disaffection among the men is unusual, and few efforts at strikes have occurred in years.

The next mine of importance is in the southeast corner of the county, near Peru. The formation here corresponds with that at Peru and La Salle. The shaft is about 300 feet deep. This vein is No. 2, and is about three feet thick, of superior quality. The Hollowayville Mine is 385 feet deep, to the same seam. In the southwest corner of the county, near Kewanee, is a shaft 186 feet deep, to the seam worked both at Kewanee and Sheffield. Outcrops of coal are also found in the ravines and along the bluffs of Bureau Creek, which have been the local source of supply to the village of Tiskilwa and the surrounding country for many years.

The most noticeable, however, of the mines in the county removed from railway connections, are those near Princeton, from which this town secures its supply chiefly. In this mine are found two seams, No. 7 being about two and a half feet thick, but of inferior quality; while the lower one is a bright, hard coal, four and a half to five feet thick, and about 150 feet below the surface. This is No. 6, the same as the seam at Sheffield. The mines in this locality are free from water, and the deposit is of considerable local extent, and the coal is sufficiently free from the sulphuret of iron to be used in the manufacture of gas at Princeton.

Thomas Elliott, Inspector of Mines, reports the following for Bureau County mines for 1882:

Name of owner or operator of mine	Postoffice address	Number of acres of workable coal land	Number of acres worked out	Geological number of seam	Thickness of vein in feet	Depth of coal below surface in feet	How mined—by drift, slope or shaft	Kind of power employed in bringing out or hoisting coal	Number of persons over 16 employed in mine	Number of persons under 16 employed in mine	Number of months operated during the year	Number of tons of coal produced during year	Average value of coal per ton at mine	Amount of capital employed	Capacity of production annually in tons	Number of places of egress
Sheffield Mining & Transportation Co.	Sheffield	100	80	6	4½	40	Slope	Mules	58	12	23,741	\$1 75	\$30,000	26,605	4	
Wickom & Fleming	"	20	3	6	1½	80	"	"	8	12	1,000	2 25	3,000	35,000	2	
James Sprague	"	30	6	6	4½	45	"	Horses	9	12	840	2 25	1,500	5,000	2	
James M. Wood	Buda	30	3	6	4½	47	Shaft	1 horse gin	8	12	1,200	2 25	700	10,000	2	
A. Lyford	Sheffield	20	10	6	4½	28	"	"	8	5	800	2 25	500	7,112	4	
Peter Duncan	"	"	"	6	4½	48	"	"	9	5	868	2 25	1,200	6,220	1	
W. H. Forest	Mineral	80	4	6	4½	60	"	"	3	6	600	2 25	1,000	1,200	2	
John Vanvelzer	"	30	10	6	4½	41	"	"	5	1	5,000	2 00	500	10,000	1	
A. E. Ashley, Supt.	Kewanee	300	1	6	4½	160	"	Steam	21	12	4,800	1 75	15,000	25,475	2	
Fletcher Bros.	Princeton	40	25	6	4½	135	"	2 horse gin	12	10	3,000	1 75	5,000	14,000	1	
Elizabeth Foster	"	40	15	6	4½	150	"	Steam	5	1	6	950	1 75	8,000	14,000	1
George H. Locey	LaSalle, LaSalle Co.	60	10	2	3	300	"	"	48	12	16,500	2 00	16,000	23,475	1	
P. Weisenberg	Peru, LaSalle Co.	40	10	5	4½	135	"	1 horse gin	3	6	300	1 75	600	1,200	1	
A. W. Walton	Princeton	80	10	6	4½	150	"	"	12	1	2,431	2 00	5,000	8,000	2	
Joseph Vane	"	40	5	6	4½	200	"	2	6	12	1,250	2 00	4,000	4,000	1	
John Nichols	"	20	4	6	4½	151	"	2	4	2	1,089	2 00	5,000	7,000	2	
Seaton Bros.	Hollowville	80	2	2	3	385	"	Steam	8	6	1,085	2 00	7,000	1,800	1	
Totals		1010	181						225	5	61,454	\$2 03	\$98,000	214,287	...	

From this mention of the different coal-seams and their outcrops, it will be seen the county is possessed of important mineral resources, which materially augment its manifold advantages of soil and climate. The output of coal for 1881, in spite of very unfavorable season, was 61,454 tons, of an average value of \$2.03 per ton, at the mines, or a total value of \$124,751. Of this amount about \$75,000 were paid out in wages to about 225 men. The extent of the coal-deposits and their value in the county can only be approximated, owing to the irregularities peculiar to the strata on the outer edges of the coal-measures, but there is little doubt that coal will continue to be discovered, especially in the southwest part of the county, for years to come, at least as fast as the demands of the country require.

VII.

The Prairies.—Having dwelt at some length upon the subject of rocks, and the

formations therefrom, and the soil, it is in the proper order that this chapter should conclude with that crowning work of the surface of our great and rich State—the prairies. Their history is now being, for the first time, investigated. Many years ago man looked upon their enchanting beauties, and speculated upon how they came to be. One of the earliest writers who referred to them at any length was Gov. Reynolds. The summing up of his conclusions was, they were increased and kept free from timber by the annual fires, and, he says, that the evidences of this are abundant in the fact that since the fires have been kept out and the tall prairie grasses have disappeared, the timber has encroached upon the prairie limits in each instance where it was not prevented by cultivation or otherwise. But we incline to the belief the Governor was mistaken in his facts; that the instances where hazel and brier thickets, when not visited by fires, have

eventually changed to timber growth, were in every case spots where the surroundings differed materially from the general prairie soil. More than thirty years ago Judge W. B. Scates wrote and delivered a lecture upon the subject. In 1856 Prof. Whitney, geologist of Iowa, and soon after Prof. Winchell, in *Silliman's Journal*, created a wide interest and drew much attention to the subject, by their investigations. A clear understanding of this subject is of vast importance to our large agricultural community, as indicating the best management and cultivation of the peculiar soil they present. The ablest thoughts, probably, on this subject, are well summarized by Prof. Leo Lesquereux, whose observations were published in *Silliman's Journal*, in 1857. Before summarizing what he has to say, it is proper to state that none of the given deductions are accepted as conclusive, and that some of them are ably disputed by eminent investigators.

Prof. Lesquereux believes that prairies are still in process of formation, going through the identical process that has formed substantially all prairies. These may be seen on the shores of Lake Michigan, Lake Erie and along the Mississippi and its affluents, especially the Minnesota River. The formations of those prairies differ from the primeval only in extent, and each bears a strong analogy to the peat bogs. Where the lake waves or currents strike the shore on the low grounds, and there heap materials—sand, pebbles, mud, etc.,—they build up more or less elevated dams or islands, which soon become covered with trees. These dams are not always built along the shores; they do not even always follow their outline, but often enclose wide shallow basins, whose waters are thus sheltered against any movement. Here the aquatic plants, sages, rushes, grasses, etc., soon appear, these

basins become swamps, and, as can be seen near the borders of Lake Michigan, the waters may surround them, even when the swamps became drained by some natural or artificial cause. Along the Mississippi and Minnesota Rivers the same phenomena is observable, with a difference only in the process of operation. In time of flood the heaviest particles of mud are deposited on both sides of the principal current along the line of slack water, and, by repeated deposits, dams are slowly formed and upraised above the general surface of the bottom land. Thus, after a time, of course, the water thrown on the bottoms by a flood is, at its subsidence, shut out from the river, and both sides of it are converted into swamps, sometimes of great extent. Seen from the high bluff bordering its bottom land, the bed of the Minnesota River is in the spring marked for miles by two narrow strips of timbered land, bordering the true channel of the river, and emerging like fringes in the middle of a long, continuous narrow lake. In the summer and viewed from the same point, the same bottoms are transformed into a green plain, whose undulating surface looks like a field of green wheat, but forms, in truth, impassible swamps, covered with rushes, sedges, etc. By successive inundations and their deposits of mud, and by the heaping of the detritus of their luxuriant herbaceous vegetation, they become, by and by, raised up above the level of the river. They then dry up in the summer, mostly by infiltration and evaporation, and when out of reach of floods they become first wet and afterward dry prairies. The lowest part of these prairies is therefore along the bluffs. In that way were the high locations for river towns and farms built up along the shores. In that way were made the sites for Prairie du Chien, Prairie la Fourche, Prairie la Cross, etc. These

patches of prairie, though of a far more recent origin than the immense plains above them, are, nevertheless, true prairies. Bordered on one side by the high, timbered banks of the bottoms, a fringe of trees separates them still from the actual bed of the river; nevertheless the trees do not invade them.

This peculiarity of formation explains, first, the peculiar nature of the soil of the prairies. It is neither peat nor humas, but a black, soft mold, impregnated with a large proportion of ulmic acid, produced by the slow decomposition, mostly under water, of aquatic plants, and thus partaking as much of the nature of the peat as that of the true humas. In all the depressions of the prairies, where water is permanent and unmixed with particles of mineral matter, the ground is true peat.

It is easy to understand why trees cannot grow on this kind of land. The germination of seeds of arborescent trees needs the free access of oxygen for their development, and the trees especially demand a solid point of attachment to fix themselves. Moreover, the acid of this kind of soil, by its particular antiseptic property, promotes the vegetation of a peculiar group of plants, mostly herbaceous. Of all our trees, the tamarac is the only species which, in our northern climate, can grow on peaty ground, and this, even, happens only under rare and favorable circumstances, that is, when stagnant water, remaining at a constant level, has been invaded by a kind of moss, the *Sphagnum*. By the power of absorption, their continuous growth and the rapid accumulation of their remains, these mosses slowly raise the surface of the bogs above water, and it is there, in this loose ground, constantly humid, but accessible to atmospheric action, that the tamarac appears.

An examination of the prairies, according to this idea of their formation, shows that from the first trace of their origin to their perfect completeness, there is nothing in their local or general appearance that is not explained by it, or does not agree with it.

The Bay of Sandusky is now in process of transformation to prairies, and is already sheltered against the violent action of the lake by a chain of low islands and sand banks, most of them covered for a long time with timber. All these islands are built up with the same kind of materials, shales, with lacustrine deposits, either moulded into low ridges under water, or brought up and heaved by waves and currents. Around the bay, especially to the southwest, there are extensive plains, covered with shallow water.

In Western Minnesota especially, the process of prairie formation is plainly to be seen at this day. Here are various sized lakes, some small and circular—true ponds—others thirty or forty miles in circumference, and in this case shaping the outlines of their shores according to the undulations of the prairie, dividing into innumerable shallow branches, mere swamps covered with water plants, and emptying themselves from one to the other, passing thus by slow degrees toward the rivers, not by well marked channels, but by a succession of extensive swamps. These are the sloughs which separate the knolls of the prairies, or so to say, the low grounds of the rolling prairies. They are nearly dry in summer, but covered in the springtime by one to three feet of water. Their vegetation is merely sedges and coarse grasses. Wherever the borders of the lakes are well shaped, not confounded with or passing into swamps, they rise from five to six feet above the level of the water, and are timbered mostly with oak and hickory. This elevated margin is more generally marked on

the eastern side of the lakes, a record of the action of the waves under the prevailing winds.

From such facts the conclusion is drawn that all the prairies of the Mississippi Valley have been formed by the slow recess of sheets of water of various extent, first transformed into swamps, and eventually drained and dried. The high and rolling prairies, as well as those along the wide bottoms of the rivers, are all the result of the same course, and form an indivisible system.

The surface of the prairies is rolling and not continuously level as are the bottoms of swamps, because of the action of water, in the process of its natural drainage, as the waters in the arms of the lakes passed from one to the other. The bend of all our prairies is toward the rivers that furnish the drainage. The bottoms of the great lakes and oceans are marked by swells and depressions.

That the prairies have been originally covered with water to their highest points, is a fact well known to geologists, and proved by traces of submergence and deposits left along the course of our rivers to the highest point of their sources, in places at an altitude of 5,000 feet above the sea level. The Glacial epoch, followed by the oscillations of the earth's surface,—submergence and upheavals—the Champlain epoch, are still active, especially the latter, working in great activity upon our continent. The records of this movement are marked in denudations, deepening of channels, moulding of terraces along the lakes and rivers, and in the prairies formed—the prairies being the places covered by vast sheets of shallow water, during the process of slow emergence.

The growth of certain mosses under shallow, stagnant water in swamps and lagoons, forms in decomposition the peculiar clayey sub-soil of our prairies, a fine, impalpable

substance when not mixed with sand or other substances. In the lakes of the high prairies the phenomenon presents sometimes a peculiar character. At the depth of from one to three feet the mosses, *Conferrea* and *Charas*, form a thick carpet, which hardens, becomes consistent, like a kind of felt, and floating about six inches above the bottom, is often nearly strong enough to bear the weight of a man. This carpet is pierced with holes, where fishes pass to and fro; and the bottom under it is that fine, impalpable clay, evidently a residue of the decomposition of its plants. This never extends into deep water, and near the shore the carpet of mosses, etc., begin to be intermixed with some plants of sedges, which become more and more abundant in proportion as the depth decreases. As soon as the blades of these plants reach above the water, they absorb and decompose carbonic acid, transform it into woody matter, under atmospheric influence, and then their detritus is, at first, clay mold, and then pure black mold, the upper soil of the prairies.

These are the leading principles which account for the presence of the prairies upon the American continent, around the lakes, and of the broad, flat bottoms of the southern rivers; of the plattes of the Madeira River; of those of the Paraguay; of the pampas of Brazil, or the desert plains of the Salt Lake region; the low natural meadows of Holland, the heaths of Oldenburg, the plains on the shores of the North and the Baltic Seas and in Asia, and the steppes of the Caspian, are presented everywhere the same evidences, the same results of a general action, modified only by local causes.

The roots of trees absorb a certain amount of oxygen. This is essential to their life. Hence you must not plant a tree too deep.

Most of the roots of trees will perish when covered with clay impermeable to air, or underlaid by clay impermeable to water. Water standing constantly over the roots of trees kills them; even running water will kill trees when its movements are slow; and the bald cypress of the South or the tupelo will soon die if the water around them is protected from winds producing waves, or currents that carry always more or less air. De Candolle, in his *Vegetable Physiology*, holds that the constant irrigation necessary for the rice culture in Lombardy has a great inconvenience, because the water penetrates the ground of the neighboring properties, and kills the trees; that "water left stagnant for a time on the ground rots the trees at their column, prevents the access of oxygen to the roots, and kills the tree;" that "in the low grounds of Holland they dig, for planting trees, deep holes, and fill the bottom with bundles of bushes, as a kind of drainage for surplus water, as long as the tree is young enough to be killed by humidity;" that "the true swamps and marshes have no trees, and cannot have any, because stagnant water kills them."

But trees will grow on the prairie when planted. Would they grow, though, if planted without properly preparing the soil? The clayey subsoil, when dug and mixed with the mold, forms a compound lighter than the clay, admitting air and giving the roots all nutritive elements. Did any instance ever occur of oaks growing in the prairies from acorns being scattered over the surface?

The prairie soil, or humas, is generally much deeper than the soil in the timber, and, as said before, more peaty. It contains ulmic acid, as is shown by the slow decomposition of the sod when turned. It is this acid that makes what you will sometimes hear called a

sour soil. Ulmic acid is a powerful preserver, an antiseptic, and it holds, therefore, longer than any other soil, all fertilizing elements mixed with it. Under the influence of stagnant water, and the remains of animals which have inhabited it while the soil was in process of formation, silica especially, with alumina, ammonia and other elements, have entered it in sufficient proportion, and caused its great and inexhaustible fertility, especially for grasses; for by the impermeability of the under-clay the fertilizing elements have been left in the soil. As natural meadows our prairies fed for centuries great herds of buffalo, deer, etc., which roamed over them, and now they will feed and fatten our herds of cattle for as long a time as we may want it, as well as indefinitely produce the wonderful crops of the cereals, etc., as great as the deep alluvial lands of the river bottoms. Even if by successive crops of the same kind, the upper soil should become somewhat deprived of its fertilizing elements, especially of the silica, lime and alumina, so necessary for the growth of corn, the subsoil is a mine that deep plowing will reach that will return the primitive wealth to the soil and restore the ancient bounteousness of the crops.

For the culture of trees these explanations of the prairies are equally useful. They tell the horticulturist that to plant fruit trees—a tree that never likes humidity—dig deep holes, pass through the clay to the drift and thus establish a natural drainage. Fill, then, the bottom of the hole with loose materials, pebbles, bushes, sod or mold, and then you will have the best ground that can be prepared for the health and long life of trees.

The prairies are sources of even greater wealth than are the immense coal-fields and their rich deposits, and like those sources of combustible materials, they point out the

great future of the race of men which is called to inhabit them and profit by their rich stores ; while one of these formations is destined to furnish an immense population the elements of industrial greatness, the other is ready to provide it with both the essential elements of life—bread and meat. Hence the prairies have their place marked in the future history of mankind. They foretell, not of idle luxury and indolent ease, laziness and dissipation of life, but hard work, abundance, and the development of freedom and true manhood.

CHAPTER III.

PREHISTORIC PEOPLES THAT WERE HERE.

THE REMAINS OF GREAT CITIES—THE MOUND BUILDERS—THE INDIANS—WINNEBAGO WAR, CAPTURE AND DEATH OF RED BIRD—BLACK HAWK WAR—FIRST BLOODLESS CAMPAIGN IN 1831—BLACK HAWK ENTERS INTO A TREATY—STARVED ROCK, THE FIRST SETTLEMENT IN ILLINOIS—JOLIET AND MARQUETTE—LA SALLE'S COLONY AND FORT ST. LOUIS—TWO HUNDRETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DISCOVERY AND POSSESSION OF THE COUNTRY—FIRST WHITE SETTLEMENT IN THE WEST, MADE 1682, AT STARVED ROCK—CAPTS. WILLIS, HAWS AND STEWART'S COMPANIES AND MEN FROM BUREAU COUNTY, IN THE BLACK HAWK WAR, ETC., ETC. ETC.

"He sleeps beneath the spreading shade,
Where woods and wide savannahs meet,
Where sloping hills around have made
A quiet valley, green and sweet."

—JOHN H. BRYANT.

I.

THE investigations of archæologists show that there have been several distinct races of people here prior to the coming of the present inhabitants. By this enumeration are placed the founders and builders of those great cities of Central America, whose extensive remains have been found, as one race, the Mound Builders as another, and then the Indians, who were here when America was discovered. But many suppose from the va-

riety and characteristic differences in what are known as the Mound Builders, that is, in the marked differences in the mounds found, that there were distinct races among these, which, for convenience, we now designate as one.

The crumbled walls, fallen columns, the debris of great temples and pyramids, and perhaps palaces, that cumber the ground in profusion, in places, for a circumference of miles, give evidences which cannot be mistaken, of great and splendid cities, "whose lights had fled, whose garlands dead" ages before were laid the foundation stones of Balbec or Troy. The mind is dazed with the idea of the remoteness of their antiquity. The slow crumbling of these colossal walls of hardest stone tell of a people whose civilization had reached far beyond any race of whom we can find any living evidences, and that ante-dates the coming of the Anglo-Saxon. In fact, so long has been the sweep of time since they lived, built their great cities and wholly passed away, that some eminent antiquarians believe they were here and had gone before the coming of the Mound Builders, and they do not hesitate in the expression of the judgment that this continent is truly the Old World, and that the crowning act in the creative energies that brought man first into existence, were manifested here ages and centuries before a similar development in the East.

Probably the mounds are the oldest records obtainable of the works of man, and therefore these remarkable antiquities are intensely interesting. Within the limits of the United States are the great majority of them, and so varied and widely scattered are they over the continent that they may well be considered of chief interest to the antiquarian and edifying to students of history everywhere. The oldest records of the works of man in the

world! How they extend the horizon of the past; how eloquent they are! Here the faintest tradition is at fault, and the oldest human bones yet discovered are modern compared to these mute monuments of man's thought and patient, combined labors. Sir Charles Lyell concedes that certain human bones found in California must have lain there 80,000 years.

These mounds and other works of the Mound Builders consist of remains of what were apparently villages, altars, temples, idols, cemeteries, monuments, battle-fields, forts, camps and pleasure grounds, etc. And they enable us to tell something of the civilization and industries and habits of a people, every vestige of whose physical bodies has long since dissolved into its original elements. One system of mounds is traced from Lake Ontario in a southwestern direction by way of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, the Gulf, Texas, New Mexico and Yucatan, into South America. In New York is a chain of forts, not more than four or five miles apart, and extending more than fifty miles in a southerly direction. Further south they increase in magnitude and number. In West Virginia, near the junction of Grove Creek and the Ohio, is one of the most interesting monuments found in the whole country. It is 90 feet high, diameter at the base 100 feet, and at the summit 45 feet. Many thousands of partial human skeletons were found in it. At the mouth of the Muskingum, in Ohio, is a number of curious works, among others a rectangular fort containing forty acres, encircled by a wall ten feet high, in which are openings resembling gateways. At Circleville on the Scioto, there are two forts in juxtaposition, the one an exact circle 60 rods in diameter, and the other a perfect square, 55 rods on each side. The circular one was surrounded by two walls,

with an intervening ditch 20 feet in depth. The remains of a walled town were found near Chillicothe. This was built on a hill 300 feet high, and surrounded by a wall ten feet high, the area inside containing 130 acres. On the south side of it were found the remains of what appeared to have been a row of furnaces, about which cinders were found several feet in depth. In the bed of the creek which runs at the foot of the hill were found wells that had been cut through solid rock. These were three feet in diameter at the top.

One of the most singular of these earth-works was found in the lead-mine region. It resembled some huge animal, the head, ears, nose, tail and legs and general outline being very perfect and easily traced. It was built upon a high ridge in the prairie, the elevation being 300 yards wide and 100 feet in height, and rounded on the top by a heavy deposit of clay. Along the line of the summit and thrown up three feet high, is the outline of the quadruped, measuring 250 feet from the nose to the tip of the tail, and a width of body of eighteen feet; the head is thirty-five feet in length, ears ten, legs sixty, and tail seventy-five. The curvature in the legs was natural to an animal lying on its side. The general appearance resembled the figure of the extinct megatherium. Why this singular work, involving so much labor, or for what purpose it was intended, cannot now be conjectured, nor by what people it was made. Many similar figures have been found in Wisconsin. Thousands of mounds are found along the Mississippi River and all over northern Illinois.

Mr. Breckinridge, who studied the antiquities of the western country in 1817, referring to the mounds in the American Bottom, says: "The great number and the extremely large size of some of them may be regarded as

furnishing, with other circumstances, evidences of their antiquity. I have sometimes been induced to think that at the period when they were constructed there was a population as numerous as that which once animated the borders of the Nile or the Euphrates, or of Mexico. The most numerous as well as considerable of these remains are found in precisely those parts of the country where the traces of a numerous population might be looked for, namely, from the mouth of the Ohio, on the east side of the Mississippi, to the Illinois River, and to the west from the St. Francis to the Missouri. I am perfectly satisfied that cities similar to those of ancient Mexico, of several hundred thousand souls, have existed in this country." Nearly opposite St. Louis are traces of two such cities, in a distance of five miles.

The largest mound in the United States is in the American Bottom, six and a half miles northeast of St. Louis, known as Monk's Mound. It is over 100 feet high, and 800 yards in circumference at the base. The top contains three and a half acres, and half way down is a terrace, extending the whole width of the mound. Excavations show human bones and white pottery.

Generation after generation lives, moves and is no more; time has strewn the track of its ruthless march with the fragments of mighty empires; and at length not even their names or works have an existence in the speculations of those who take their places.

II.

As many as thirty mounds have been found in Bureau County, none of them large either in height or circumference, and everything about them indicates they were not probably built by the same tribes or perhaps nations, that constructed the immense mounds in Southern Illinois or Ohio. A group of

eight mounds is situated in the bottoms of the Illinois River and Bureau Creek, near Bureau Junction. The land on which they are located has been farmed for near half a century, and this cultivation has so changed and moved the surface soil that their true dimensions can only be approximately determined. Three of the smallest of these mounds lie to the northeast at a right angle to the other five, which are somewhat larger and extend in a direct line toward the southwest. They range in distance apart from fifty to one hundred feet, and are in height above the natural surface from two and a half to seven feet.

Mr. A. S. Tiffany made openings in the extreme northeast mound. At a depth of fifteen inches was found a bed of ashes several inches in thickness, which extended in all directions beyond the opening. At a depth of five feet a few bones, much decomposed, were found. They were parts of two individuals. A small number of bone awls were lying near them. The opening was extended sixteen feet and the remains of two individuals were found with their heads toward the north. Under the head of the individual lying upon the west side was discovered a porphyry crescent-shaped implement of rare beauty. It is polished on both sides and all its edges are nicely wrought. A flint knife was found in the same place, about where the right hand of the skeleton would rest. At the northeast corner of the excavation, with the decomposed bones of another person, a bone awl or needle was found, about four inches in length, but a portion had been broken off. It was gracefully tapering and finely pointed.

A few pieces of pottery, all of the same character generally obtained from mounds, occurs or has been frequently found in this locality. The crania of the skeleton found

were too fragile to be preserved. A few union shells and water-worn pebbles had been deposited in different parts of the mound.

In another one of the small mounds was found the much decayed bones of a youth. In the other mounds no remains of especial interest were found.

Another group of twenty mounds are situated on the bluffs near Bureau Junction. This group varies in height from eighteen inches to three feet. They are systematically arranged and are from eighteen to three hundred feet apart. Explorations in this group revealed one skull, decayed wood and coal, and pebbles. On one is an oak stump, showing 450 annular rings; another similar stump shows 160 rings. On another stands a large white oak tree.

The Indians have no traditions that give any reliable account of who built these mounds or who used them for burial places.

In Arizona are to be found many remarkable evidences of prehistoric peoples whose history has never been written. It is only told by the empty irrigating canals, the ruins of populous towns, vacant cliff dwellings, inscribed rocks, and broken pottery found in many parts of the Territory. Before the European saw this continent two races had lived and died in Arizona. The earliest people built their houses in valleys that are now deep ravines, and the cliff dwellings that are seen to-day resting in the sides of deep arroyos two hundred feet above the bottom of the gorge once stood upon solid ground, and yet so many years have elapsed since then that now the houses are high and dry and accessible only to hardy climbers. Time has dug away the foundations as well as scarred and chipped the inhabitations. Between the age of the cliff-dwellers and that of the white man come the race who built the canals and formed the valleys. Dry and parched and barren as a

great part of Arizona is to-day, there was a time, of which abundant proof exists, when the valleys were rich and fertile, and when great cities were populated by an active, capable, and energetic people. Who were those industrious beings? No one can tell. Toltec or Aztec, black or white; from Egypt or Peru, none can say. Time has nearly destroyed evidences of their existence. In the lapse of ages their history has grown almost a mythology. What a race they were, though! No farming for them, if you please, on any small scale. They had ditches to bring water to their crops that would astonish the soil-tillers of to-day, and their houses were castles.

Perhaps the most extensive of their ruins now, are at the place called Casa Grande, in the Gila River Valley, six miles below Florence and five miles south of the river. When first discovered by the Spaniards, in 1540, the largest building of the group was four stories high, and had walls six feet in thickness. A hundred years ago one house still remained which was 420x260 feet. To-day there is but a suggestion left of the former magnificence of the houses, but one may still see that the walls were made of mud and gravel, held together by a hard cement, and rooms are still coated with cement. Near Casa Grande are the remains of an irrigating canal which has been traced for forty miles, and which must have watered thousands of acres which to-day are dry, neglected wastes. Miles of these wide canals can be seen scattered over the Territory. Everywhere are the evidences of a prehistoric occupation of the land. In building the city of Prescott, workmen unearthed not only household and farming implements, but discovered old foundations as well, and as Arizona is settled and explored there may yet be found more traces of the people who lived and died here, leav



J. H. Rogers

ing suggestion as to who they were, where they came from, whither they went. What care we for Pompeii? We have a vaster, richer field in which to search for treasures hid for untold ages.

III.

Indians.—Vast number of Indian tribes were all over the continent when it was discovered. Some were numerous, powerful and warlike, and others were feeble remnants of once great communities, and all were without cultivation or any refinement or the semblance of a literature, and were far behind in the early advance of civilization of the Mound Builders. Ethnologists are not agreed that they were an original race of men, indigenous to the Western Hemisphere. The hair of the red man is round; in the black man flat, and the white man's is oval. These distinctive traits are unvarying and are strong evidences of original different races of men. In the pile of the European's hair the coloring matter is distributed by means of a central canal, but in the Indian and black it is incorporated in the fibrous structure of the hair. The differences, therefore, in the hair of the European, Indian and Negro, are radical, and indicates three distinct races of men, or branches of the human family, and a tri-nary origin. A religious bent of mind characterized all the tribes, but it was of the rudest order of ignorant and childish superstitions and horrid ceremonies. There was no progress in them from their low savagery, and they would, had they never been disturbed by the white man, have probably remained perpetually in their degrading savagery and ignorance. And their tradition says of the coming of the white man and civilization: "The Indians had long discerned a black cloud in the heavens coming from the east, which threatened them with disaster and death. Slowly rising at first, it

seemed a shadow, but soon changed to substance. When it reached the summit of the Alleghanies it assumed a darker hue; deep murmurs, as of thunder were heard; it was impelled westward by a strong wind and shot forth forked tongues of lightning." Pontiac saw this coming storm and said to the Saxon: "I stand in thy path." To his assembled chiefs he exclaimed: "Drive the dogs who wear red clothing into the sea." Fifty years after the defeat of Pontiac, his follower, Tecumseh, plotted the conspiracy of the Wabash. For years the forest haunts of his clansmen rang with his stirring appeals, and the valleys of the West ran with blood of the white invaders. In the south the Appalachian tribes waged cruel wars under Tuscaloosa.

The Algonquins and Iroquois were the great tribes who figured in the history of Illinois. The former occupied most of the country between the 35th and 65th parallels of latitude.

The Illinois Confederacy was the five tribes: the Tamaroas, Michigamies, Kaskaskias, Cahokias and Peorias. The Illinois, Miamas and Delawares, are of the same stock. Tradition says they came from the far West. In 1670 their chief town was on the Illinois River, seven miles below Ottawa. It was then called Kaskaskia, and according to Marquette at that time contained seventy-four lodges, each of which domiciled several families. It was visited in 1679, by La Salle; the town then counted 60 lodges and the tribes numbered 6,000 to 8,000 souls. Their chief towns were burned by the Iroquois, and their extensive patches of beans, pumpkins and corn destroyed, and the Iroquois pursued the fugitives down the Illinois River. They became involved in the Pontiac conspiracy, but through many defeats and contact with civilization, their war-like spirit was gone, and they did not yield to Pontiac's solicitations when he

threatened to "consume their tribes as the fire doth the dry grass of the prairie." Finally, when Pontiac lost his life at the hands of an Illinois, the tribes which had followed his fortunes descended from the north and the east to avenge his death and almost annihilated them. And tradition says, that a band of fugitives, to escape slaughter, took refuge on the high rock which had been the sight for Fort St. Louis. They were besieged by a superior force of the Pottawattomies, which the great strength of this natural fortress enabled them easily to keep at bay. But starvation, however, soon was a more cruel foe than the savage, and accomplished what the enemy could not. Their provisions were soon gone and their supply of water was stopped by the enemy severing the cords attached to the vessels by which they elevated it from the river below. From their high point of view they could look for the last time upon their beautiful hunting-grounds and then chant their death-songs, and with Indian stoicism lie down upon the rocks and die, where for many years their bones were seen whitening on the summit of "Starved Rock," by which name it will in all future time be known. Thus perished the Kaskaskias and Peorias, of whom at one time Du Quoin was chief, and of the once powerful tribes but a score are now left in the world. The little remnant of them left are in the Indian Territory.

The Sacs and Foxes dwelt in the northern portion of Illinois. The word "Sau-kee," now written "Sac," is derived from the compound word "A-saw-we-kee," of the Chippewa language, signifying yellow earth, and "Mus-qua-kee," the original name of the Foxes, means red earth. These two tribes by long residence contiguous to each other, had become substantially one people. They came originally from near Quebec and Montreal.

The Foxes came first and established themselves on the river that bears their name. They warred with the French on Green Bay and were signally defeated.

The Sacs became involved in a long and bloody war with the Iroquois, and were driven west. Starting west they encountered the Wyandottes, by whom they were driven farther and farther along the lake shores until they reached their relatives and friends, the Foxes, on Green Bay. Here the two tribes united for self-protection against surrounding tribes. The Jesuit, Allouez, visited them in the winter of 1672, and also extended his labors from the Sacs to the Foxes; the later remembering some cruel outrages at the hands of the French treated the gentle missionary with rude contempt, but by great patience, he eventually procured a respectful hearing, and they were converted, after the fashion of ignorant barbarians, and it is said every one in the village could soon make the sign of the cross. And they painted this sign on their shields and started upon the war-path and gained signal victories and firmly believed the sign of the cross was a powerful talisman in battles of conquering power.

From Green Bay they came to northern Illinois, and drove out the Sauteaux, a branch of the Chippewas. They eventually formed alliances with the Pottawattomies, and warred to extermination with different tribes of the Illinois south of them. They and the Winnebagoes, Menomonees and other tribes attempted to destroy the village of St. Louis, and were only prevented by the timely arrival of George Rogers Clark, with five hundred men, from carrying out their designs. Finally their names became known to the world, and the history of these people culminated in the events of the Black Hawk war, where the volunteer soldiery of the State of Illinois, in 1832, closed the last of the Indian

wars in the West by the decisive battle of Broad Axe.

IV.

Black Hawk War.—As this condensed account of the Indians brings us to the time of this war, and as this was the last combined act of the Indians in the valley to beat back the white race, we deem it best to conclude what we may have to say of the Indians by a short account of the Black Hawk war.

Edwards' History of Illinois says: "During Gov. Edwards' administration, the Indians on the Northwestern frontier became troublesome. The tribes were at war among themselves about their boundary lines, and soon hostilities were extended to the whites. Before serious war had occurred with the whites, a treaty of peace was signed at Prairie du Chien, on the 19th of August, 1825, in which the whites acted more the part of mediators than otherwise between the Winnebagoes and Sioux, Chippewas, Sauks, Foxes and other tribes, defining the boundaries of each. But this failed to keep them quiet. Their depredations and murders continued frequent, and in the summer of 1827 the acts of the Winnebagoes especially became very alarming. A combination was formed by the different tribes, under Red Bird, to kill or drive off all the whites above Rock River. And operations were commenced by the Winnebagoes and Pottawatomies making a foray and killing two white men in the vicinity of Prairie du Chien, on the 24th day of July, 1827, and on the 30th of the same month they attacked two keel-boats which had, on their upward trip, conveyed military stores to Fort Snelling, killing two of the crew and wounding four others before they were repulsed. They threatened seriously the settlers at the lead mines, as they had always resented the act of the people in taking possession of these mines. Gov. Edwards, July 14, or-

dered Gen. Hanson's brigade (then located on the east side of the Illinois River) to be in readiness for immediate service. On the same day he ordered Col. T. M. Neal's Twentieth Regiment (from Sangamon) to receive 600 volunteers and rendezvous at Fort Clark, and march forthwith to Galena. Under this call Col. Neale recruited one cavalry company, Capt. Edward Mitchell; four companies of infantry, by Capt. Thomas Constant, Reuben Brown, Achilles Morris and Bawlin Green; Adjutant, James D. Henry. The command marched to Peoria. Red Bird and six of his principal chiefs had surrendered and the volunteers returned from Peoria to their homes

The surrender of Red Bird had been secured before this force reached the grounds, largely by the action of the Galena miners, who had an order from Gov. Edwards to organize and place themselves under the command of Gen. Henry Dodge, and thus formed a valuable auxiliary force to Gen. Henry Atkinson's command of 600 regulars. These had marched into Winnebago country and captured Red Bird, by his voluntarily coming into camp and giving himself up. Red Bird and his companions were placed in confinement, where he soon died, and some of his warriors were tried, convicted and hanged for complicity in the murder of white settlers, on the 26th of December, 1827. Black Hawk was one of the captured party; upon trial he was acquitted. The death of Red Bird ended the Winnebago war. The tribe was thoroughly humbled and showed only the most peaceable disposition for some time. Edwards says: "A talk was subsequently had with them in which they abandoned all the country south of the Wisconsin River. After this there was a general peace with the Indians throughout the Western frontier." But the Indians continued to occupy the

lands they had ceded, and Gov. Edwards urged constantly their removal by the War Department, beyond the limits of the State, as their presence was a constant menace and retarded the immigrants from occupying the lands the Indians had ceded. The Government, impelled by the appeals of Edwards and the terrors of the settlers, brought the subject to the attention of the Indians, and urged them to go to their own lands beyond the Mississippi River. It was finally arranged they should be allowed to remain twelve months.

In 1829 the President issued a proclamation, and in pursuance thereof, all the country above the mouth of Rock River (the ancient seat of the Sac nation) was sold to American families, and in 1830 it was taken possession of by many of them. To avoid further threatened troubles, another treaty was entered into with the Sacs and Foxes, on the 15th day of July, 1830, by the provisions of which they were to remove peacefully beyond the Mississippi. With those who remained at the Indian village at the mouth of Rock River, an arrangement was made by the settlers by which they were to live together peaceably, and as good neighbors; the Indians cultivating their old fields as formerly. Black Hawk, however, a restless and uneasy spirit, who had ceased to recognize Keokuk as Chief, and who was known to be still under pay of the British, emphatically refused either to remove from the lands or respect the rights of the settlers. He insisted that Keokuk had no authority to make such a treaty, and he proceeded to gather around him a large body of warriors and young men of the tribe who were eager to put on the war paint and to adorn their belts with the white men's scalps. He determined to dispute the rights of the whites to their possessions in the heart of the ancient

seat of the nation. He had conceived the gigantic scheme of uniting all the nations, from the Rock River to the Gulf of Mexico; and thus once more and for the last time was made the effort to combine all the Indians and "drive the white dogs into the sea."

On the 9th day of December, 1830, Hon. John Reynolds became Governor of Illinois.

April, 1831, Black Hawk at the head of from three to five hundred warriors, recrossed the river. He also had a large number of allies from the Kickapoos and Pottawatomies. He formally notified the whites to leave, and upon their refusing to comply with his order, he commenced a general destruction of their property. Governor Reynolds declared war and called for volunteers. This call was made May 27, 1831, and all this north-western portion of Illinois at once was resounding with the clamors of war. The call was for 700 men, to report at Beardstown in fifteen days. So many responded that the Governor had to accept the services of 1,600 men. They were moved to Rushville and organized into two regiments and two battalions. The army arrived at Rushville June 25. Six companies of regular troops, under Gen. Gaines, from Jefferson Barracks, arrived at Fort Armstrong. Thus completed, the army encamped eight miles below the Sac village, on the Mississippi River, and Gens. Gaines and Duncan concerted measures of attack. But Black Hawk, realizing the danger of his position, on the night of the 25th quietly recrossed the river, leaving his village deserted. The soldiers thus found it the next day, and completely destroyed it. Governor Ford says: "Thus perished this ancient village, which had been the delightful home of 6,000 to 7,000 Indians, where generation after generation had been born, had died and been buried." Gen. Gaines had to send the second peremptory

demand to Black Hawk requiring him and his band to return and enter into a treaty. On the 30th day of June, 1831, he, with about thirty Chiefs of the Sacs came, and in full council with Governor Reynolds and Gen. Gaines, signed an agreement, stipulating that "no one or more shall ever be permitted to recross said river to the usual place of residence, nor any part of their old hunting-grounds east of the Mississippi River, without permission of the President of the United States, or the Governor of the State of Illinois." The troops were disbanded and their surplus provisions given to the Indians, who had by their foolish invasion made it impossible to raise any crop for that season. Thus ended without bloodshed the first campaign of the Black Hawk war in 1831.

1832—SECOND CAMPAIGN.

This treaty with Black Hawk brought but a short respite of peace to the country. The next spring he again recrossed the river, and commenced his march up Rock River Valley, with 500 warriors mounted on their ponies, while the squaws and papooses went by way of the river in canoes. Gen. Atkinson, stationed at Fort Armstrong, warned him to return, but the savages pushed on to the country of the Winnebagoes and Pottawattomies, and here engaged to make a crop of corn. The Chief's purpose in this was to enlist these tribes in his aid in the war, but they would not yield to his entreaties.

April 16, 1832, Gov. Reynolds called for 1,000 Illinois volunteers, and they were to meet in Beardstown, on the 24th of that month. So threatening were the movements of the Indians, that Maj. Stillman with 200 men was ordered to guard the frontier near the Mississippi, and Maj. Bailey the settlements along the Illinois River. Pursuant to the Governor's call, 1,800 men assembled at

Beardstown, and were organized into a brigade of four regiments and an "odd" and a "spy" battalion. An election for field officers on the 28th was held. Col. John Thomas to command the First, Jacob Fry, the Second, Col. Abram B. De Witt, the Third, and Col. Samuel M. Thompson, the Fourth. Capt. Abraham Lincoln's company was in the Fourth Regiment. Gov. Reynolds placed Gen. Whiteside in command, and accompanied the expedition.

April 29 the army started from Beardstown and proceeded to Oquawka, and here they received a boat-load of supplies from Gen. Atkinson, who was at Fort Armstrong; then to the mouth of Rock River, where they were received into the United States service by Gen. Atkinson; from this point the Commanding General with 400 troops proceeded up Rock River, while the volunteers under Gen. Whiteside marched through the swamps in the vicinity of the stream. They arrived at Dixon on the 10th of May, where they found Majs. Stillman and Bailey with their forces, where they had been some time guarding the frontier. A scouting party of five men was sent out to confer with the chiefs of the Pottawattomies, and who getting lost, returned after three days. They reported having fallen in with some of Black Hawk's men, and that his army was encamped on Old Man's Creek, twelve miles above Dixon. Stillman and Bailey besought the Governor for permission to take their forces and reconnoiter the enemy's position, which was granted. On the 14th of May they started with 275 men, and soon reached Old Man's Creek, pursuing their course up that stream about fifteen miles and camped for the night. Three Indians, bearing white flags came into camp, and were taken in custody; these were soon followed by five more who came near the camp, it was judged, for the

purpose of inviting an attack. In this they succeeded, as a party of Stillman's men started in pursuit: soon three fourths of the command were joined in the irregular scramble and chase across the prairie, overtaking and killing two Indians, and pursuing the others to the edge of the timber. Here Black Hawk, with about forty of his men, arose from their ambush naked and yelling like devils, charged the assailants, who were a mere scattered mob by this time, and who at once turned in a more eager retreat than had been their mad pursuit; fleeing in terror before the infuriated savages. Stillman and his officers had ordered and entreated the men not to go in this foolish chase, but they rushed heedlessly and recklessly on, and as foolishly fled upon the first flush of danger, only increasing their own danger and confusion. Maj. Stillman, Gov. Zaddock Casey and other officers tried in vain to prevent the panic and inglorious flight. Maj. Perkins and Capt. Adams with about fifteen men made a brave stand, and checked the savages and saved a general slaughter. The brave Adams lost his life in this heroic stand, his body being found the next day near the bodies of two dead Indians who had fallen by his hand before he was overpowered and slain. As a result of this shameful conduct of the soldiers, eleven whites were killed and seven Indians bit the dust before the fifteen gallant defenders of the panic-stricken army or rabble. Had half the wild mob kept their heads and joined them the enemy would not only have been defeated but probably captured. They fled back to their camp and there told the remainder of the army such horrid stories of Black Hawk and his solid legions, that these broke camp and joined the stampede, the larger portion going to Dixon, but many were so scattered and had become so wild with fright

that they continued to flee south, and for weeks lone stragglers arrived at Peoria and at other points south as far as Beardstown and Springfield. The valor of these men was not at fault as was afterward tested. They were merely raw recruits who had not learned that in battle the safest place is in prompt obedience to their officer, and facing the enemy, regardless of the odds in the enemy's favor.

This battle-field has gone into history as Stillman's Run. His defeat spread consternation over the State. Gen. Scott with 1,000 troops was at once sent out to the seat of war. Gov. Reynolds called for new levies, the call being dated June 3d, and appointing them to meet at Beardstown and Hennepin, June 10.

The men in the service asked to be discharged, but in the great emergency they heeded the appeal of the Governor and agreed to remain twelve or fifteen days longer.

When the news of Stillman's defeat had reached the army at Dixon, a Council of War was called, and the whole army marched to the battle-field. The dead were recovered, in most instances frightfully mutilated, and were buried.

Black Hawk retreated into Wisconsin, and on the 6th of June made an attack on Apple River Fort, near the present town of Elizabeth, twelve miles from Galena. Three messengers on their way from Dixon to Galena were fired upon within half a mile of the fort, but they escaped. The inhabitants had fled to the forts. Twenty-five armed men were in the fort, and they made a determined resistance and drove off the savages.

The savages having attacked and killed two men about five miles from Galena, Gen. Dodge, of Wisconsin, followed them, and

overtaking them at Pecatonica, killed the entire number with the loss of three men.

The new levies assembled at Beardstown and Hennepin, and the two forces were soon ordered to Fort Wilbourne, a small fortification on the south bank of the Illinois River, about a mile above Peru, which had been erected by Lieut. Wilbourne for the protection of the stores entrusted to his care by Col. March.

Several thousand volunteers had assembled, at first a promiscuous multitude. The Governor appealed to the old forces who had been discharged, and among others who re-enlisted was Abraham Lincoln, who had been a Captain in Col. Thompson's regiment, and now entered Capt. Isle's Company as a private. On the 16th day of June the brigades were organized, Gen. Posey commanding the First, Melton K. Alexander, the Second, and James D. Henry, Third; Gen. Atkinson in general command. Four additional battalions were organized for special purposes, commanded severally by Bogart, Bailey, Buckmaster and Dement.

The brigades were composed of three regiments each. The Governor ordered a chain of forts to be erected from the Mississippi to Chicago.

On the 17th Col. Dement was ordered to report to Col. Zachary Taylor at Dixon, the main army soon to follow. On his arrival at Dixon, he was ordered to take his position at Kellogg's Grove. After the first night there a detachment was sent to examine a reported fresh Indian trail. They started at daylight, and within 300 yards of the Fort discovered several Indian spies, and despite the cries and commands of Col. Dement and Lieut.-Gov. Casey, these raw soldiers gave chase and recklessly followed them into Black Hawk's ambush of 300 naked, howling savages, whose sudden ap-

pearance and fierce onslaught started a pell-mell stampede of the whites for the fort.

In the confused retreat which followed, five whites who were without horses were killed, and the others reached the fort only in time to close the gates upon the enemy, who attacked the inmates furiously, the fight lasting several hours, and they only retired when they had to leave nine of their braves dead on the field. No one in the fort was killed; but several were wounded, Col. Dement having three shots through his clothing. At 8 o'clock next morning messengers were sent fifty miles to Gen. Posey for assistance, and toward sundown they appeared at the rescue. Gen. Posey started in pursuit of the enemy the next day. The enemy had used his usual tactics of scattering his retreating forces, and discovering this the pursuit was abandoned. The army marched up Rock River, expecting to find the enemy near its source. On the 21st of July the enemy was overtaken on the bluffs of the Wisconsin and a decisive battle was fought, lasting till the sun went down, and driving and scattering the savages, killing 168 that were found on the field, and twenty-five were found on the trail the next day, dead. Gen. Henry lost only one killed and seven wounded. Gens. Henry and Atkinson's forces, 1,200 in all, met them at the Blue Mounds.

On the 25th the whole army started in pursuit of Black Hawk, whose trail could be easily followed by the abandoned articles and dead bodies, that told plainly the story of the deplorable condition of his army. The fugitives were fleeing the State, and had reached the Mississippi River, and were making hasty preparations to cross, when they were overtaken and the final and decisive battle of Bad Axe was fought on the 2d day of August. It was a merciless slaughter, in which warriors, women and children were

slain. Seventeen Americans were killed and over 150 Indians. Black Hawk had escaped up the river. He was pursued by a band of Winnebagoes. They were gone twenty days and returned with Black Hawk.

V.

Such was the bloody and sad scene that closed the last great attempt at regular war upon the whites by the combined forces of the red men. Black Hawk was the true successor of Pontiac and Tecumseh. He wore their fallen mantles well and worthily, but able as he was, after his daring efforts to make a stand against the oncoming invaders of his happy hunting grounds in northern Illinois, the best effort he could make was a feeble one compared to those of his predecessors, and indicated the decay of his people—swiftly dying of the contact of the white man and civilization. Since the Black Hawk war we have had nothing more terrible than local forages, and the occasional scalping of an isolated settler or traveler, or horse-stealing expeditions, in which murder was only an incident. The Indian has gone. Here we have nothing left of him but a memory. In the struggle for existence he has paid the great penalty of ignorance and slowly but surely passed away from the earth. In the long and unknown ages he was here he did nothing—accomplished nothing—and this would have doubtless continued had he been left unmolested by the white man millions of years, save only what he had always been doing—breeding wretchedness and the vilest ignorance and savagery. He loved his wild freedom—he would not have our civilization. Ever ready to sing his death song and die, he would not be enslaved. Liberty or death was all he knew, and he stared fate in the face with a stoicism truly sublime. His existence here is but a memory, much like the

shadowy and unsubstantial legends of his own tribes. In the long centuries of his possession of the greatest and richest portion of the world, he did nothing, was nothing; and saving the corrupted Indian names given to certain places, there is nothing to prevent all memories of him from passing into annihilation and oblivion with his own valueless person and life. He lived only to hunt and fight—"born in the wild wood, rocked on the wave," he despised the refinements, the enervating pleasures, the trammels of civilization. The captured warrior and the decoyed dupe of the cunning merchantmen, he was stupefied with whisky and sold into slavery, yet this failed as completely to make an humble slave of him always as would an effort to make cringing menials of the eagles of the crags. In this respect his nature was the opposite of the negro; and no white race has excelled, if any has ever equaled him, in his determination to be absolutely free—to be his own liberator and defy all the powers that might assail him here. This heroic trait saved his exit from the world from the reproach of contempt.

The treatment of the Indians, from the time of the first coming of the whites on the Atlantic shores to the present time, has been often wrong and sometimes criminal; just and sensible but rarely. Their fate was voiced well when Pontiac said, "White man, I stand in thy path." It was barbarous ignorance standing in the way of intelligence and industry; one or the other must perish. The survival of the fittest lays its inexorable hand here, as everywhere, cold and passionless and omnipotent, and the weaker take their places in the ranks of the innumerable multitudes and pass away from the face of the earth.

VI.

The spot of oldest and greatest historical

interest in Illinois is Starved Rock, on the south bank of the Illinois River, seven miles below Ottawa. The beetling-rock cliffs rise from the waters one hundred and thirty-six feet. Three sides rise thus perpendicularly like a giant watch-tower piercing the clouds. The fourth side recedes gradually inward from the river, in one place very steep, and this rapid descent can be mounted only by narrow steps, and along deep crevices in the rocks that bear no signs of vegetation save sparsely scattered stunted cedars and mountain ivy. The walls are of gray sand-stone. The general shape of this impregnable, eternal castle is circular, and from any point of view the effect is most inspiring and majestic. In many places are overhanging crags and deep crevices where once the wild beast fixed his lair, or the deadly reptiles retreated for safety. A part of the summit is smooth sand-stone, and the whole contains nearly an acre in area.

From the midst of the flowing waters rises this wonderful rock pyramid, looking far up and down the river and away over the winding belts of timber and the grand sweep of rich meadow lands—the eternal, silent sentinel—and in the aeons of its watches the coming and going of nations, dynasties, races and generations of men are but as the snow-flake on the river, “a moment white then gone forever.” It is now a noted resort for excursion and pic-nic parties, fascinating the visitor with its romantic scenery, and enchanting all with the wide-spread panoramic views from its summit. Of itself it will always possess a deep interest to all beholders, and it is but natural it should arrest the interest and attention of the adventurous white men who discovered what is now the State of Illinois. Two hundred and eleven years ago—1673—Joliet and Marquette, in their voyage of discovery for the great river (Mississippi), which was supposed to run to the Pacific

Ocean, after finding the river and passing down it far enough to learn that the river emptied into the Southern Ocean, were returning to the St. Lawrence to report their great success, when they discovered the Illinois River and passed up it on their way to Lake Michigan. When they reached Starved Rock the party of nine persons landed their canoes and ascended to the top of the tower and erected a cross and in the name of the king and the church took possession of the country. Salutes were fired in honor of the king and prayers and invocations addressed to the Virgin.

In 1682 La Salle, the earliest follower of Joliet, founded a colony here, under a charter from the court of France, built a rude fort on the summit of the rock, called it Fort St. Louis, and named the country New France. This was the first white settlement made in the West. Near the base of Starved Rock are found the works of the Mound Builders, the flint instruments, the mounds, the pathways worn and cut in the rocks in going and returning from the top of this natural fort, plainly telling that every different race of men that ever occupied this country had found here the same land mark and refuge that attracted Joliet and La Salle and brought the first settlement in the Mississippi Valley.

The two hundredth anniversary of the discovery of Starved Rock by Joliet and Marquette was celebrated in 1873. The meeting was held on top of the rock, and a large crowd was present and many speeches were made. A high pole was erected on the highest point and the stars and stripes floated out on the breeze where two hundred years ago the tri-colors of France had waved as emblems of French authority and power. These revelers looked out over the same winding river which in the distant curves of

the stream became mere silver threads in the forest fringe; the same flower-bedecked prairies, the same sweeping modulations of hill and valley; but once they were covered with great herds of buffalo, deer and elk, and the red man, with his many villages and wigwams, especially in the view westward into this county—all indicating that here were gathered in countless numbers—like a great trysting place—the wild beasts and the wild men. Now the same enchanting view is over civilized life, equally numerous, and instead of the silent solitude of the waste places, all is vocal with the glad song of civilization and the joys and blessings of a rich, active and prosperous people.

Bureau County in the Black Hawk.—At the time of this war the county was all Putnam, and it is only by selecting out of the lists furnished by Putnam County, we are enabled to give the names of nearly all who went from what was afterward Bureau County. Captain George B. Willis, of Hennepin, raised a company for the Fourth Brigade, Fortieth Regiment, commanded by Col. John Strawn. This was mustered out of service at Hennepin, June 18, 1832, George B. Willis, Captain; Timothy Perkins, First Lieutenant; Samuel D. Laughlin, Second Lieutenant. Among the privates who were afterward citizens of this county were John Cole, Williamson Durley, Joel Doolittle, James G. Foristal, Aaron Gunn (now living in La Salle); John Hall, William Hoskins, Michael Kitterman; Robert A. Leeper, Charles Leeper, these were brothers of H. B. Leeper, now residing in Princeton; Roland B. Moseley, John Moore; Elijah Phillips, who was killed by the Indians, June 18; Daniel Prunk, whose son is now living in Tiskilwa; Joseph W. Rexford; Solomon and Leonard Roth, brothers, one of whom is still living; Nelson Shepherd, still living; George P. Wilmouth, John Williams, Curtis Williams and Hoskin K. Zenor.

Capt. William M. Stewart also had a company from Putnam County, in the same brigade and regiment of Willis' company. We note in this company Private Madison Studyvin.

Another company in the same command was Capt. William Haws' company. Capt. Haws died only a few months ago, aged eighty-four years, at his home near Magnolia; he dropped dead on retiring from the dinner table. Although very old, his sudden and most unexpected death was a great shock to his wide circle of friends and acquaintances, among whom he had lived a long and useful life.

Capt. Haws' First Lieutenant was James Garvin, now living near Princeton (died a few days after this was written). Among the privates in this regiment we note Elias Isaac as a Bureau County man. His son, William L. Isaac, is now one of the influential citizens of the county, and a Supervisor.

The Indians commenced their forays and massacres of the scattered settlements in Illinois as early as 1810. That is, they then began to sow the seeds of bloody war against the Americans or English, as much of their previous intercourse had been with the French in this part of the West. The first massacre of note was on Cache River, not far above Cairo, where they murdered two families. Seven persons—three women and two children—were of the victims. Then a murderous foray was made by them on Wood River, now in Madison County, and soon the burning cabins and the fleeing fugitives from all the outlying settlements told the story of the progress of the awful visitation throughout southern Illinois. Those who escaped fled to the forts, and for four years the people thus existed, suffered, were massacred, and many good people were driven penniless from the county. The war of 1812-15 was finally brought to a close, and treaties of

peace were made, and people again resumed the work of building homes and laying the foundations for the great State of Illinois. The Indians of southern Illinois had been driven mostly away, or they were pretty thoroughly subjugated. But in northern Illinois it was different. The white man was only at Fort Dearborn, and in 1827 he was in the northwest corner of the State in the hunt for fortunes in the lead mines, and his presence here was regarded with an evil eye by the Indian. His jealous nature and his treacherous disposition were soon aroused, and he wanted to fill himself with patriotic whisky and commence his congenial work of massacring the weak and defenseless, especially the women and children, or where a hundred of them could find an unarmed white man to torture and kill. This continued until it culminated in the battle of Bad Axe in 1832, and the overthrow of Black Hawk and his co-conspirators.

Nicholas Smith, only surviving son of "Dad Joe" Smith, informs us that his father's family was, in 1829, on a claim where Rock Island now is, and that near them was an Indian encampment, and, especially when they could get whisky, they were often very threatening and annoying. One day his father had gone to Galena after some of their remaining goods, and he, only eighteen years old, was mowing about a mile from home, when his younger brother came as fast as he could with word that the Indians were about to murder the family. He dropped his scythe and hurried to the house and found two bucks trying to kill a man, a neighbor who happened to be there, and his mother with the two little girls had taken refuge in the weeds near the house. He relieved his neighbor and then rushed into the house and got his gun. An Indian followed him and struck at him with his tomahawk, and

when he got his gun the Indian ran. He heard an outcry from his mother and looking saw an Indian holding her by the hair and trying to tomahawk her. His little brother had fortunately arrived on the horse and seeing the Indian trying to kill his mother, had spurred the horse upon him, and the boy and mother were in the life struggle when he started to their rescue with his gun, which unfortunately was not loaded, and the Indian fled. He had inflicted an ugly wound in his mother's face. On another occasion he was hewing logs for their future house, and several Indians came up and were loafing around. He was working away and paying no attention to them, when one of them slipped up and told him an Indian was following Smith's little sister, and was going to kill her. He dropped his ax and saw the savage following the child with his butcher-knife concealed by his side in his hand. He fled when Smith noticed and started toward him. We only give these as evidences of the disposition of the savages when they had whisky, and as historical facts in the inception of those Indian depredations that finally led to the Black Hawk war.

Another incident related to us by Mr. Smith was connected with the outbreak of 1832. It is not only of interest as one of the first scenes in the actual war, but it is strongly illustrative of some of the incidents of frontier life. He had gone to Ottawa to mill. The trip was a very serious and tiresome one, as he had to hire a skiff and ferry his grain over the river, and then go to the mill and borrow a wagon to haul it from the skiff to the mill—about two miles. He was gone nearly a week and got home, and the first thing he noticed was his father walking up and down the road, gun in hand, and greatly excited. He soon learned the whole country was threatened with an Indian out-

break; people were fleeing for their lives. The Smiths locked up their smoke-house and loaded a team and started for Galena, and here they stayed for several months. The Galena stage was stopped, and every house on the way to Galena was deserted, and they were about the last family that passed along the road.

CHAPTER IV.

THE GENEALOGY OF THE COUNTY—NEW FRANCE—CANADA, LOUISIANA—NORTHWESTERN TERRITORY—INDIANA—ILLINOIS—ST. CLAIR COUNTY, MADISON, CLARK, BOND, CRAWFORD, PIKE, FULLIN, PERIA, PUTNAM, AND FINALLY, BUREAU—THE SEVERAL AND FINAL TREATIES THAT PASSED—TITLE TO THE LAND—ETC., ETC.

"Moss-bank and rock, brown trunk and ancient tree,

Woodbirds and wild flowers are thy company."

—JOHN H. BRYANT.

THE genealogy of the county, that is, the civil divisions, changes and transfers of allegiance from one government to another, and then to the United States, and from one State to another, and finally a chain of title from county to county, ending in the present civil community of Bureau, is a material part of the county's history; and yet, how many are there who can tell its chronological story? In even a Teachers' Institute, composed of the educators of the county, and where the subject of history is often treated at great length, could any of them, after much reflection and reading on the subject, tell anything about it? Nearly all know that Bureau County was carved out of the territory of Putnam County, and there, as a rule, their information stops.

Suppose a board of examination in the best of our high schools should ask the class, by the aid of their teachers, to give an abstract of the title to any quarter section of land,

tracing it back to the original tribe of Indians, who were the owners in possession when the country was discovered. A legal abstract of the title of a piece of land is by law complete when the title is traced from the General Government, and in this transfer there are no notes of the different counties of which the particular tract may have formed a part, because the title to the lands does not vest in the State or county, only as it passes to them from the Government. Yet the descriptive part of the title is incomplete without naming both the State and county. Hence in a chain of title, where any special day or time might be called for, it is of the first importance to tell exactly the name and territorial title at each change that has occurred in its history.

What school-child or teacher could readily tell how a letter should have been directed to have reached a person, supposing one had been here, and there had been mails delivered, during all the time of the known history of this part of Illinois? Suppose, reader, you had been here the past two hundred years, and without ever removing from one spot, in what empires, nations, and governments, Territories, States and counties would you have lived?

Going back to the time of the Indians, you would have been of the tribe of the Potawattemies, then a citizen of New France, and a subject of the French Empire. This was a province of France for about one hundred years. We have seen elsewhere in a preceding chapter that La Salle and Tonti made the first white settlement in Illinois, before the close of the seventeenth century, on the borders of Bureau County. The next white settlement was made in Kaskaskia by the French, in 1707.*

* William H. Brown, of Chicago, was in Kaskaskia in 1848, and gave it as a fact, that he then learned from old settlers, and he found other evidences, that this date (1707) was correct.

The next move the "old settler" would have found made for him by the changes in government, while he was stationary, was that he was a Canadian.

Then, in 1673, by the treaty of Paris, the title of all this part of the world passed to the British Empire. Thomas Gage was the ruler by virtue of being Commander-in-chief of the British troops in North America. In 1764 he issued a proclamation, in which he most graciously authorized the Roman Catholics of this part of the world to exercise the worship of their religion in the same manner here as they did in Canada, and granting them the further permission "to go about and look at the country, even to New Orleans."

During all this century of changes and transfers there was no civil government established here. The only government was military, and the title to the country a mere claim of discovery and possession to the time of the treaty of Paris.*

October, 1778, the House of Burgesses of Virginia created the county of Illinois, and appointed Lieut. John Tod, Civil Commander, and this appointment authorized all the civil officers to whom the inhabitants had been accustomed, to be chosen by a majority of the citizens of their respective districts. This was the establishment of the first English civil government in what is now Illinois. The act of the House of Burgesses above referred to, defined the Northwestern Territory, with the seat of government at Marietta, Ohio. The whole territory was divided into three counties, namely: Hamilton, now Ohio; Knox, now Indiana, and St. Clair, now substantially Illinois. If our imaginary Bu-

reauite had then wanted to marry a dusky maiden he would have had to go to Marietta for his license.

Gov. Tod was commissioned by Gov. Patrick Henry, who wrote his commission and instructions within hearing of the guns of the American Revolution. The book containing Tod's commission and an account of his official acts while at Kaskaskia was recently picked up by accident in a wood-box in Chester, Ill., by one who thus rescued this valuable document from the flames, and thus supplied a missing link in the history of the State, the complete loss of which would have been very great indeed.

All the upper Mississippi Valley was conquered from Great Britain by Gen. George Rogers Clark, who has been often styled "The Hannibal of the Northwest." In the American Revolution he certainly was the hero standing second only to George Washington. He conceived the plans, and with an army of less than 200 poorly armed, half fed and worse clothed soldiers, wrested all this rich empire from England and the Indian, and by able diplomacy, the most daring enterprise and heroic bravery and endurance, and a tact and strategy never surpassed, kept and preserved a conqueror's title and transmitted it to us. No romance compares with the wonderful achievements of Gen. Clark. In 1795, a mere youth, he penetrated the wilds of what is now Kentucky. In connection with Gabriel Jones he founded and erected the county of Kentucky in 1796, and fought out the wars with the Indians that gave that fair land the name of "The Dark and Bloody Ground." In war and in founding and erecting Government and Commonwealths he was the leading and master mind everywhere. Without men, without money, without support from any source he conquered, held and handed over to his

* November 2, 1762, France made a secret treaty with Spain, by which the Louisiana Country was ceded to Spain; this treaty was not made known until 1764. At this time, and just before the treaty was made known, the villages of St. Louis and Ste. Genevieve were founded.

Government empires that in their extent and magnificence dwarf the proudest achievements of the flaunting eagles of Napoleon; and we have no hesitation in claiming that conceiving of the plan and the remarkable manner in which he executed his designs, find no parallel in American history. When the Revolution had been fought out and Gen. George Rogers Clark's great work was done in that wonderful play on the chessboard of nations, he retired to private life, to obscurity and poverty that was only equaled by that the humblest soldier in his ragged squad.

If the deeds of our great men are ever to be measured by the greatness of the results that come of their acts, rather than by the pomp, the ceremony, the loud blasts of fame and the pageantry of great numbers, then the future historian of the United States may burn his brightest fires in illuminating the greatest chapter in his book, where he tells the story of George Rogers Clark and the Northwest. It is no part of our purpose here to attempt to tell the interesting story. We merely point it out, and hope the young who may peruse this page may be induced to take up the subject and follow it through.

From 1732 to 1759 we were under the control or rather belonged to the Company of the Indies. M. Penier was Governor-General, and M. D'Artaguet was Local Governor of Illinois. This brave and chivalrous man was killed in the Chickasaw war, where he had been called to assist the people of Louisiana. Illinois at this time was a part of Louisiana and a province of Canada. The Company of the Indies failing, the French Government again assumed the control and title to the country.

The treaty of Greenville (this point is now in Darke County, in the southwest part of Ohio) was made in 1795. This was a treaty with the Indians, and at the time was not con-

sidered of any value in defining the future boundaries of the country, but in the end it became a very important matter in the settlement of our boundary lines with Great Britain. When the treaty of Ghent was being negotiated in 1814, and the American Commissioners met the English, the former were much surprised at the demand of the British for recognition of that treaty as the basis of negotiations for the western boundary of the United States. At first the English refused to negotiate except on that basis and insisted upon the entire sovereignty and independence of the Indian confederacy. They claimed the Indians as allies, and even subjects they were bound to protect in all their defined rights. It was a fact the Indians had received annuities, first from the French, and that afterward the English had continued these after the treaty of cession in 1763, and also after the acknowledgment of our independence. The Indians had annually sent delegations to Canada to receive these annuities. During the negotiation of this treaty it was brought to light, a fact that had been denied by the parties to it, that there had existed an alliance offensive and defensive between Tecumseh and the British. The American Commissioners peremptorily refused to recognize the sovereignty of the Indians, or that they had any right to dispose of their territory to a foreign power. The British Commissioners then proposed that the English and American powers arrange matters so that they might jointly exercise protectorate powers over the Indians, and consider all the territory not acknowledged to belong, by the treaty of Greenville, to the United States, as embraced within that proposed joint protectorate. This would have left six miles square of the heart of the city of Chicago permanently Indian territory, and would have placed the upper Mississippi Valley exactly as was left the

western slope which now includes Oregon and Washington Territory. These were long under this joint protectorate or joint occupation by the United States and Great Britain. And the final result of the joint protectorate would have been a division of the territory, as was the case in Oregon, when perhaps all this portion of Illinois would have fallen to the portion of Canada, and in that event we would to-day have been Canadians instead of Illinoisians.

In 1787 we were a part of Virginia, as before stated, and were by that State erected at that time into the Northwest Territory, and became Illinois County. No one civil act in the country's history has exceeded in importance the celebrated ordinance of 1787 (July 7). By it the whole country northwest of the Ohio was constituted one district. A governor and secretary was provided for; a court consisting of three judges was also provided for, and this court with the governor enacted laws for the government of the country; with many other provisos "the territory was not to be divided into less than three States, and at its option Congress might form one or two [more] States in that part which lies north of an east and west line *drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan.*" If the reader will keep in mind the words italicized, he will find it a convenient explanation of certain otherwise puzzling points that arose in fixing the north boundary line of this State; but more especially when Wisconsin, when applying to be admitted as a State, put forth the claim to all that portion of northern Illinois to a line running due west from the extreme south bend of Lake Michigan.

The ordinance of 1787 also specially provided "that there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory."

In the summer of 1778 this new territorial

government met at Marietta, the seat of government.

October 5, 1787, Maj.-Gen. Arthur St. Clair was by Congress elected Governor of the Northwestern Territory.

October 6, 1789, President Washington wrote to Gov. St. Clair: "You will also proceed, as soon as you can with safety, to execute the orders of the late Congress respecting the inhabitants at Post Vincennes and at the Kaskaskias, and the other villages on the Mississippi." He says: "It is a subject of some importance, that the said inhabitants should, as soon as possible, possess the lands which they are entitled to, by some known and fixed principle." Accordingly in February, Gov. St. Clair and the Secretary, Winthrop Sargeant, arrived at Kaskaskia. The country within the bounds of our present State, extending northward to the mouth of the Little Mackinaw Creek on the Illinois River, was organized into a county and called after His Excellency, St. Clair, and this is therefore the mother county in Illinois. It was divided into three judicial districts, and three judges appointed; Cahokia was the county seat. Had our imaginary Bureauite been here then he could have gone to Cahokia if he wanted a marriage or liquor license, or to administer on his mother-in-law's estate.

Cincinnati had become the seat of government for the Northwestern Territory.

By the ordinance of 1787 the country was entitled to the second grade territorial government as soon as it contained 5,000 inhabitants.

By act of Congress, May 7, 1800, the Territory of the Northwest was divided, and all that part of it lying westward of a line beginning on the Ohio River opposite the mouth of the Kentucky River, running thence north *via* Fort Recovery to the British Possessions, was constituted a separate territory and called

Indiana. This comprised the present States of Indiana (except a small strip on the eastern side of the State), Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan. The white population at that time in all this vast region was estimated at 4,875, about the population of the city of Princeton. Had they been evenly scattered over the country it would have been, in Yankee parlance, "a right smart step" between neighbors.

In 1803 Louisiana was purchased from France and annexed to the Indiana Territory, and thus again we became a part of Louisiana. But this was of very short duration, as in 1805 Louisiana was detached and erected into a separate Territory. At this time Aaron Burr entered upon his treasonable effort to wrest from the United States this territory of the Mississippi Valley. He visited Vincennes and Kaskaskia and by his smooth and artful tongue induced in each place a few to consent to become his followers. But the scheme was soon exposed and he was arrested in Mississippi in 1807.

We were a part of Indiana for nine years. By act of Congress, February 3, 1809, Illinois was created and set apart from Indiana. This included not only the boundaries of the present State but all of Wisconsin, the whole containing an estimated population of 9,000. Still, had the people been evenly distributed over the country the neighbors' chickens would have been kept separated without very high picket fences between them. Ninian Edwards became Governor of the Territory of Illinois.

April 28, 1809, Illinois was divided into two counties, St. Clair and Randolph. Then the imaginary Bureauite would have received his mail "Shakerag, St. Clair County, Territory of Illinois," and if he had wanted a squaw, by marriage, unless he had done as the officers of the army often did in those days, buy

one, he would have had to go to Cahokia for his license. In September, 1812, Madison County was created and that then included all this part of Illinois, and we could all then attend court at Edwardsville.

In March, 1819, we would, had we all been here then, have become citizens of Clark County, with our county seat at Palestine, on the Wabash River.

There were only fifteen counties in the State when it was admitted into the Union.

In January, 1821, we would, without any act of our own, have all become citizens of Pike County, and could have joined in the refrain of "Joe Bowers, all the way from Pike." In January, 1823, never leaving home, we would all have been in Fulton County. Then in 1825 in Peoria County, and the same year we were placed in Putnam County, provided it had enough people to organize, and it seems it did not have, as the steps to really form Putnam County were not taken until 1831, and we remained in happy content until 1837, when poor Putnam County was divided, as the clown cut off the dog's tail, "just behind the ears," and Bureau County came into existence.

As a part of the history of the abstract to all our land titles in this portion of Illinois, it may not be amiss to here note the fact that the French had for a century lived with the Indians, and there had been no serious disputes as to the titles to the lands. At the conclusion of the Revolution and when Washington was President, and the present race of men were commencing that flow of immigration that has never ceased, the Indians confederated together and determined to contest the right of these "white dogs" to come among them. They took the position that the Ohio River was the extreme northwestern boundary line, and thus, commencing at Pittsburgh, all the Northwest should be left to



Justus Stevens

them "as long as grass grows and water runs." Pontiac, and then Tecumseh and finally Black Hawk, were the respective Indian leaders in warring upon the white invasion. Every defeat of the Indians was followed by new treaties, in which the red man moved west and the Saxon extended his dominion across the upper Mississippi Valley, and it was the final treaty with Black Hawk, in 1832, after his defeat and capture, that forever settled the title to the lands in Bureau, or in fact, to all territory east of the Mississippi River.

CHAPTER V.

THE GRAND MARCH OF EMPIRE—THE MARVELS IN THE SWEEP OF
POPULATION—THE MARCH OF ONE HUNDRED YEARS—THE ACT
OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY CREATING BUREAU COUNTY—ETC.,
ETC.

"Thus came the restless Saxon tide,
Resistless, broad and deep and strong;
That on its bright, free, crested wave,
New life and learning bore along."
—JOHN H. BRYANT.

IN the preceding chapter is traced the genealogy of the county down to the period of its formation and the commencement of its municipal existence under its present designation of Bureau County. The geological history, involving to some slight extent, the play of nature's great forces, and æons of time in continent-building were first referred to; the strata which are the base upon which rests the crust of the earth's surface, and the surface itself, and the long and slow process of forming our prairies, and the preparations that were made for the coming of animate life, and eventually of man, were briefly touched upon; and then following cursorily the evidences that for millions of years different races of men were here and had

passed away before the coming of the red men and their congeners; and from such hasty glimpses, we catch enough to tell us something of the weird and wonderful story that is contained in the little world, even that is bounded by the bending horizon of each living inhabitant of this particular portion of the globe. The mind staggers under the astounding revelations of the historian, and at the same time, if the picture has been at all drawn to the facts, they have enlarged the views of the student, and, it is hoped, will broaden the average ideas of men and materially aid them in grasping those larger and more generous plans of human life that will ennoble and better the condition of all. The plan of this work compelled only the briefest allusion to the past, so slight indeed, that it is feared the majority of readers will fail to feel the impress of the important hints it gives, and thereby lose much of value and deep interest. With this expression of perhaps a groundless regret, we turn from the Then to the Now, and what do we find? A story that grows, if that is possible, in interest as we approach our own age and time.

Nothing in the history of the globe is so extraordinary in its topographical and moral results as the vast western march of the American people within a hundred years. Let us look, for instance, at the excellent French map of what constituted the northern part of the United States in 1798. The western boundary of the visible settlement is the Genesee River of New York. The names on the Hudson are like the names of to-day; all beyond is strange. No railroad, no canal; only a turnpike running to the Genesee, and with no further track to mark the way through the forest to "Buffaloe" on the far-off lake. Along this turnpike are settlements—"Schenectady," "Canajohary," "Schuyler or Utica," "Ft. Stenwich or Rome," "Oneida Castle,"

"Onondaga Cassle," "Geneva" and "Canandargue," where the road turns north to Lake Ontario. Forests cover all western New York, all northwestern Pennsylvania. Far off in Ohio is a detached region indicated as "the Connecticut Reserve, conceded to the families who had been ruined during the war of independence," whence our modern phrase "Western Reserve." The summary of the whole map is that the United States still consisted of the region east of the Alleghanies, with a few outlying settlements, and nothing more.

Now pass over twenty years. In the map prefixed to William Darby's tour from New York to Detroit in 1818—this Darby being the author of an emigrant's guide and a member of the New York Historical Society—we find no State west of the Mississippi except Missouri, and scarcely any towns in Indiana or Illinois. Michigan Territory is designated, but across the whole western half of it is the inscription: "This part very imperfectly known." All beyond Lake Michigan and all west of the Mississippi is a nameless waste, except for a few names of rivers and of Indian villages. This marks the progress—and a very considerable progress—of twenty years. Writing from Buffalo (now spelled correctly), Darby says: "The beautiful and highly-cultivated lands of the strait of Erie are now a specimen of what in forty years will be the landscape from Erie to Chicago [sic]. It is a very gratifying anticipation to behold in fancy the epoch to come, when this augmenting mass of the population will enjoy in the interior of this vast continent a choice collection of immense marts, where the produce of the banks of innumerable rivers and lakes can be exchanged."

Already, it seems, travelers and map-makers had got from misspelling "Buffalooe" to misspelling "Chicago." It was a great deal.

The *Edinburgh Review* for that same year (June, 1818), in reviewing Birkbeck's once celebrated "Travels in America," said:

"Where is this prodigious increase of numbers, this vast extension of dominion to end? What bounds has nature set to the progress of this mighty nation? Let our jealousy burn as it may, let our intolerance of America be as unreasonably violent as we please, still it is plain that she is a power in spite of us, rapidly rising to the supremacy; or, at least, that each year so mightily augments her strength as to overtake, by a most sensible distance, even the most formidable of her competitors."

This was written, it must be remembered, when the whole population of the United States was but little more than 9,000,000, or about the present population of New York and Pennsylvania taken together.

What were the first channels for this great transfer of population? The great turnpike road up the Mohawk Valley in New York; and farther south, the "National road," which ended at Wheeling, Va. Old men, now or recently living, as, for instance, Sewall Newhouse, the trapper and trap-maker of Oneida, can recall the long lines of broad-wheeled wagons drawn by ten horses, forty of these teams sometimes coming in close succession; the stages, six of which were sometimes in sight at once; the casualties, the breakdowns, the sloughs of despond, the passengers at work with fence rails to pry out the vehicle from a mud-hole. These sights, now disappearing on the shores of the Pacific, were then familiar in the heart of what is now the East. This was the tide flowing westward; while eastward, on the other hand, there soon begins a counter-current of flocks and herds sent from the new settlements to supply the older States. As early as 1824 Timothy Flint records meeting a drove of

more than a thousand cattle and swine, rough and shaggy as wolves, guided toward the Philadelphia market by a herdsman looking as untamed as themselves, and coming from Ohio, "a name which still sounded in our ears," Flint says, "like the land of savages."

The group so well known in our literature, the emigrant family, the way-side fire, the high-peaked wagon, the exhausted oxen, this picture recedes steadily in space as we come nearer to our own time. In 1788 it set off with the first settlers from Massachusetts to seek Ohio; in 1798 it was just leaving the Hudson to ascend the Mohawk River; in 1815 the hero of Lawrie Todd saw it at Rochester, N. Y.; in 1819 Darby met it near Detroit, Mich.; in 1824 Flint saw it in Missouri; in 1831 Alexander depicted it in Tennessee; in 1843 Margaret Fuller Ossoli sketched it beyond Chicago, Ill.; in 1856 in Nebraska and Kansas; in 1864 Clarence King described it in his admirable sketch, "Way-side Pikes," in California; in 1882 Mrs. Leighton in her charming letters pictures it at Puget Sound, beyond which, as it has reached the Pacific, it cannot advance. From this continent the emigrant group in its original form has almost vanished; the process of spreading emigration by steam is less picturesque but more rapid.

The newly published volumes of the United States census for 1880 give, with an accuracy of detail such as the world never before saw, the panorama of this vast westward march. It is a matter of national pride to see how its ever-changing phases have been caught and photographed in these volumes, in ways such as the countries of the older world have never equaled, though it would seem much easier to depict their more fixed conditions. The Austrian newspapers complain that no one in that nation knows at this moment, for instance, the center of

Austrian population; while the successive centers for the United States are here exhibited on a chart with a precision as great, and an impressiveness to the imagination as vast, as when astronomers represent for us the successive positions of a planet. Like the shadow thrown by the hand of some great clock, this inevitable point advances year by year across the continent, sometimes four miles a year, sometimes eight miles, but always advancing. And with this striking summary, the census report gives us a series of successive representations and colored charts, at ten-year intervals, of the gradual expansion and filling-in of population over the whole territory of the United States. No romance is so fascinating as the thoughts suggested by these silent sheets, each line and tint representing the unspoken sacrifices and fatigues of thousands of nameless men and women. Let us consider for a moment these successive indications.

In the map for 1790 the whole population is on the eastern slope of the Appalachian range, except a slight spur of emigration reaching westward from Pennsylvania and Virginia, and a detached settlement in Kentucky. The average depth of the strip of civilization, measuring back from the Atlantic westward, is but 335 miles. In 1800 there is some densening of population within the old lines, and a western movement along the Mohawk in New York State, while the Kentucky basis of population has spread down into Tennessee. In 1810 all New York, Pennsylvania, and Kentucky are well sprinkled with population, which begins to invade southern Ohio also, while the Territory of Orleans has a share; and Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, the Mississippi Territory—including Mississippi and Alabama—are still almost or quite untouched. In 1820 Ohio, or two-thirds of it, shows signs of

civilized occupation; and the settlements around Detroit, which so impressed Darby, have joined those in Ohio; Tennessee is well occupied, as is southern Indiana; while Illinois, Wisconsin and Alabama have hills of population adjoining the Indian tribes, not yet removed, still retarding southern settlements. In 1830—Adams' administration now being closed—Indiana is nearly covered with population, Illinois more than half; there is hardly any unsettled land in Ohio, while Michigan is beginning to be occupied. Population has spread up the Missouri to the north of Kansas River; and, further south, Louisiana, Alabama, and Arkansas begin to show for something. But even in 1830 the center of population is in Moorefield, Western Virginia, not yet moving westward at the rate of more than five miles a year.

This is but a short scene in this wonderful drama of state building—populating a belt across a hemisphere, within certain lines of latitude indicated by the soil and climate, as the working grounds of what will some day be the most historic people that have ever lived.

Hon. John Wentworth says that the Black Hawk war, 1832, was what led to the real discovery and settlement of the Upper Mississippi Valley. Evidently it was the marching of these soldiers through what is now this county, that first made known to the real pioneer people, those hardy and heroic advance couriers of civilization who eventually came here with a fixed determination of staying, the wonderful country that awaited their coming.

As noticed in the preceding chapter, this county was carved out of Putnam County, and the Illinois River was mainly the dividing line. It was the topography of the country that not only fixed the boundary of the new county, but that compelled the people to

seek the aid of the legislature in bringing about the division that would enable those west of the river to have their own county seat and trading point of access without compelling them to cross the river and the often impassable roads across the river bottom in the approach to Hennepin.

Hence, as early as 1833 interested parties, living on this side of the river, began to attend the sessions of the Legislature at Vandalia, praying the assembly for relief, and that a new county be created.

On the 28th of February, 1837, the following law was passed by the General Assembly of Illinois:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.,* That all that tract of country lying within the following boundaries, to-wit: Beginning at the northeast of Putnam County, running thence south on the east boundary line of said county to the center of the main channel of the Illinois River; thence down the main channel of said river to the place where the line dividing Townships fourteen and fifteen north intersects said river; thence west on said line to the west line of said county; thence north on the western line of said county to the northern boundary thereof; and thence east with said county line to the place of beginning, shall be created into a new county, to be called the county of Bureau, *Provided, however,* That the legal voters of the old county of Putnam, including also, the voters of the contemplated county of Bureau, shall be given for the creation of said county as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. That on the first Monday in April next, there shall be an election held at the several precincts in the present county of Putnam, and the polls shall be open to receive votes for and against the creation of the aforesaid county of Bureau. Said election shall be opened and conducted in all respects in the same manner, and by the same judges as other elections in this State are; and if a majority of the votes given shall be given in favor of the formation of such new county, then the said county of Bureau shall be considered and taken as permanently and legally established with the aforesaid boundaries.

SEC. 3. That William Stadden, Peter Butler and Benjamin Mitchell are hereby appointed commissioners to locate the seat of Justice for said new

county. Said commissioners or a majority of them shall meet at the town of Princeton on the first Monday of May next or as soon thereafter as may be, and be first duly sworn before some justice of the peace faithfully to take into consideration the convenience of the people, the situation of the settlements, with an eye to future population and eligibility of the place, shall proceed to locate the county seat of said county. If said commissioners shall select any town already laid off they shall require the proprietors or owners of said town to donate to said new county for the purpose of erecting public buildings, a quantity of lots of an average value with the remaining ones, which together shall amount to twenty acres of land, or shall donate and give in lieu thereof not less than \$5,000. And if said commissioners shall locate said county seat on land not having been laid off into town lots, they shall secure the title to not less than twenty acres to and for the use of said new county, and the court house shall be located on the same.

SEC. 4. That the legal voters of said county shall meet at the several places of holding elections on the first Monday in June next, and proceed to elect county officers, and returns of said election shall be made by the judges and clerks to the justices of the peace of said county; said justices shall meet at the town of Princeton, within seven days after said election, and proceed to open said returns, and in all things perform the duties required by law of the clerks of the county commissioners courts, and justices of the peace in like cases.

SEC. 5. That the county commissioners court shall meet at Princeton within ten days after their election, and being first duly qualified shall proceed to appoint a clerk, and lay off the county into justices' districts and order an election to be held for the purpose of electing additional justices of the peace and constables for said county, and all officers elected agreeably to the provisions of this act shall be commissioned and qualified as required by law; all officers shall hold their office until the next general election and until their successors are elected and qualified. *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be so construed as to repeal out of office any justice of the peace or constable elected for the county of Putnam and living within the limits of said new county.

SEC. 6. Provides for the holding of courts at some suitable place, designated by the commissioners, until a court house and county building can be provided. The Circuit Court to be holden twice a year.

SEC. 7. Provides for the new county to vote in all elections, except county elections, with the districts to which the county belongs.

SEC. 8. Provides for the payment of \$3 a day each to the commissioners selected above to locate the county seat.

Approved February 28, 1837.

CHAPTER VI.

FIRST THE EXPLORER, THEN THE TRAFFICKER, THEN THE TRAPPER AND HUNTER—THEIR CURIOUS HABITS AND CUSTOMS—CHILDREN OF THE SOLITUDINE—WHAT THEY ENCOUNTERED—HOG AND HOMINY—THE SHIRT-TAIL AGE—HOUSES AND FURNITURE—SUFFERING FOR BREAD—ANECDOTES—SOME OF THE EXPERIENCES OF PIONEER CHILDREN—TO YOUR GUNS!—EXPERIENCE OF A BOY AT FIRST HOTEL—HE HEARS A GONG—SUPPOSES THE HOUSE BUSTED—TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF A DAY AND EATS BREAD AND WATER—WITCHES, WIZARDS AND THE HORRORS OF SUPERSTITION—HOW PEOPLE FORTED—WEDDINGS—DANCING AND ONE-EYED FIDDlers—BOTTLE RACE—HOW PEOPLE DRESSED—SALUTE YOUR BRIDE—GOING TO HOUSEKEEPING—ETC., ETC.

"He knew each pathway through the wood,
Each dell unwarmed by sunshine's gleam,
Where the brown pheasant led her brood,
Or wild deer came to drink the stream."

—JOHN H. BRYANT.

THERE is much of romance in the story of the first white men who came to the West, who saw what is now this county, when only the savage and wild beast held possession of this rich and beautiful spot of our continent. The spirit of adventure allured these pioneers into this vast wilderness. The first was the lonely adventurer who cared only for the chase and the eternal solitudes, and sometimes the white men who had, from crime, but more often from an instinctive love of wild life, abandoned civilized homes and had hid themselves away from light, and become Indians to all practical purposes, preferring their barbarous freedom to the trammels of civilization. From the first landing of emigrants on the Atlantic shores, there was

always a portion of the whites who looked upon the wild man of the country they found here, and at once they were ready and eager to abandon civilized life and become savages, and of these men often were the most dangerous and cruel enemies of the white race. They would cast their fortunes among the Indians, become bad savages, marry a squaw and they and their half-breed posterity would wage the most cruel and vindictive warfare and murder, against the pioneers. When this class of first white savages was ever here will never be known, as one peculiarity of them was, they cut off all communication or love for their own race when once they abandoned it, and they never returned. They would, as far as possible, hide every trace of white blood about them, and they never were visible except when sometimes their bodies were found among the dead, in skirmishes and fights with the settlers, as when a marauding expedition after loot and scalps had been overtaken by the just avengers and slain. These white savages generally attached themselves to a particular tribe, and remained with them and would seek the position of chiefs and rulers. Yet some of them, murderers and fugitives from justice in their native homes, would pass from tribe to tribe, the vilest of criminals and cowardly assassins, and thus like the wandering Jew, they found no place of rest. In this way there were white men possibly here 100 years before the discovery of the country by Joliet. They never returned to tell their white brethren of the countries they had seen. Hence the whites along the Lawrence only learned through the occasional Indians that visited their trading posts, that there was a great river in this part of the world, and that it emptied into the Pacific Ocean.

In a preceding chapter we have given an account of the discoveries of this country and

of the first attempts at settlement and the permanent possession of it. For more than 100 years their lodgement was temporary and sporadic, caused often by the change of empire and the national contentions of the French, English and the Spaniards. It was finally the Anglo-Saxon pioneers who came and "planted their feet, never to take them up." It was to traffic with the Indians, exchange those engines of civilization, trinkets, whisky and eventually powder, with the untutored savage for his pelts and furs. They were backed by the pious missionaries of the Catholic Church, bearing the cross and the pictures of Calvary, that were the first genial rays of the sweetness of civilization, in the noisome wilderness. The footsteps of the hardy trapper and hunter accompanied these traders and churchmen, and the latter were finally the little nucleus around which gathered the oncoming hosts that have truly made the wilderness to bloom as the rose.

These men came in the hunt of homes for themselves and their children. The adventurous spirit started them, but when they looked upon the country they had dreams of its great future, and were content to fix their lot where there was so much to gladden and encourage them. The beauties and natural wealth of the country pleased the eye, and the abundance of wild game gratified their passion for hunting and solved the problem, in one respect, in the struggle for life. They were surrounded by enemies, fierce and formidable. The luxuriant vegetable growths rotting in the autumn sun was the breeding place, especially in the lagoons, marshes and wet prairies, and in the river bottoms, of malaria that poisoned the air, and carried sickness and death on its wings. The cunning and treacherous Indian with his horrid scalping-knife was everywhere in ambush or in bold war paint to assassinate and

torture the old or the young, the innocent and defenceless. But these bold borderers flinched not from the perils that beset them on every side; even the women and children at times were called upon and did perform deeds of cool valor and heroism from which the strong iron nerves of men might well have quaked. These dauntless couriers blazing the way to the heart of the wilderness for civilization, who slept with one hand always on their trusty rifles, whose minds were ever keenly alive to the dangerous surroundings, encompassed on every side with the limitless solitudes, like the lost mariner, "alone, alone, all, all alone, alone on a wide, wide sea," must have had brave souls to thus endure and suffer and struggle through the great problem of mankind as they did, and lay the foundations for that grand structure for the millions of happy and prosperous people, who now are reaping where they sowed.

They had no opportunity for the cultivation of the arts and elegancies of refined life. In their trying ordeal, in their oppressive solitude, there arose a peculiar condition of society, elsewhere unknown. The little allowance of corn meal, often, that they brought with them, was too soon expended, and sometimes for weeks and months they lived literally without bread. The lean venison, and the breast of the wild turkey they would then call bread, and the fat portions of the bear was meat. This was a wretched artifice, and resulted in disease and sickness, when circumstances compelled them to indulge in it too long. They would become gradually weaker and weaker, oppressed with a constant feeling of an empty stomach, and the poor women and children would pass the dull hours in watching the potato tops, pumpkin and squash vines, hoping from day to day to get something to answer the place of bread.

The writer has been told by those who had witnessed these things, that they had eaten the young pumpkins as soon as the blossoms would drop off the end. What a delight and joy, then, were the first young potatoes! What a jubilee, the first young corn, with its grains half grown, eaten raw or cooked! And how all this pleasure was intensified when the corn had become hard enough for the tin grater, and the glorious johnny-cake was turned piping hot off of the baking board. These were as the harbingers from heaven, bringing health, vigor and content to all.

The first houses, if they can be so called, were merely brush sheds, that were but the slightest protection against the elements, and none at all against the thieving Indians and prowling wild beasts, and at times the little family would be compelled to take their turns of standing sentinel during the night, while the others snatched the short sleep that exhausted nature made compulsory.

The furniture for the table for some years consisted of a few pewter dishes, plates and sometimes a spoon, wooden bowl, trencher and noggin, gourds from the hard-shelled squashes, and the cooking utensil was an iron skillet. These, with some salt, had been brought often on horse-back, and on this single horse often were the household goods, and the wife and child, while the husband led the way on foot with his rifle on his shoulder. Corn-bread for breakfast and dinner, and mush and milk for supper. Meat was always abundant; the wild hogs were nearly as abundant as the many varieties of game and fish that were easily obtained.

At first game abounded; deer and bear were in great abundance. Soon after the Indians had gone, and the country was occupied by the sparse settlements of the whites, the woods were filled with wild hogs. In the

winter, when they flocked, the prairie chickens were so abundant that at times the fences and trees were literally lined with them, and the beating of the air by their multitudinous wings as they arose from their perches or from feeding places would sound like distant thunder. Wild turkeys, quail, and the trees apparently full of squirrels, were all rather too contemptible for these hunters to waste their ammunition upon. When the bear had gone, the prize game was the graceful and bounding deer that sometimes grazed and frolicked upon the rich prairie grasses, the graceful and toothsome successors to their more noble congeners—the buffalo; as in the woods the wild hog had come in the place of the panther and bear. In the spring and fall the migrating geese, swans and ducks and other fowls at times filled the river and lakes, feeding upon the wild rice, from which in countless thousands they would rise and fly along in front of the lone canoe or the bateau as it came and went with the Indian or pioneer. Meat was always abundant and of easy access, until immigration came so plentifully that the domestic animals usurped the places of the wild game. It probably was the second crop of pioneers who depended mainly upon the wild hogs in the woods for their standard article of meat. Hominy-mills and the old fashioned lye hominy (the only kind that was ever fit to eat) were the chief reliance for bread, and the phrase “hog and hominy” was not a meaningless one. And for the information of posterity it is not amiss to tell, that there was once a period of time in the West that is fitly designated as the “hog and hominy” age.

In fact, men who were here as boys, and from whose memories we gather these facts, will tell you with a sly twinkle of the eye that in their own case they associate another national characteristic of that age of “hog

and hominy,” and that was the “shirt tail age.” Some boys were, with the full knowledge of the old folks, ready to go “sparking” when the first pair of pants was ready to don. There certainly was not as much style among young people as we find now. There were more children then to the family than now, and much less for them to badger their brains about wearing.

An anecdote is told—of course it is not true, but it serves to illustrate some of the economy of the times—of a man who had too many children to array them in silks and fine linens. So, in the warm months of the year, he had prepared a gum for each and set them conveniently about the cabin. At the approach of a visitor he would yell, “Gums!” when each would take to his retreat, and no other part of their person would ever appear above the top of the gum except the child’s eyes.

Dr. Doddridge, in his diary, tells something of his recollections as a pioneer child; how he saw the first teacup and saucer, and for the first time tasted coffee. When six years old he had lost his mother, and was sent to Bedford, Md. Here he saw his first tavern. What a new world was this to him. It was made of stone, and more astounding still, it was all plastered inside, both the walls and ceiling. On going into the dining-room he was still more amazed and stupefied with wonder. He had never before supposed there was a house in the world but that was made of logs and had only one room; but here was a house and he could see no logs, and stranger still, on looking up he could see no joists. Had all this been made by the hand of man or had it so grown itself, he could not conjecture. He was afraid to ask questions about it. When at the table he watched attentively to see what the “big folks” would do with their little cups and spoons; he imi-

tated them and found the taste of the coffee exceedingly nauseous, but he continued to drink it as did the rest until the tears were streaming from his eyes, and when the torture was ever to end, he could not guess, as each little cup would be again filled as soon as it was emptied. His distress grew to agony, and he dared not say he had enough. Watching closely, he finally saw one turn his cup bottom upward and put his spoon across it, and then his cup was not filled any more, and this hint being acted upon stopped the prolonged agony of the young pioneer.

The writer will never forget his first experience in a big, fine hotel. He was sixteen years old, and had seen only the big prairies of Southern Illinois; had once been to St. Louis, distant twenty miles from the farm on which he spent his boyhood, but had helped drive some hogs to market, and they all camped during the trip and though bewildered at the long row of big houses, he saw nothing of the inside of any of them. He had been dressed up in resplendent suit of "ready made," of the \$10 pattern (certainly the finest dressed lad in the world) and with \$105 in silver, had been started to find his way alone and enter Jefferson College in Washington County, Penn. His first steamboat ride was from St. Louis to Pittsburgh. He had been warned against all strangers, and with the weight of the silver in his pocket, sleeping with it clutched, and in dread of fell robbers all the time, his experiences in that twenty days from starting point to destination, would of themselves make a book of romance. He landed at Pittsburgh about midnight and the boat's porter shouldered his hair trunk, and for half a dollar landed boy and trunk in the Monongahela House. What a world! What an overpowering vastness and strangeness was here for him. He was at once taken to his

room and the experienced colored porter kindly showed him how to turn off the gas. When alone in his room, the door securely locked, he drew a long breath of relief and began a survey of his surroundings. His eyes saw a printed card on the door that was full of interest, as well as conveying some information that was stunning in its effects, the most distinct item of which he can now recall was that each guest would be charged \$2.50 a day. Merciful heavens! what new planet was this, where money flowed in a golden stream that enabled people to pay \$2.50 a day for board which in Illinois could be had for 50 cents a week! and he went to bed and eventually was overcome by sleep, to dream of traveling from new worlds to other worlds, where the humblest house would pierce the clouds, and its immensity fill all visible space; the men as large as the mammoths of old, each with pockets as large as the boot of a Jersey coach, and all stuffed with gold. He was up and dressed, as was his habit on the farm, the next morning at early daylight, and hunted his way down stairs in some trepidation lest he was too late for breakfast. Upon reaching the hotel office, he saw the clerk, that marvellous development of the century, and the first look was like annihilation; there sat the "fronts" on a long bench, and the splendors of the marble tessellated floors and the awful grandeur of the general surroundings were only equaled by the clerk and waiters, who were too immense to be ordinary mortals. The overwhelmed lad wondered if these great people knew or suspected he was fresh from an Illinois farm, and an expert at "splitting middles" in the corn rows. Was ever a boy in the hunt of an education so abashed? He finally found his way into the reading-room, where some of the earliest risers had soon gathered, and

were busy looking over the morning papers, and in a hurry for an early breakfast. A mirror in one end of the room gave it the appearance of being miles and miles in length, and this illusion was fearfully real to the strange boy. Another thing he noticed was, that below were steam works, and this added to the bewildering immensity of the place. A gong suddenly started its deafening noise—the first the boy had ever heard—and instantly he supposed the steam works had exploded. The people started up, and the frightened lad bolted out into the office; there were the clerk and the bell boys, happy and serene. The sudden shock of the supposed explosion—the real could not have been more real or the horror more sudden and appalling—then the counter shock—instantly in looking at that calm and majestic face of the clerk, was the realization that the world was not a wreck, in fact, that there was no explosion at all, but only a hideous and horrid din, calling the boarders to breakfast. Did that terrible clerk know why the lad had rushed so headlong out of the reading-room and into the office? No, he was too immense to see anything short of a paste diamond, and, thank heaven, he thereby missed the funniest sight a traveling innocent ever presented.

In a moment the traveler rallied his scattered senses and demurely followed the crowd to the breakfast-room. A long table ran the length of the room, and the youth found a seat finally, after all else had been accommodated. Before him was a plate turned, a knife and fork, a glass turned, and on it a slim piece of stale bread, and he furtively looked up and down the long table, and this was all it contained. \$2.50 a day! and in all his life he had never seen hungry people set down to quite as slim fare as that! A waiter, whose style was frightfully magnificent, poured out a tumbler of water and the

lad fell to work, just as he had been accustomed all his life, to eating what was before him, bread and water though it was. And when he had finished his glass of water the colored waiter again filled it, and in less than five minutes he had devoured all in sight and he could see no further usefulness for him there and he got up and walked out, feeling as though he would not begrudge the \$2.50 for a home breakfast of honest fry and fatty biscuit. To this day he remembers a most peculiar look in the faces of the waiters as he passed out. What did it mean, anyhow?

Among all the earliest settlers the men wore hunting-shirts. This was a loose frock, reaching half way down the thighs, with large sleeves, and open before, and so wide as to lap over when belted. It generally had a large cape and was made of cloth or buckskin. The bosom served as a wallet, to hold bread, jerk, tow for wiping the gun, or any other necessary article for the warrior or hunter. The belt, which was tied behind, answered several purposes besides that of holding the dress together. Moccasins for the feet and generally a coon-skin cap, completed the dress. In wet weather the moccasins were only a "decent way of going barefooted," and caused much rheumatism among the people. The linsey petticoat and bed-gown were the dress of the women in early times, and a Sunday dress was completed by a pair of home-made shoes and a handkerchief.

The people "forted" when the Indians threatened them. The stockades, bastions, and cabins were furnished with port-holes. The settlers would occupy their cabins and reluctantly move into the block-house when the alarm was given. Couriers would pass around in the dead hours of the night to warn the people of danger, and in the silence of death and darkness the family would

hastily dress and gather what few things they could carry or put their hands on in the darkness and hurry to the fort.

The settlers, as a rule, married young. Here were no distinctions in rank, and but little in fortune, and nearly the only source of amusement that was enjoyed by all was the wedding; this was anticipated from the time announced until the gay frolic was over, with the keenest anticipations by the whole people of the country for miles around. Any other general gathering of the people was either a log-rolling or a house-raising, where the men had to precede the night's roystering with a day of hard work. But at the wedding alone, it was different. All the world, at least every one who heard of the affair in time to get there, was invited. This would be the only invitation issued to even the closest friends, and the welcome was as cordial as the implied invitation had been universal. At the cabin of the bride the people would begin to assemble at an early hour—the whole family, from the cradle to the white-haired sire and matron with weak and trembling voices and the bent forms of great age, tottering to the seats of honor by the favorite side at the fire-place, or, if the weather was warm, at the side of the door; and these dear old “grandsirs” would catch the infection of the occasion, grow gleesome and garrulous about the long ago, kindling the fires of nearly extinct memories, until their blood would once more course through their veins in a rush and flow that would lighten up their eyes with the erstwhile flames of their lusty youth. During all the forenoon the people would continue to come, till about the hour of high noon. Cooking, chatting, joking and welcoming guests, without the slightest show of formality anywhere, gave all something to do or say. The young girls in some secluded spot—perhaps, if only

one room in the house, a sheet hung across the corner of the room—busy arranging the bride, and in the greatest glee, joking and talking, tittering and laughing; the married people nursing their children, assisting in the cooking and preparing the long table (generally a couple of bare planks on wooden trussels), or exchanging sweet gossip with their neighbors; the young men standing about the premises in quiet groups, trying to talk about the weather, crops, or a coon hunt, and all the time distracting their attention from each other's words by furtive glances toward the girls. If there was a low rail fence in front of the house they perched upon this, or standing with one foot on the third rail, busily whittling their riding switch; and further away down the line of fences were the young men's saddle horses and the family wagons standing hitched.

In the meantime there is at the home of the groom an assembling of the young men on horseback. They are to be his gay escort to the wedding, and one is selected before they leave the house to run the “race for the bottle.” At the house of the bride are outlooks for this groom's cavalcade, and when discovered in the distance, the young folks, boys and girls, mount their horses and start to meet them, having first made their selection to contend in the race on behalf of the bride and against the groom's man. They meet at some point where there is a long stretch of straight road and the riders prepare and the race is run. What fun alive! Whether old plow horses or burr-tailed colts, under whip and spur, they do their best, and the winner takes the bottle (generally an old black bottle gaily-rigged out in narrow pink ribbons) and this, marching at the head of the crowd, he holds aloft—the proud and envied hero of the day. When this joyful procession reaches the house, the

groom is conducted to the bride, the preacher takes up his position in front of the door, the people press around, and all is hushed; the happy pair emerge, and just stepping outside the door, stop in the close presence of the preacher and slowly and solemnly he asks "John, wilt thou?" and "Mary Jane, wilt thou?" and then by the authority of heaven and the power of the law, he impressively pronounces them man and wife. "Whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder. *Salute your bride!*"

Then follows dinner, and immediately after that dancing. The afternoon, the evening, all the night long until breakfast next morning, a single fiddle, the fiddler generally one-eyed and beating time with his foot, and away the high-stepping, fleet-footed dancing racers go; pirouetting, bounding like India rubber, whirling, double-shuffle, pigeon's-wing, the reel, the jig, the hoe-down, the walk-talk-ginger-blue, terpsichore! what dancing, what life, what endurance! filling their innocent hearts with gladness and their legs with soreness and pain.

The "infair," the day after the wedding, at the house of the groom's parents, would be simply a continuation of this feasting and dancing for another twenty-four hours. Then, in a few days, the men all assemble and by night the cabin for the new couple is completed and they move in, and commence the serious work of married life—and the wedding is over.

The tin grater, the hominy block, the hand-mill and the sweep, and the ox-mill and finally the water mill were the order of the coming of the mechanic arts in bread making. Nearly every family was its own tanner, weaver, shoemaker, tailor, carpenter, blacksmith and miller. The first water-mill, or even horse-mill, was a grand advance in the solid comforts of civilization.

Amusements often are imitations of the business of life, or at least of some of its particular objects of pursuit. Many of the sports of the early settlers were imitative of the exercises and stratagems of hunting and war. Boys were taught the use of the bow and arrow at an early age, and acquired considerable expertness in their use. One important pastime was learning to imitate the noise or call of every bird or beast in the forest. This faculty was a very necessary part of education, on account of its utility in certain circumstances. The imitation of gobbling and other calls of the turkey often brought these keen-eyed denizens of the woods within easy range of the hunter's rifle. The bleating of the fawn brought its dam to her death in the same way. The hunter often would collect a company of mopish owls to the trees about him and amuse himself with their hoarse screaming. His howl would raise and obtain a response from a pack of wolves, so as to inform him of their neighborhood, and thus guard him against their prowling depredations. This imitative talent was often used as a protection or a deception of the enemy in the strategy of war. The Indians would often when scattered about in a neighborhood, call themselves together, by the turkey calls by day and the howling like wolves by night. And sometimes a whole people would be thrown into the greatest consternation by the screeching of an owl.

Throwing the tomahawk was another amusement in which often great skill was acquired. This instrument, with a handle a certain length, will make a certain number of revolutions in a given distance. At one distance, thrown at a tree, it will stick with the handle down, and at another distance with the handle up. Practice would soon enable the boy to throw it, and with his eye

so accurately measure the distance as to stick it any way he might choose. Wrestling, running and jumping were the athletic sports of the young men. A boy at twelve or thirteen years of age, when possible to do so, was furnished with a rifle, and in killing game he would soon become an expert. Then he was a good fort soldier, and would be assigned his port-hole in case of an attack.

Among the early settlers of the Mississippi Valley was a wide-spread belief in witchcraft. This was true at that time over nearly all the Old World. To the witch was ascribed the power of inflicting new and strange diseases, particularly incurable diseases on children; of secretly destroying cattle by shooting them with hair balls propelled from noiseless witch guns; and a great variety of other modes of destruction. Hunters, even to a recent date, had no doubt but that witches could put "spells" on their guns, or that men were changed into horses, whom the witches would bridle and saddle, and ride at full speed over hill, dale and mountain, and through the air to all parts of the world, to attend the witches' pow-wows at their distant places of rendezvous. They would return the poor human horse to his bed and sleep just before daylight; but, especially in children's hair, would be found the witches' stirrups, that the child would fully and painfully realize when these tangles were being combed out by the mother. The horrid and fatal powers of the witches were ample, their works abundant, their wrecks everywhere, calling up men's dread and fears, and appalling and weakening in their forces men's reason and intellect. States and Government invoked the laws to stamp out this terrible evil, and witches were hunted out, drowned, burned and executed in various ways. Accusers were encouraged, and it soon came to be a fact that to be ac-

cused was to be condemned. The victims would be thrown into the water, if they sank and drowned this proved they were innocent, if they swam ashore this proved their guilt, and according to law they were at once executed. A community which could make such laws were terribly in earnest, and certainly sincere and honest in their beliefs. They saw their own and their neighbors' cattle dying of the murrain; and was not this plainly the work of the witches? Cases of epilepsy, fits, insanity, strange fevers, in fact, the multitudes of diseases which they could not understand, and if not witches' work, what could it be? The first victims were always old, ugly women, especially if they lived alone; then, when these did not furnish victims enough, others were selected and executed. The ablest men then living had no doubt but that there were plenty of witches, and the most learned divines denounced them as satraps of the devil; learned judges from the bench sent them to the rack and the gibbet. No one doubted, and many of the accused confessed, and told wonderful stories of their crimes and orgies, and would sometimes even beg to be executed. People throughout the Christian world were thus murdered by the hundred thousand, and matters had reached that climax that when one neighbor desired to be rid of another, all he had to do was to lodge a complaint against him of being a witch, until fathers deserted and denounced their own children, children accused their parents, neighbors suspected each other and horrid suspicions began to reach all, and the dark wings of death and universal gloom hovered over the world like a hideous pall, and by its growing intensity the public craze burned itself out and men began to sober up from the mad frenzy of the hour.

The first step toward a cure probably was

the appearance of the "wizards." These were men, witch doctors, who were supposed to possess all the evil power of the witches, but instead of generally exercising them for bad purposes they would cure those afflicted by witches, and in many occult ways thwart the spirits in their fell works. These witch doctors boldly stood in the way of the malevolent influences of the bad spirits. Hence they were called witch-masters, and from patient to patient they practiced their profession as regular physicians. They would make "silver tea" (boil a silver coin in water) and give it to the sick cattle. They would carry to the bed-side their witch balls (made of deer and cow's hair) and in a strange manner, and muttering a wild jargon, pass them over the sufferers, and exorcise the evil ones. One mode of cure was to make a picture of the supposed witch on a stump, and shoot at it a bullet in which was a small portion of silver. This bullet, it was supposed, transferred to the real witch a painful, sometimes a mortal spell, on that portion of the witches' body corresponding to the part of the picture struck by the bullet. Other and many disgusting practices were employed as remedies, and the witch had but one way of relieving itself of any spell thus inflicted, and that was to borrow something, no matter what, of the family to which the witches' victim belonged. Thus often would an old woman only discover that she was a "suspect" when she had applied to borrow of a neighbor, and had been peremptorily refused. Cattle were sometimes burned in the forehead with a branding-iron, or when dead, burned to ashes. This, it was held, inflicted a spell on the witch, which could only be removed by borrowing as above recited. Witches would constantly milk their neighbors' cows. This, it was believed, they could do by fixing a new pin in a new towel,

one for each cow milked, and hanging the towel over the door and then by incantations the milk would be extracted from the fringes of the towel, after the manner of milking a cow. Singularly enough, the cows were never milked by the witches, except when they had about gone dry for the want of proper feed. It is stated as a historical fact that the German glass-blowers once drove the witches out of their furnaces by throwing living puppies into them.

The Voodoo was brought to this country with the captured slaves from the jungles of Africa, and it is here yet, and in some form believed in by a majority of the negroes in the country. It is but another form of witchcraft. It is the negroes' horrid incantation and magic, and in the cauldron where is boiled the voodoo, instead of "tongue of viper and leg of newt" are human remains, robbed of graves opened at midnight. Nothing, save the imagination of Edgar A. Poe, can equal in repulsive horrors the genuine voodoo. In the year 1790 a black slave was hung at Cahokia, who acknowledged that by his power of devilish incantations, he had "poisoned and killed his master; but that his mistress had proved too powerful for his necromancy." In the same village another slave was shot down in the street for his diabolism. One of the first acts of the first civil Governor of Illinois, John Tod, was an order to the Sheriff to take from the jail a convict negro slave, to the water's edge, burn him and scatter his ashes to the four winds of heaven for voodooism.

The red children of the forest were as superstitious as the whites or blacks in regard to witches. The One-eyed Prophet, a brother of Tecumseh, who commanded at the battle of Tippecanoe, in obedience, he said, to the commands of the great Manitou, fulminated the penalty of death against those

who practiced the black art of witchcraft or magic. A number of Indians were tried, convicted, condemned, tomahawked and consumed on a pyre. The chief's wife, his nephew, Billy Patterson, and one named Joshua, were accused of witchcraft. The two latter were convicted and burned; but a brother of the chief's wife boldly stepped forward, seized his sister and led her from the Council house, and then returned and harangued the savages, exclaiming: "Manitou, the evil spirit has come in our midst, and we are murdering one another!"

It is a sad confession that no civilized white man had the sense or courage thus to rebuke the murderers among his own people. Pity that this one-eyed savage could not have been employed and empowered as a missionary, to go among civilized people and save them from their own murderous superstitions. In the history of the world, the most revolting cruelties have been the inflictions of superstitious ignorance, and were it not yet a matter of daily demonstration, one could not easily believe how long these prejudices held fast in people's minds, and how when they are crushed in one shape, they will duly appear in some other form. The fell monster that has ever laid waste and made desolate the earth, is the earnest bigot, full of error and superstition, holding toward heaven in supplication, hands dripping with the blood of innocent mothers and prattling babes.

CHAPTER VII.

THE NAME OF BUREAU COUNTY—HOW IT CAME—THE FIRST FIVE FAMILIES—WHO THEY WERE—BULBONA, JOHN DIXON, CHARLES S. BOYD, HENRY THOMAS—SOME LIVELY SKETCHES AND ANECDOTES—DEATH AND BURIAL OF JOHN DIXON—GURDON S. HUBBARD—THE ANCIENTS—FIRST POSTMASTER—OLDEST LIVING SETTLER—ABRAM STRATTON—HIS REMARKABLE TRIP IN 1829—SKETCH OF HIM—THE BRIGHAMS—TOTAL FIRST TAX BUREAU COUNTY—REMARKABLE CAREER OF JOHN H. BOYD—THREE BROTHERS-IN-LAW—DANIEL SMITH'S DEATH, THE FIRST IN THE COUNTY—HIS WIDOW ET AL., ETC.

"To each are compensations given
That make conditions nearly even."

* * * * *

"And tales were told
Of Indians, bears and panthers bold,
Till on each urchin's frowzy head
The bristling hair stood up with dread."

—JOHN H. BRYANT.

IN the year 1828 there were five families in Bureau County, coming here in the order named: Bulbona, John Dixon, Henry Thomas, Reason B. Hall and John and Justus Ament. As it is now ascertained that the first white man to settle in Chicago was a black man named Baptiste, so the first white settler in Bureau County was the swarthy half-breed, "Old Bulbona" (Bourbonnais). Gurdon S. Hubbard had lived hereabouts in the service of the American Fur Company as early as 1818.

In June, 1827, John Dixon and Charles S. Boyd passed through what is now Bureau County, on their way from Springfield to Galena, with a small drove of cattle for market at the lead mines. It was then an unoccupied wilderness from Peoria to Galena, and the only guide on the journey was a wagon track, made a few days before by a party who had gone from Galena to Peoria—probably the first wagon that had ever left its mark in all this vast region of northern Illinois. There was not a white settlement passed in all the country from

Peoria to Galena, and to all appearances there was not a white man in the great Northwest. The wigwams, the teepees and the Indian villages at long distances apart were the only human signs on a route of one hundred and fifty miles.

Alex. Boyd, the oldest son of Charles S. Boyd, born on the 3d day of July, 1817, and who recollects coming with his father's family to settle in the county in 1830, and who is now a citizen of Princeton, gives many interesting incidents, as he has heard his father relate them, of Mr. Boyd's trip with beef cattle to Galena. He lived in Springfield, the nearest neighbor of Mr. Todd, Abraham Lincoln's father-in-law. Alex. says he can well remember seeing Lincoln sneaking over to Todd's to see Miss Mary Todd, whom he afterward married. Mr. Todd had a negro servant, named Josiah Hinkle, who wanted to accompany Boyd on his trip to Galena, and Mr. Todd finally consenting, he did so. Another man, whose name Alex cannot remember, was hired to go, and this constituted the force. It was a long and tedious trip; the streams were crossed by swimming the cattle and horses, and the men would grab the tails of some of the last brutes to enter the water, and holding on, would thus be ferried over, the great trouble being to protect their scant supply of provisions. Boyd disposed of his cattle at Galena, receiving the most of his money in silver. This was carried on a pony that he led on his return. When the party reached Dixon they found much difficulty in making a bargain with the Indians to ferry them across that the Indians would keep or try to carry out. They could easily agree upon the terms, but the contracting Indians would sneak off, and thus end the bargain. Boyd could not get any supply of provis-

ions, and once, when he was not observing, a buck jumped on his pack horse (the one carrying the money) and started off down the river, whooping and yelling and under full whip. Of course he thought his money all gone, but in the course of half an hour the buck returned and delivered up the horse, and the money had not been disturbed. They finally got the Indians to carry them over in canoes, and swim the horses. But the trip was wearing out the horses, and the provisions were gone, and the men began to suffer for water. A small dog had followed them in all the long trip, and one night, when they had gone into camp, and to bed supperless, they talked the situation over and concluded to kill the dog the next morning and have something to eat. And they slept with sweet dreams of roasted dog for breakfast. In the morning they found the dog dead. He had died of starvation. As already remarked, they were now suffering greatly for water; and Alex. tells us of his father's device to supply their thirsty throats. Getting up early in the morning (the drier the weather the heavier the dew) he stripped off his shirt, and holding it spread before him, ran at full speed through the tall grass, and thus gathering the dew from the grass, he wrung the garment, and had a drink of water. The others, seeing this original device, followed the example, and thus a general supply was secured.

Charles S. Boyd's brother-in-law, John Dixon, was then living in Peoria. He was the general county official—County Judge, County and Circuit Clerk, and pretty much every thing else officially, and with all these offices and faithful work on the tailor's bench combined, he eked out a slim subsistence for his family. John Dixon had married Boyd's sister, Elizabeth, and when Boyd



Very Respectfully Yours,
Thos. J. Henderson.

stopped to see them in Peoria, he told them what a splendid country he had traveled through, and where the finest land he had ever seen was to be found. Dixon must have been deeply interested in the story, as he at once turned over all of his offices and came to Boyd's Grove and made an improvement. This was in the fall of 1827 it is supposed, and except that of Bourbonnais (Bulbona) was the first real settlement in what is now Bureau County. Dixon lived at the Grove until 1830, when he sold his improvement to Charles S. Boyd and removed to Dixon, where he purchased the ferry of Ogee, and it became known all over the country as Dixon's Ferry, and finally he founded the present town of Dixon, and the beautiful city is a fitting monument to John Dixon's memory. He lived here until he was a very old man, surviving all his family. He accumulated much wealth at one time and was known far and wide as one of the warm-hearted and benevolent pioneers, whose enterprise, public spirit and warm generosity were like sweet sunshine to all about him. In his old age and helplessness he aided unworthy friends and trusted and endorsed for those who betrayed his trusts and he lost his property, and yet he was so retiring in his nature, so uncomplaining, that he shut himself away from the world and his friends, so that his distressing poverty was only known to those who were eager to aid him and smooth the good old man's short road to the grave, when he was very near, indeed, the end of his life's goal. He thanked his friends for their great kindness, but refused all offers of assistance. He died in 1876, when the people of Dixon and the surrounding country gathered about the good old man's open grave, and expressed in deepest sorrow their love and respect for the name and memory of John Dixon. John Dixon, Charles S. Boyd and — Kellogg were

three brothers-in-law, and Boyd's Grove, the city of Dixon and Kellogg's Grove will remain forever important historical points in the settlement and growth of northern Illinois. Behold the fruits of their heroic works about us everywhere. Can the imagination conceive a nobler or greater monument?*

Charles S. Boyd was a native of New York, born September 19, 1794, came to Springfield, Ill., in 1825, and in 1830 to Boyd's Grove, in this county, and was one of the original parties who established the stage route from Peoria to Galena. He died in Princeton, November 12, 1881. His wife, Eliza (Dixon) Boyd, a native of Westchester, N. Y., died at their home in Princeton, October 12, 1875. Five children are still living: Alexander Boyd, of Princeton, born July 3, 1817; Nathaniel, living at Sheffield, and John H., of the Isle of Tahiti, in the group of the Society Islands, in the South Sea.

In illustration of that roving spirit of

* On Sunday, July 9, 1876, Father John Dixon was buried at Dixon, Ill. One of the most imposing funeral services ever witnessed in this part of the State was held at his grave.

He was born in November, 1784, in New York, and settled at Dixon in 1830. A contemporary paper the next day after the funeral says: "By the treachery of a friend in whom he reposed the fullest confidence, he was several years since robbed of his all." We regret we have not the rascal's name, it would afford us much pleasure to impale him in immortal infamy, for the contempt and execration of all mankind, and thus make his vile name and character do some service to the world by contrasting it side by side with that of one of the best men of all the glorious, early pioneers, his victim, into whose confidence he had wormed himself, and then, evading the law, stole all the good old man had and for which he had braved and labored and struggled so manfully and so heroically. The law of the land cannot, it seems, be made to reach such thieves as the robber of Father John Dixon. But the living, those who are heirs to the memory as well as the life-work of John Dixon, can, and it our duty to see that final justice is meted out to this the meanest, vilest and cowardly of all thieves. If the thief is dead let his memory and crime be made immortal, and let it pursue his blood and name until they are driven out of the world as the moral lepers whose poisoned blood is fit only for the deepest burial.

The account proceeds: "The remains were escorted from his late residence to the court house, where they lay in state, under a guard of Knights Templar until 1 o'clock, at which time the Mayor, Common Council and citizens in carriages met at the residence of the deceased, and accompanied by the family and relatives, were received by military and civic societies in open order, through whose ranks they proceeded to the court house.

"The services were solemn and very impressive. The sermon of Dr. Luke Hitchcock, of Chicago, a pioneer of the Rock River Valley, and an intimate friend of the deceased; and a memorial prepared by Judge Eustace, of Dixon.

"The court house and houses along all the streets were draped in mourning. The procession was over a mile long, and the funeral was attended by over 8,000 people, special trains coming from Amboy, Ashton and Chicago.

"Father Dixon buried his wife thirty years ago and has outlived ten children; was nearly ninety-two years old."

adventure that must have existed in the breasts of most of the early pioneers to the West, and some of which was transmitted sometimes to their sons, we give the briefest sketch of John H. Boyd's career, when he quitted his home in Bureau County, in 1849, in the rush of adventurers to the gold mines of California. Landing there, like the most of "Argonauts of '49," with an empty pocket, but a heart for every fate, he dug and delved for gold, and making enough to keep well alive, he wandered over the country, finally landing in San Francisco. He soon exhausted interest in the California gold mines, and his spirit of adventure had only been whetted, not satisfied, and he shipped on board a vessel and coasted down the shore of Mexico and finally to Cuba. Here he went to work to replenish his now depleted fortune and as soon as he had money enough he shipped to Sidney, Australia, the mines at that place just then attracting wide attention. Here for some time he worked with varying success, some times striking a pocket that helped his pocket, but generally skirmishing in much uncertainty as to where the next dinner was to be found. But undaunted he continued to delve and dig, and finally prudish fortune smiled upon the brave-hearted boy, and he became the possessor of a small fortune. He turned all he had into cash and left Australia, and started out to look at the balance of the world. With no laid-out route before him, simply walking aboard the first vessel to sail out of port, regardless of where it was bound, he took passage. In time he reached the Island of Tahiti, and the tropical beauties and luxuriance of the place was attractive to him and he stopped to enjoy it for awhile. He found here five trading-houses, conducted by English-speaking people. It seems the exporting and importing of the entire group of

Society Islands is by law required to be all done on this island of Tahiti. These merchants and traders were much pleased with Boyd's acquaintance and they began to urge him to go into trade on the island, and become one of them. So earnest were they, (he had not informed them whether he had money or not) that they offered to advance him all he might want. He eventually yielded to their solicitations, and returned to Sidney and to Honolulu and purchased goods and commenced business in Tahiti, where he is yet. He built vessels to carry the mails and the commerce between Tahiti and Honolulu and San Francisco, and is still the sole owner of this line.

The first tax ever collected here, this was then Bureau Township, Putnam County, was paid entirely by Charles S. Boyd, and the total sum was 70 cents.

Charles S. Boyd's two surviving daughters are Mrs. Elizabeth Chamberlin, living in Missouri, and Mrs. A. H. Paddock, widow of Dr. Paddock, of Princeton.

The fur-traders, belonging generally to the Great American Fur Company, were the first comers of the race of people now here, and the earliest of these who were temporary citizens of what is now Bureau County, was about 1821, at least seven years before the real pioneer, the permanent settler, came. Gurdon S. Hubbard, now a very old man of Chicago, was an employe of the Fur Company and came here in 1821. He was then only a boy, and his recollection is that Buero, a half-breed Frenchman, was here some time before he came. There were three substantial log-houses at this trading post, which was on the river a short distance above the mouth of Bureau Creek. Here is where Bureau Creek gets its name, as well as the source of the county's peculiar name. In the first place it is of course a corruption,

the spelling representing nearly the sound—in some old documents the name was found as we have spelled it above—and the first traveler who was pleased with the county told his friends about it and very naturally all went at once to spelling it Bureau, and in this way it has continued and will remain.

The next in time and probably the first real permanent settler, was Bourbonnais, also a French half-breed, who settled at Bulbona (Bourbonnais) Grove in the southwest corner of Center Township about 1820. He had married a squaw and to all intents and purposes was an Indian, though a civilized one. His family were always much esteemed and respected. They had many of the Indian customs and habits, although Bourbonnais himself (called Bulbona altogether by the white people) was ever ready to drop as fast as possible the wild life of the Indian and adopt that of the white man. He was, considering his early life, industrious and thrifty. He made permanent improvements, and was not at all sorry to remain and be wholly a white man, when he saw the Indians collecting together, to pay their parting visits to the burying-grounds of their ancestors, as

“ Hand in hand they went together,
Through the woodland and the meadow,”

toward the setting sun to their new home beyond the Father of Waters.

Those of the old and early settlers remember the large, rough old man very well. He kept whisky to sell to travelers, and when asked the price of a drink or a gallon of whisky, or anything else he had to sell, his invariable reply was, “Two dolla.” Those who knew him would put down the reasonable pay and walk off, and he would say nothing; but some times strangers would be so astounded when he would inform them the price of a drink of his wretched whisky, that

they would look into his serious, stolid face, express great disgust, and as no unbending expression of countenance would appear, they would pay “two dolla” and walk off, to the quiet delight of the old fellow. The neighbors of the rough old man say that he was quiet and inoffensive toward his neighbors. When an old man, he died and his family scattered, going, we believe, to some of the wild Western Territories.

Two brothers, John and Justus Ament, came in 1829, in May. They settled on the south side of Red Oak Grove. In May, 1828, came Henry Thomas. The last named had, the year before he came here, been engaged in selecting the most eligible stage route between Peoria and Galena. He had followed nearly the entire way the route that the two wagons and Boyd’s party had taken from Galena to Peoria, crossing at Dixon and passing along down the timber of Bureau Creek to the timber of the Illinois River, and then turning southwest down the river. He had been so favorably impressed with the country here that he returned and located as above mentioned with his family as soon as he could arrange and bring them.

The Aments were Kentuckians, and they had first heard of the wonders of northern Illinois from the soldiers of Gen. George Rogers Clark, whose expedition had come from Kaskaskia to Starved Rock in 1789. They were true and brave pioneers. After the Black Hawk war Justus Ament moved away, probably into Wisconsin, and John Ament in a little while sold out his claim near Dover and moved down to near where Princeton now stands, where he died, and was buried in the rear of his humble cabin. He left a widow and quite a family of children.

Henry Thomas had made a claim on West Bureau on the great stage route, and Thomas’ house and Boyd’s Grove and Kellogg’s Grove

were soon widely known as "stage stands," and here man and "beast" were entertained with the best the country could then afford. In 1831 Thomas became the first Postmaster in what is now Bureau County. We have not the Blue Book at hand to see what Thomas' yearly salary was, but we are safe in the prediction it did not exceed 25 cents a year. Thomas was a plain, unpretentious man, although the first Postmaster in all this section of country; he never was a subject or proprietor of the "contumely of office." If, with the assistance of the eight or ten people who lived west of the river, he was enabled to decipher the name and address on the single letter that was about the average quarterly return for a few hundred miles square around his office, he would then carry the same with its "I have sot myself down, and these few lines come hopping, and crops is good and my ink is pale and my poke berry juice is blue and my love will fade never for you, and the connexions is all well, and Bill and Betsey are just married, and rite, rite, rite, rite away," etc., etc. And thus by a long and a strong pull altogether and the assistance of a Postmaster, the deeply interesting letter would be triumphantly read and passed around and re-read and then read again and the whole region of country could repeat the thing "by heart." If for the next quarter a letter was sent from the new world it would faithfully follow copy, and "sot down," and have the regular "hopping" and the "blue pen" and fading poke berry juice for ink, and the price of "crops," etc., etc., etc. The postage in these days was 25 cents a letter, and was not prepaid at that. All officials carried their offices in their hats, weighted down by a bandanna handkerchief. Thus Henry Thomas filled his great mission in life. The complete simplicity of the man is fully exemplified by a story of Alexander

Boyd, who called at the early settler's house to electioneer for a certain man for Sheriff. He finally told Thomas his business, when Thomas said: "No, I'll not vote for him for Sheriff, because the last election I voted for ——— for Sheriff, and the very next day after he was elected he came out and served me with a hatful of papers. No, indeed, I don't need a Sheriff." The cream of this joke is, Thomas was a man who was honest, peaceable, quiet, and was never in debt or had lawsuits, and the fact was he was probably as little troubled by officers serving papers, unless summonses to act as juryman or something of that kind, as any man ever in the county. But he stuck to his joke and would not go near the election.

Elizabeth Baggs came in 1828, with Henry Thomas' family—a niece of Thomas. She was a fine, plump girl, and being then, beyond question, the belle—at least the white belle of the county; because, like Alexander Selkirk, she was "monarchess of all she surveyed;" her title there was none to dispute. Her sister Sally is now the widow Stratton.

John Baggs, father of Sally and Elizabeth, was a brother-in-law of Ezekiel Thomas. His wife's maiden name was Rebecca Thomas.

Heman Downing came in 1834, a carpenter; lived here three years; built many houses. In 1836 married Rachel Holbrook. Downing died here April 29, 1882, leaving eight children, two of whom, Edwin O. and Mary Eliza, and his widow, are now living in the county. Enos and Jonathan Holbrook came in 1834 with two sisters, from New Hampshire. In 1835 David Holbrook came. In 1837 the parents, Enos and wife, came with another daughter; the latter is now the widow King, and resides in Princeton.

Abram Stratton. In 1829 came Abram

Stratton. At a large meeting of old settlers, in 1865, the oldest settler in the county was called for and requested to come forward and take a seat on the platform; Mr. Stratton responded, the record says, "a hale, hearty man of some sixty or sixty-five."

Abram Stratton was born in Ulster County, N. Y., February 18, 1805, and died of paralysis, in Bureau County, August 28, 1877, aged seventy-three years. His mother died when he was five years old, and his father died five years after. When grown, or nearly grown, Abram left the Hudson Valley, and Nathan, his younger brother, went to sea, and was never heard from after. In 1829 Abram left New York on foot, his knapsack on his back, and this way came to Illinois, and thus traversed the State from its length to its breadth. After leaving Detroit he was only guided by Indian trails. He reported meeting between Detroit and Chicago the pony mail-carrier, who then made trips once every two months, carrying the mail between Detroit and Chicago. Chicago was then Fort Dearborn, garrisoned by troops, guarding the trading post and annuity office established for the benefit of the Indians, who swarmed for miles around the post.

Mr. Stratton spent the winter in Peoria, having stuck stakes for his Bureau County claim in 1829. The following summer, from some point near St. Louis, guided by a pocket compass, he started to return to New York. He eventually reached his old home, and after a short rest he started on his return *via* the Erie Canal to Buffalo, then by the lakes to the mouth of the St. Joseph River, Michigan. Boats were seldom run at that time to Fort Dearborn. He patiently towed his goods around the lake during a stormy November, and finally buying an ox team and making a sled, he started from Chicago in a December snow-storm over the trackless

prairies and pathless woods, followed or disturbed by packs of wolves, and warmed and buoyed up by high hopes and firm resolves.

The plainest statement of the voyaging of this young pioneer is a historic picture that should be hung in the porches of every house, and in the portals of every school-room in the land. There is a lesson here that should not be forgotten. The nerve to be a hero in the wilderness, the frightful storms, the soul-frightening howl of the hungry wolves, the eternal waste of dreariness, is vastly different from playing a part in the face of the world and sustained and cheered by the conscious sympathy of at least friends and fellow-beings. At the block and the stake, in battle's red charge, and in the most horrid carnage of war, there is fellow-sympathy and enthusiasm, the bugle's blast, the clang and hurrah that set men's blood on fire—and shouting victory they rush upon death. This is heroic gallantry. In all ages men have sought martyrdom; have stood to be hewn to pieces without a moan, even with songs of gladness; but in all time the "solitary" has overcome the nerves and will of the strongest, and always broken them down. In painting and literature the heroic and sublime is always in connection with great numbers. Will the great painter ever come who can put upon canvas the soul of the story of the lone pioneer as we have told above of Abram Stratton, pulling his boat around the bend of Lake Michigan in that stormy November, or his beating his way across the lonely prairies in the snow-storms of that wild December, the howling of the wolves and the fierce storms the only sounds that break upon the vast solitudes? And for what was all this heroic sacrifice? Look out over this rich and beautiful land of plenty and joy and wealth and happiness, and the one inevitable answer will come to you.

October 16, 1831, Abram Stratton married Miss Sarah Baggs. This was the second marriage in the county of Putnam, of which this county was a part. And in the first list of jurors drawn at Hennepin, the county seat, appears the name of Abram Stratton.

In the latter part of 1876 Mr. Stratton was stricken with paralysis, and lingered and suffered much until, as above stated, he sank peacefully into a dreamless sleep. He was buried in Forest Hill Cemetery in Wyandot, a great throng of mourners and friends attending, for no man that ever lived in the county was more widely known or sincerely loved. His friends were all mankind; his sincere mourners were all who knew him. His name and deeds and memory are much of the history of Bureau County. Standing at the head of his new-made grave, the Rev. T. J. Pomeroy, of Wyandot, said: "Kind-hearted and genial, faithful and resolute, he had many friends and warm friends. Of a judicial turn of mind, he carefully turned all facts over before deciding any case, and his conclusions were generally so accurate that his opinions had great weight with his fellow-men. He was a man of fidelity. He delighted to show how accurately he could keep his promises. Integrity and honesty are the words that best describe his modest and unobtrusive life."

In the spring of 1829 came Sylvester Brigham and Warren Sherley, unmarried men, from Massachusetts, and stopped at the house of Henry Thomas. With their knapsacks on their backs they traveled all the way from Detroit. Brigham made a claim on the west side of West Bureau Creek, and Sherley settled at what was afterward Heaton's Point. The two young men worked and made sufficient improvements on their claims to hold them, and then returned to the East, where Sherley remained, but Brigham came back

the next spring, and brought James G. Forristal with him. They came down the Ohio River and up the Illinois River as far as Peoria on a steamboat; the boat, named Volunteer, was about the very first that had ever been seen at Peoria, at which point she landed in April, 1830. A leading old settler and a prominent Peorian of that day planted his old blunderbuss on the sandy beach and fired away, and the whole people were out to see and rejoice over the great occasion.

Brigham and Forristal built cabins in Dover Township, and for some years each occupied his cabin alone, as neither had a wife. (See Joseph Brigham's biography for a genealogy of the Brigham family.)

Daniel Smith, of Boston, came to the county in July, 1831, with his family. He had come down the Ohio and up the Illinois River. On his way up he fell in company with Mosely and Musgrove at Naples, and this event shaped his course to this particular spot. He made a claim and commenced his improvements on the land that is now the Austin Bryant farm. Within twenty days of his arrival Smith sickened and died (about August 8, 1831,) and was buried half a mile north of the Princeton railroad depot. This was the first death of a white person, so far as can now be ascertained, that occurred in the county.

Daniel Smith had married in his native State, Miss Electa Pomeroy, who still survives him, and is living in the county, with her sons, in Ohio Township. (See biography of Daniel P. Smith in another part of this book.)

Moses M. Thompson came October, 1834, from Hennepin. He was born in Ohio, June 15, 1810. His father was John Thompson, who was a Tennessean, and removed to Ohio, where he married Mary Frankeberger. William Frankeberger, a

brother, died in Wyandot, March 19. The Thompsons in Tennessee were a wealthy family. The sons of Moses were M. M. and Alfred T., who came with their father. Alfred T. was at one time County Clerk. He died October 30, 1850. A sister, Matilda, married Nicholas Smith; died December 3, 1851.

William Young came in 1838. His descendants are still in the county. Prelate White came in 1839, but sold out and went to Texas. James Haumerick came in 1839 and located in Wyandot. Thomas Clark, noted as the father of James T. Clark, the great railroad man, came in 1837, and in the building of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road James T. Clark commenced as a boy to drive the horse in pulling cars, at \$16 a month, when they were at work on the Buda Section. Thomas H. Finley was a very early settler in Wyandot. He was a man of good education—a fine book-keeper, etc.—but was unfortunate in business. About 1839 Shepherd Walters settled in this township. One of his sons, A. M. Walters, is in Iowa, a noted lawyer.

CHAPTER VIII.

RECORDS MADE BY OLD SETTLERS—ON DISPUTED QUESTIONS THE BEST AUTHORITY—FIRST AGITATION OF THE SUBJECT—HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE OF RECORDS, SPEECHES, POEMS, ADDRESSES, REMARKS, AND ANECDOTES, PICTURES, ETC.—ADDRESS OF S. S. PHILLIPS—FIRST SETTLERS' MEETING—WHO PARTICIPATED—THEIR RECORD OF OLD SETTLERS AND THE YEAR THEY CAME—POEM BY JOHN H. BRYANT—DEEDS OF BILLY—OFFICERS OF SOCIETY—KILLING OF PHILLIPS—MILK KENDALL'S ADDRESS—WARREN'S HISTORY OF PUTNAM COUNTY—E. STRONG PHILLIPS JOHN M. GAY, MUNSON AND MISS HALL—FIRST BIRTH, FIRST BURIAL—CALEB COOK—AQUILA TRIPLETT—CHAPTER IN WHICH ARE MENTIONED MANY OLD SETTLERS AND THEIR DESCENDANTS—ARTHUR BRYANT'S POEM—MICHAEL KITTERMAN, SKETCH OF—THIRTEEN DOGS—ANECDOTES—RAY MARTIN AND HIS DOG "PENNY"—THE PERKINSSES—GEORGE HINSDALE, C. G. CORBES AND MANY OTHERS—ETC., ETC.

"It seems to me but a transient season
Since all was new and strange;
I gaze on the scenes around me
And wonder at the change."

—JOHN H. BRYANT.

THE subject of Old Settlers' Meetings was first agitated in Bureau County as early as 1861. This is an important item in the county's history, as it is an index, first, to the patriotic interest the people entertained for their adopted State and county, and second, to the possession of that higher order of intelligence that makes a community interested in the history of their own people, and that country of which they are a component part. This was among the youngest of counties, and yet it was among the first to realize the great fact that the public mind had become active in gathering rapidly the materials of history—materials not only of a temporary interest, but of a permanent value, that should be gathered and preserved for the historian's use. They showed by this act that they held a high appreciation of the great deeds of the early pioneers, and that their names and memories should not be forgotten. The reader must bear in mind that as far back as 1861 the subject of forming Old Settlers' Societies was then a new and unheard-

of thing; the conception as applied to a comparatively new country was fresh and original. Hence the importance which attaches to the fact that Bureau was among the first to commence to educate its people to become interested in the important subject, and there is no doubt but that the action of a few of the people of the county was one of the influences that spread over the United States, and finally induced the action of Congress, and the President and the Governors of all the States in the year 1876, in recommending to the people of the several counties and towns of the State and Nation, to cause a history of their respective localities to be prepared for the One Hundredth Anniversary of our National Independence. This action is something of an index of the activity of the feelings of the heart and of the faculties of the mind of these pioneers and their children. Nothing aids the historian to get at the real lives of a people who have passed away so well as to see their literature (if they had any), the pictures of their leading personages as preserved by the photographer's art, or the inception and spread of a public movement that becomes wide-spread and permanent in its actions or effects.

And just here we note it with pleasure, this early agitation of the subject of Old Settlers' Meetings resulted as early as 1865 in the organization of an Old Settler's Society, which continues in active and vigorous existence to this day. And upon their record books are most invaluable facts and incidents preserved for posterity. Everything about them is deeply interesting—the proceedings, the officers, the manner of working up their accounts of the meetings, the addresses and the reminiscences of the venerable men at the meetings, who in their own way recalled the long ago. Nor should we omit mention of the touching poetical addresses on these occa-

sions, many of which will take a permanent place in Western literature. To all these may be added the picture, by Mr. Immke, photographer, grouping over 400 of the early settlers, and which for a work of that kind we do not remember to have seen excelled. Here is a picture of most interesting study. It is the serious, stern, heavy-featured faces of men and women, who commenced life in its most real and trying phases; who faced dangers, trials and sore vexations; the most of their young lives they knew they carried their lives in their hands, but they had counted the costs and weighed the chances, and foreknew the grand results that awaited upon their ultimate victories. The ripened fruits have come doubtless much sooner than any of these strong-faced, stern-souled old pioneers, even the most sanguine, expected. And some few of them have been spared to witness what they once had only hoped might come to their children's children. Every picture in this large group of representative pioneers is a study of itself, and could a copy of the group be preserved for the people in their second centennial celebration, and then by the improved arts of that age each face be restored to its natural size, with its faithful reproduction of the strong lineaments and features, it would be one of the most valuable legacies in the world to the great-grandchildren of the present age. A room set apart for these faithful portraiture of the pioneer men and women in some of the county's public buildings, would be an inexpensive public school and place of recreation and resort, and yet it would become a public teacher and a monitor and guide that no amount of money could otherwise supply. We wish we could impress upon the people, the liberal and public-minded people of the county, the great importance of preserving and placing where they will be carefully kept, copies of this

picture for posterity. If lost now it cannot be replaced.

A preliminary meeting was held in Princeton, December 21, 1861, at which J. V. Thompson was chosen, Chairman and E. S. Phelps, Jr., Secretary. Remarks were made by D. McDonald, E. S. Phelps, L. J. Colton, C. G. Reed, Cyrus Langworthy and A. Bryant.

It was resolved to hold a regular county Old Settler's Meeting in Princeton, February 22, and E. S. Phelps was appointed to prepare an address of invitation to the people. Mr. Phelps wrote the address—an admirable document—and it is so full of the real hearts of the old settlers, so vivid and true, that we reprint much of it for the admiration of posterity:

When we look back to these early days of our county, when mills, churches, schoolhouses, etc., were few and far between, and when, in order to market our produce, we had to travel with our wagons to Chicago and bring back our lumber, salt, etc., when we would take our teams and families and go several miles to see our neighbors, and help them raise their cabins or houses, and when it cheered the hearts of us all to again shake the hands of true friends and look into each other's countenances; when the fathers and mothers, with the young men and maidens, could go to the house of God and sit on benches made of rails, puncheons, or slabs, and worship and sing praises with spirit and in the love of it, and when our schoolhouses were no better seated—in fact, the little schoolhouses were almost the only places in which meetings were held—oh, with what joy we met one another on these occasions, and how our hearts swelled within us, feeling that we were truly brothers and sisters in a strange land.

No one who now comes into this beautiful county and sees our railroads, splendid churches, schoolhouses, dwellings, public houses, carriages, markets almost at our doors, improved machinery, county fairs, political meetings and other gatherings of the people, can realize the condition of our county from the time the first settlers came in, about 1828, up to 1847, when some of our sister counties ceased calling immigrants "old settlers."

Who but the early settlers know the trials by cold, hunger, privation, wild beasts, Indians and

other things we had to contend against? Who else has the history of those times engraved on their hearts never to be erased? What history has more interest than that of the early pioneers, and who can give that history better than they? Is not this history important? Is it not one worthy of preservation? Are you not willing that the rising generation should have this history to be handed down as a memento of our country? If so, let us try and gather up the fragments of this history, that is left in the memories of those who have not yet gone to the spirit world. How it cheers us as we see the faces of those once loved and respected as neighbors and friends scattered over this country and will we not cherish the times in which we may meet and talk over past scenes, and compare them with the present time?

Other counties in our loved Illinois have and are commencing to organize "Early Settlers" Societies for the purpose of gathering statistics of early times and enjoying in a social manner the company and presence of those who were scattered as early settlers over their counties. * * * * *

The writer then appeals to all to attend the meeting, bring their dinner-baskets full, and each one get up appropriate toasts—appropriate to the occasion and the day (February 22), and thus concludes:

Let us show to our children and those who have recently settled among us that we are friends and brethren and that the love and respect kindled in years gone by have not died out, but still live and are cherished in true friendly hearts.

This address had the effect to awaken a deep interest in the history of the early times, and this followed with the meetings and addresses and talks among the old settlers and their friends awoke the whole community to the fact that here at home was the most interesting, instructive and entertaining history in the world; that every aged pioneer was of himself a history; that the sacred circle of these gray-haired fathers and mothers "In Israel" was fast narrowing by old age and death, and that unless the facts that they carried in their memories were at once collected and put in a more permanent form that very soon they would be forever lost, except

in so far as they might be perpetuated by the "faltering tongue of faint traditions."

Pursuant to this circular address of E. S. Phelps, a meeting of old settlers was convened at Converse Hall, Princeton, February 22, 1865. A permanent organization was formed and Hon. John H. Bryant elected President; C. G. Reed, Vice President, and adjourned. January 12, 1865, an Old Settlers' Meeting convened at Converse Hall, Princeton. Col. J. T. Thomson called the meeting to order. William Hoskins, of Selby, elected Chairman. George Radcliffe made appropriate remarks explanatory of the objects of the meeting. L. D. Whiting, J. V. Thompson, and Milo Kendall appointed Committee on Resolutions. The names of 151 old settlers, those who came to the county from 1828 to 1841, were given to the Secretary. Remarks were made by William Hoskins, who settled in the county December 6, 1830. Charles S. Boyd, who settled at Boyd's Grove, in 1830; James G. Forristol, March 4, 1830; Nicholas Smith, 1831; Frederick Mosely, August 1831; E. H. Phelps, July, 1831; Charles G. Reed, 1845; William Cowan, November 16, 1832; Alexander Holbrooke, 1832; and J. V. Thompson, 1840.

J. V. Thompson also read a poem, printed in the *Bureau County Advocate* of December 26, 1849, J. H. Bryant editor and poet.

The committee reported a stirring set of resolutions, in which they eloquently talk of the people who came here from various States and countries to build homes in the West, and be friends and co-workers in the great cause of civilization, and acknowledge with grateful hearts the kindness of Providence which "conducted us here, and cast our homes where genial skies and wholesome air favor health and its attendant blessings; where enterprise has a fair field for success; where the great arteries of travel and com-

merce pass through our borders, and where nature on every hand has been grandly lavish of her wealth and her charms, in woodland and stream, in prairie and glen.

"That the marvelous progress we have witnessed during the last third of a century, in numbers and wealth, in mental, moral and material progress, and in all that attends a high and advancing civilization, is but the shadow and prelude of a nobler coming age, when our rich prairies shall be cultivated to their highest limit, and adorned with all that beautifies rural scenery, thus rendering them the happy homes of multiplied thousands; when our villages and cities shall be centers of refinement and wealth, of manufacturing industry, and of the various institutions for social, moral and intellectual advancement.

"Virtue, intelligence, justice, honor and patriotism are above wealth and material prosperity; that we are more anxious to endow our sons and daughters with high social, moral and intellectual qualities, than with gold and silver and lands."

February 22, 1867, another large meeting was held in the same place, John H. Bryant, Chairman, and Elijah Smith, Secretary; C. G. Reed, Vice-President; T. W. Nichols, L. J. Colton, E. S. Phelps, Jr., and Col. J. T. Thomson, Executive Committee.

The following is the record, as gathered at this meeting of the early settlers, commencing with the year 1828. In addition to the 151 names handed in we have gathered such as we find in the records and added them:

1828.—Mrs. Sarah Stratton, nee Baggs, widow of Abram Stratton, still living in the county; Mr. and Mrs. George Hinsdale (Mrs. Hinsdale was a niece of Henry Thomas, and a member of his household); Mr. and Mrs. Ira Jones. Also on the records are the names of Smiley Shepherd, 1828, and Nelson Shep-

herd, 1829, and Williamson Durley, 1831, (Putnam County men).

1829.—Abram Stratton (see preceding page for complete sketch of), Amos Leonard, Daniel Dimmick, Timothy Perkins, Leonard Roth, William Hoskins, John Clark, Reason B., John and William Hill.

1830.—Charles S. Boyd, William Hoskins, James G. Forristal, Nicholas Smith, John M. Gay, Mrs. John M. Gay, M. Kitterman, Sylvester Brigham, the Searle family.

1831.—E. S. Phelps, Mrs. Anna W. Phelps, E. Hinsdale Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. Elijah Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Eli Smith, Nicholas Smith, John Cole, Fredrick Moseley, D. P. Smith, Dwight Smith, Nicholas Smith, George Hinsdale, E. H. Phelps, Daniel Jones (see biography), Abram Jones, Mary Jones, Daniel Smith, Henry George (killed in Hall massacre), Roland Moseley, John Musgrove.

1832.—Nathaniel Chamberlain, William O. Chamberlain, Elias Isaacs, William Cowan, Joel Doolittle, John Green Reed, Alexander Holbrook, Mrs. M. Sturdyvin, Mrs. H. W. Kelly, John H. Bryant (September 22), James O. Doolittle (January 10), Joseph Brigham, Mrs. Joseph Brigham, William Munson (married Miss Hall. He hewed the first logs for Griffin & Wilson's Mill at Leepertown), Daniel Sherley, Gilbert Kellums.

1833.—Arthur Bryant, Lazarus Reeve, Abbott Ellis, Madison Sturdyvin, Demarcus Ellis, James Wilson, Frank Shepherd, Samuel Triplett, William Allen, Aquilla Triplett, Mrs. Elizabeth Matson, Mrs. Arthur Bryant, Mrs. Elizabeth Norton, C. C. Corse, H. B. Leeper, Charles Leeper, Mrs. Sarah Ann Taylor, I. Wilson, James Garvin, John Leeper.

1834.—Richard Masters, John Masters, Caleb Cook, Mrs. Lucy Cook, Henry Cook,

Edward C. Hall, Chauncey D. Colton, McCayga Triplett, C. F. Winship, Mrs. Sarah Winship, J. T. Holbrook, Cyrus Langworthy, Mrs. Cyrus Langworthy, William Knox, John Elliott, Daniel R. Howe, Samuel Fay, Hemar Downing, Mrs. Demarcus Ellis, Mrs. Lumry, Mrs. Mason, Tracy Reeve, Mrs. Maria Clapp, Adam Galer, Mrs. Clark Norton, Bar. Mercer, Mrs. Julia E. Whitemarsh, Rev. J. E. Prunk, Mary Durfee, N. Perkins, John Clapp, W. Mercer, W. P. Griffin, E. H. Phelps, Mrs. John Vaughn, Jonathan Ireland, Mrs. Eliza Ireland, Mrs. Andrew Ross, W. L. Isaac, Moses M. Thompson, Enos Holbrook.

1835.—Lewis J. Colton (in Kansas), Cyrus Colton and wife, Frank W. Winship, Solomon Sapp, Henry Sapp, James Coddington, Austin Bryant, Timothy Searl, I. B. Chenoweth, Sol F. Robinson, James S. Everett, Enos N. Matson, Charles H. Bryant, James M. Winship, Mrs. S. M. Dunbar, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Newell, Mrs. David Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Phelps, Mrs. Hannah M. Phelps, John Clapp, E. Strong Phelps, W. C. Drake, Sarah Tucker, E. Sherwin, Enoch Pratt, Amanda Pratt, John Pratt, Susan Pratt, George W. Pratt. Susan married Daniel Kiser, and George W. was born in this county. Mrs. Susan Brown was a sister of Enoch Pratt. She was the wife of George Brown and the mother of George H. Brown.

1836.—Nathan Rackley, Justin H. Olds, Enos Smith, Jacob Albrecht, Allen S. Lathrop, Sidney Smith, Daniel Radcliffe, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Mohler, Martin Hops, John Long, Seth C. Clapp, John Stevens, E. S. Phelps, Jr., George Brown, A. R. Kendall, Jesse Emmerson, George M. Emerson, Alfred Lyford, Daniel Heaton, Caleb Pierce, Enos Matson, Enoch Lumry, Mrs. Sarah B. King,

Mrs. William Cowan, Mrs. Susan Brown, George H. Brown, Enos Smith, O. E. Jones, W. Prunk, W. E. Chenoweth, George R. Phelps, Susanna Campbell, George Rackley, Joseph Houghton (of La Salle County), Samuel E. Norris (Iowa), Mrs. Adaline D. Norris (Iowa), Adelia E. Drake, Mrs. Sarah Musgrove, E. S. Phelps, Nehemiah Matson, Parker J. Newell, Alonzo R. Kendall, Mrs. Harriet Childs Everett.

1837.—Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Wilson, David Maple, James H. Smith, William Young, Caleb Cushing (relative of the celebrated Caleb Cushing), James M. Dexter, Joseph S. Clark, Evan H. Swayne, George M. Radcliffe, David Greeley, William Hudnut, George E. Dorr, John Vaughan, Jr., William Frankeberger, Mrs. Rebecca Warfield, Mrs. Elizabeth Curtis, Mrs. Daniel King, Mrs. Rufus Carey, Mrs. Aaron Fisher, Mrs. Eli Wood, Mrs. A. M. Hops, Mr. and Mrs. John Walter, John Vaughn, J. Walter, A. M. Sheldon, John L. Enyart, Mrs. Mary M. Anthony, Alfred Anthony, Mrs. W. J. Moore, Frank Langworthy, J. N. Hill, James Richards Phelps, Edward C. Winship, Mrs. Ann Winship.

1838.—Benjamin Porter, Henry V. Bacon, Amos N. Bacon, Samuel Dexter (Hinsdale), Anthony Sawyer, Franklin Foster, William Robinson, James B. Aiken, P. J. Newell (born in county), Mrs. Lucinda Bubach, Mrs. Nancy Morton, Caleb Cook (died March 27, 1876), Mrs. Lucy Cook, Mary Cook, A. Duffee, Mrs. Mary Ann Colton, Joseph I. Taylor, Henry Cook, Amos N. Bacon, Samuel Dexter (Hinsdale), Franklin Walker (Champaign County), Gilbert Clement, Oliver Denham, J. W. Spratt, Mrs. Nancy H. Morton, M. Pritchey, Orris S. Phelps, J. R. Phelps.

1839—Rufus L. Craig, Joseph Pierce, Niel McArthur, Francis Buchan, Samuel M. Dunbar, Mrs. Hannah M. Phelps, L. A. Hope, E. G. Peter, Andrew Gosse, E. J. Benson,

E. B. Belknap, M. T. W. Lathrop, A. Benson, Robert M. Kearns.

1840.—J. V. Thompson, William S. Richards, Martin L. Goodspeed, Mr. and Mrs. Adam Prutsman, Mrs. Joseph S. Clark, Mrs. William McKee, E. R. Mathis, A. Prutsman, J. N. Ries, Zilpha Griffin, L. L. Frizzell, Mrs. Lucretia Jones, W. W. Ferris, Carlton W. Combs, M. Bertrand Lockwood.

The poem referred to as written by John H. Bryant, was entitled “‘Indian Courtship’—Reminiscence—By An Old Settler”; And the scene is located by the first two lines:

“Where French Grove road winds down the hill.
The hither side of Galer’s Mill.
In the mild winter of thirty-three
A wigwam stood beneath a tree.”

Here was the home, as the poet proceeds to tell us, of Maumese.

“A proud chieftan of the band
Which erst possessed this lovely land.”

Then in rhythmic phrase the story of a young white man’s love with Maumese’s daughter is well told, and how his heart was finally wrenched by the old chief striking his tent very suddenly and moving away. The young man was the “Deacon’s son,”

“‘Since better known as Doctor Bill
With sulky, saddle bags and pill.”)

And the most knowing ones said this was Dr. Chamberlain, whose luckless fate it was to be thus

“——stepped between
Our hero and his forest queen”

whose

“Step was lighter than the fawn’s
That bounded o’er these blooming lawns.

And her father “bounded” her away and Dr. Bill was left to choose him a very sweet “pale face” and thus plod along in the old fashioned way of rearing young pioneers.

The reading of the poem attracted great attention, and its happy chord is evidenced by the fact that to this day many of those

who heard it so much admired it that they can yet repeat it entire.

In February, 1867, another very large Old Settlers' meeting convened in Princeton, and we condense the following summary of its proceedings:

Elijah Smith, Secretary; T. W. Nichols, L. J. Colton, E. S. Phelps, Jr., Col. J. T. Thomson, Executive Committee.

The principal address was then delivered by Milo Kendall. The speaker commenced with an eloquent apostrophe to the memory of George Washington. He then referred to the important but generally little understood fact, that "When a country emerges from a savage to a civilized life, not by the slow process of development and culture, but by the sudden and abrupt change produced by conflict between savage and civilized races, the events which mark the transitions of power and dominion over the soil from one race to the other, are often the most interesting features in history." He then refers in fitting language to the story of the conflict that marks every inch of advance of the white man from his landing on the Atlantic shores until he had conquered all before him to the western ocean.

"Forty years ago," he says, "not a white man dwelt upon the soil within the limits of our county. What a mighty transformation has been wrought out by a single generation of settlers! The footprints of the retreating savage are scarcely obliterated in the Indian trail, before the shrill whistle of the locomotive is heard upon their track."

He then proceeds to tell how these glorious pioneers were the avant couriers, the true soldiers and husbandmen pioneering this great nation, and preparing the easy way for all to follow. He then rapidly sketches the growth and present greatness of the county, and argues for it an undimmed fu-

ture. He refers to the Hampshire colony and recounts the happy achievements of that body of Christian men and women.

These are some of the important facts in the early history of which accounts have been given that materially differ in the facts, and were it not that these incidents were talked over and agreed upon by those who were there to see, we confess we find often great difficulty in reconciling these stories. We have no hesitation in adopting as the true version every historical fact that was related in these Old Settlers' Meetings and to which all present assented.

Killing of Phillips.—Mr. Kendall proceeds in his address to tell of Shabbona and the melancholy circumstance of the killing of Elijah Phillips:

"There was a venerable old chief and warrior of the Pottawattomie family, who had, in earlier days, fought side by side with the renowned chieftain Tecumseh. But forever banishing the hope, and even the desire, of ridding his vast hunting grounds of the presence of the white man, he became the friend of the early settlers, and devoted his remaining years to the welfare of the white man against the stratagems and machinations of the more cruel and bloody of his race. Old Shabbona, as he was called, sent spies into the camps of the Sacs and Foxes to ascertain their designs against the whites. On learning that these hostile tribes had formed the bold plan of exterminating the whole white population in northern Illinois at one fearful blow, he lost no time in warning the inhabitants to leave. This duty he did not and would not entrust to any living mortal but himself alone. At the risk of his life he undertook and performed the duty; night and day, wet or dry, the old chieftain rode on from one settlement to another, heralding the terrible news of the assassination plot which

had already been matured, and which was about to be put into execution. All who obeyed the warning of the old chief were saved. The Hall, Davis and Pettigrew families on Indian Creek paid dearly for their most sad mistake in disobeying the earnest and almost passionate appeals of the old veteran to flee from the awful fate that awaited them. The details of that tragic event, already a matter of history, are as familiar to you as household words, and too painful to be related here.

"The Forristol party, near the present site of Dover, came near sharing the same fate. As there are some features connected with that event which I have obtained from living witnesses who ere long will pass away, I have concluded to tell the story as I gathered it from them, at the risk of being censured for repeating an oft-told tale, although I do it more with the hope of rescuing some of the details from oblivion, than from any expectation of interesting the old settlers with the narration.

"In the spring of 1832 John and Justus Ament each owned a cabin situated half a mile apart on Section 13 in Dover. The Forristol party then consisted of James G. Forristol, John Ament, Sylvester Brigham, Aaron Gunn, Jonathan Hodge, Ziba Dimick and Elijah Phillips. It became known to Shabbona that the Sacs and Foxes intended to commence a massacre of the settlers about the 1st of June that year. He notified the settlers of this fact in time to allow them to take shelter in a rude fort erected that season at Hennepin.

"But before I proceed further with my story allow me to tell how, in one instance, the old chief came near falling into the hands of the enemy whose bloody purposes he was seeking to avert, and narrowly escaped with his life while on his errand of mercy. Not knowing

where the blow would first be struck, he had made the circuit about the Bureau timber and up on Indian Creek to the Hall settlement, and then made directly for Fox River to warn away a family of Hollanbacks, then residing there. He approached their cabin about sundown (this was about the 1st of June, 1832.); his jaded and almost famished pony was reeking with sweat and foam; he hastily warned the family of their danger, telling them to flee that very night, as he thought he had discovered signs of a war party in the vicinity. This duty performed, Shabbona retired to a secluded spot half a mile away from the cabin, to rest and refresh himself and his pony, and yet in a position to keep an eye on the dwelling and its surroundings. In the meantime the family, quickened by the impulse of fear, hastily gathered such articles of food and clothing as would favor them in their flight, and immediately fled, with nothing to hide them from the face of their enemies but the impending darkness which by this time had gathered thick about them. Having proceeded from a quarter to half a mile, Mr. Hollanback suddenly bethought himself of some valuables which he desired to save, and which in the hurry and flurry of their flight they had forgotten. He determined to return alone to the house to secure them. He carefully approached the cabin and listened at every step as he neared the premises, and just as he was about to enter the door from whence he and his family had but a few moments before escaped, he heard the voices and rummagings of savages within as they were busily engaged in gathering the remnants of such plunder as the humble dwelling afforded. Softly but speedily Mr. Hollanback retraced his steps, joined his family, and renewed his flight. A moment later and they beheld the flames of their burning cabin leaping upward higher

and higher into the darkness above, warning them that their abiding place, which they had honored with the sacred name of home, had been immolated upon the sacrificial altar, and made desolate by the torch of the savage. Old Shabbona in his concealment witnessed all—the fleeing family, the stealthy approach of the marauders on their bloody mission, the flames of the burning cabin—and noted the retiring foe as they took to the trail and disappeared under cover of the night. The old veteran, thankful to the Great Spirit for the safety of himself and the fleeing family whose lives he had helped to save, resumed his journey in the late watches of the night and reached his home in safety. The Hollanbacks made good their escape during that terrible night of agony and fear. Some twenty-five years after this event, Old Shabbona, then upward of eighty years of age, visited among the old settlers here for the last time, and for the last time related to us this story, and as he sat by the fireside and partook of the bounties and hospitalities of those he had known and befriended in early days, and saw that their huts and cabins had given place to cheerful, happy homes and comfortable dwellings, and marked the change which a few short years had brought about, the old man gave utterance to sentiments of heartfelt gratitude and joy, as though we were all his children, and that our prosperity was his chiefest pleasure, and expressed himself abundantly rewarded for his sleepless vigilance and care over the infant settlements about him in the times of their greatest need. The old man remembered and related every incident connected with the plot to exterminate the whites, and his heroic endeavors to avert the terrible blow; and in his narration of these exciting scenes evinced a pride and satisfaction for the part he had acted, and a sensibility commendable even to minds of cult-

ure and refinement. It is gratifying to us to know that the Government made the old man a very handsome and suitable donation in his old age, as a reward for his enduring friendship toward the early settlers, and the assistance rendered by him in the settlement of some Indian difficulties, and as a compensation for the many sacrifices which he made during the turbulent times of the Black Hawk war. The old hero died a few years ago on land purchased at Government expense, near Ottawa, and we may truthfully say over his grave that the instances and examples are exceedingly rare, even in civilized life, where Men have exhibited more fidelity, more constant and enduring friendship, or made greater personal sacrifices, or exhibited more generosity and benevolence toward a race with whom they claimed no kindred, than did this venerable old Pottawattomie chief. I now return to my story.

“The Forrestall party, seven in number, all young, bold, enterprising men, and tolerably well armed, having no women and children to protect, although apprised by Shabbona of the plot arranged for their assassination, felt nevertheless a determination to remain at their post—keep together and watch for something to transpire before seeking a place of greater safety. They had heard of the massacre of the Hall, Davis and Pettigrew families, and some of their party had visited the scene immediately after its occurrence. But no hostile demonstrations having been made against themselves, they still remained and watched the signs of the times, occupying together the cabin then owned by John Ament until the morning of the 18th of June, 1832. The party, all unsuspecting, arose as usual, little dreaming that within forty steps of their log-cabin lay concealed some thirty or forty Indians with muskets and rifles pointing toward their cabin

door. Elijah Phillips, having purchased of Justus Ament the other cabin, some half a mile distant, had occasion to go there and started before sunrise, and had proceeded some thirty-five steps directly toward the concealed and ambushed foe, when the sudden and startling report of two rifles revealed the fact that the dreaded attack had indeed been made, and that old Shabbona's warnings were indeed prophetic. Phillips staggered and fell forward upon the ground within five steps of his assailants. On the instant the infuriated Indians made a rush for the open door of the cabin, accompanied with terrific yells, such as savages alone can utter. The inmates of the cabin, keenly sensible of the terrible danger of the moment, slammed the door in the face of their besiegers and barred it instantly. Another terrific yell, and every savage was again in concealment. The chinkings between the logs of the cabin were quickly removed in places on the wall side next to the besiegers, and the muzzles of half a dozen guns were run out, and their little cabin for once became a fort, and every gunner was eager for the sight of a red skin on whom to avenge the fall of their bleeding comrade, who lay prostrate and dying in sight of them all, but yet where no aid could be safely afforded him. He was pierced by two bullets, and at the time of the rush toward the cabin the savages, in passing over the bleeding form of their victim, gave him a blow with a tomahawk on his brows, and thrust a scalping knife into his neck. Not a cry or a groan escaped the lips of Phillips, although life was observed to linger some minutes after his fall, and after his assailants had rushed back into their hiding places. Here lay the besiegers in ambush awaiting some fresh opportunity to renew the siege without wasting their fire against the impenetrable walls of the cabin. Here

also were the party besieged in armed occupation of their little fort awaiting some new development of the besiegers. At last a counsel of war was held in the cabin. Dimick, a lad only seventeen years old, was anxious to leave the cabin and make for Hennepin across the country as best they could, and take their chances of escape in that manner. In this he was overruled by all the others. At this juncture of affairs a mare owned by one of the party, and which had been spanceled and turned loose to feed about the premises, and which, by the way, was always exceedingly shy about being caught, and even hobbled as she was, universally gave the owner much trouble in catching her. On this occasion, to the great joy and surprise of the besieged occupants of the cabin, the mare, unbidden, had made her way directly up and into an open porch on one side of the cabin, as if she too desired the protection which its walls afforded. Young Dimick seized the opportunity of making his escape, and at the same time of bringing assistance to the besieged. Rushing out of the cabin with a handkerchief tied over his head instead of wearing a hat, he seized the mare by the mane, a bridle was handed him from the cabin, and with one slash with a knife he cut the spangles which hampered the limbs of the animal and with a bound was upon her back, and directing his course toward Hennepin dashed off at a fearful rate. Dimick reached Hennepin in safety, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day a company of well armed men arrived and relieved the little garrison of their imprisonment. When the rescuing party had arrived within two miles of the cabin the Indians were discovered to be in motion; occasional glimpses of the crouching form of an Indian here and there dodging, skulking and retreating could be discerned from the cabin, until they



Richard Edwards

wholly disappeared some minutes before assistance arrived."

The body of Phillips was taken to Hennepin and buried—the first grave dug and the first burial in the Hennepin cemetery—in June, 1832.

In the history of Putnam County, by the Rev. H. Vallette Warren, we find the following reference to this tragedy:

"A party of men going from Hennepin to Dover, sixteen miles distant, to secure their cattle, were followed and watched all night by Indians, and in the morning a man named Phillips was shot as he came out of the cabin in which they had passed the night. The Indians then fled. A boy named Dimmick rode to Hennepin and gave the alarm. It was the day of the disbanding of the rangers, many of whom were there. About thirty of them, as many as could be gotten over the river in time, responded and hastened to Dover, where they found the body of Phillips lying as he fell and his companions still in the cabin. The Indians were followed but not overtaken. The company returned to Hennepin, bearing the remains of the unfortunate man, and Thomas Hartzell, J. S. Simpson, H. K. Zenor and Williamson Durley, selected a burying-place and assisted in burying the only man who fell by the hands of the Indians within the limits of Putnam County, and the first to fill a grave in the burying-ground of Hennepin."

E. S. Phelps, Jr., delivered a memorial tribute to the memory of Ebenezer Strong Phelps, who was born in Northampton, Mass., September 3, 1788. June, 1803, he apprenticed to the jewelry business. February 12, 1812, married Anna Wright, with whom he lived over sixty years. When married he commenced business in his trade and followed this till 1851. In 1816 he was elected Deacon in the church. At the organization of

the Hampshire Church, Princeton, in 1831, he was chosen Deacon. In 1828 he proposed getting up a colony to come to Illinois, and succeeded in organizing one in 1831, and on May 4, 1831, the colony, in company with Phelps' two sons, started for Illinois. Mr. Phelps with the remainder of his family followed June 13, and arrived at Springfield, Ill., where he went to work at his trade, where he remained until 1838. He was elected Elder in the Springfield Presbyterian Church, and was again elected Deacon of the Hampshire Colony Church on coming to Princeton, which position he held until his strength deserted him. He was Treasurer of the church many years; for some time a Justice of the Peace; School Treasurer for township about twenty-five years; an active worker in the Sunday-school, he was Sunday-school Superintendent both in Springfield and Princeton; an active anti-slavery man, and an earnest temperance advocate from 1828 till the day of his death. February 24, 1862, his golden wedding was celebrated. On his eightieth birthday he had a family re-union and then and there arranged for his funeral; his sons E. H., E. S. and J. R., and his son-in-law J. S. Bubach, were to be the pall bearers, and L. J. Colton was to take charge of the funeral. In February his health began to rapidly fail and on March 19, 1872, "his spirit went to sing with the glorified ones."

Anna (Wright) Phelps died in Princeton, July 6, 1873.

Deacon Caleb Cook, one of the early settlers and from the day of his coming until his death a prominent and influential citizen of the county, died of gastric fever, March 27, 1876, age, sixty-eight years.

He came to the county in 1834, and was at one time President of the Bureau County Old Settlers' Society. When Mr. Cook was

elected President he returned thanks in a few appropriate remarks, briefly alluding to his trip on horseback in 1835, from Montgomery County to the hotel of Elijah Smith in the vicinity of Princeton, and said that after a night spent with Smith he mounted again and started in search of Cornelius Corss, who had a claim to sell. On the road he came across a young man building a fence around a hay stack; he intimated that this then young man was in the audience and he was asked to come forward.

John M. Gay.—This brought John M. Gay to his feet. He was nearly eighty years of age, and he said that old as he was, he was nearly as diffident as the Chairman (Cook). He stated that he came to West Bureau, 1830; was driven off twice by the Indians, but returned, located the place afterwards sold to Mr. Tucker. He was the first Justice of the Peace on this side the river, and by virtue of this office married several of the early settlers; among those he remembered Mr. Munson, who married a daughter of William Hall, who was killed by the Indians, and Mrs. Munson was one of the captive "Hall Girls." Mr. Gay said he remembered officiating at the wedding of Abram Strattan and George Hinsdale. He said he vividly remembered the Hinsdale marriage, because a man named Timothy Perkins had requested his services. Gay's horse was in the pasture and he started to catch him and it turned out to be an all day job; when he did get him he started in haste to the place; he soon met the wedding party coming to meet him, and as this meeting was close by a deserted cabin, the party dismounted, entered the cabin, and on the dirt floor, without doors or windows, and amid these royal surroundings the happy and joyful wedding took place, and all mounted (two on a horse) and returned as they came. Was this not a jolly wedding trip?

At the close of Mr. Gay's remarks, Mrs. Gay rose up and stood by the side of her husband, to the great delight of the audience.

First Child Born.—The President, Caleb Cook, then introduced to the old settlers Mrs. Jacob Sells, as "the first white child born this side the Illinois River." We presume this officially and authoritatively settles the always greatly vexed question as to who was the really "first child born," out of always the numerous claimants. Mrs. Jacob Sells was the second daughter of Henry Thomas.

In a conversation with Mr. Kitterman the matter of the first birth was brought up. He remarked that he was present when the question came up before the old settlers and without saying a word he heard it settled as above stated, but nevertheless he then believed and still believes that his third child, Ann, was really the first child born in what is now Bureau County. There are circumstances strongly pointing to Mr. Kitterman's recollection as being the truth of the matter. Mrs. Sells was born "this side of the river," but it is told by some that she was really born in Peoria, where Mrs. Thomas had gone in anticipation of the event. Let us crown them both "the first born," as the county is large enough to honor the two forever.

Aquilla Triplett, Sr., was born in Culpeper County, Va., August 6, 1807. At the age of 16, with his parents, he removed to Muskingum County, Ohio, where he married Miss Elizabeth Wilson, August 20, 1829. The family came to Bureau County in 1834. For a long time Mr. Triplett was personally acquainted with every soul in the county and was universally respected for his industry and integrity. He reared a large family. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and in all his walks of life was an exemplary and consistent Christian. His nature was wholly

sunshiny and genial, and his descendants are worthy and excellent people.

At the Old Settlers' meeting, September 6, 1877, under the signature of "S," was written a stirring "Greeting Song," to the tune of the "Morning Light is Breaking." One couplet runs:

"We talk of days now olden,
Yet to us never now.
Where memories sky is golden
With bright and varied hue;
And like the hill-tops glowing
With beauty, distance gives.
The days and in years going,
Gave joys that ever live."

The officers chosen at this meeting for the ensuing year were: President, Elder John Cole; Vice-Presidents, Simon Elliott and William Hoblet; Secretary and Treasurer, E. S. Phelps; Directors, H. C. Field, C. W. Combs and Martin Tompkins.

Mr. Arthur Bryant said: "I came to this State in 1830 and settled in Jacksonville. Came to Bureau in the spring of 1833. The people here were all of that class which the land speculators called squatters. We could not buy the land at that time for it was not in the market. I camped eight weeks in a wagon while I was putting up a cabin. In 1835 the land in this district was offered for sale. All of what is Bureau and Marshall Counties was in Putnam County. We went up to Galena to bid our land off in July, 1835. The Township of Princeton was nearly all bought at that sale. I bid off the land for nearly all my neighbors. I have been trying lately to think who were voters in 1835. I can now think of but seven." [Unfortunately he did not name them.]

A poem written in 1831, by Arthur Bryant, was then read. It was entitled "Emigration." The opening lines are a touching apostrophe to the old home, saying:

"Come, 'ere we quit our native home,
Afar in an unknown land to roam,
Let us rove the meadow and woodland o'er,
And look on the scenes we may see no more.

All, all are lovely; but loveliest to-day,
For we know that to-morrow we leave them for aye.

Farewell to the forests, to hill and dell,
To the home of our fathers a long farewell!
Farewell forever our native land
By the breath of the mountain breezes fanned;
O'er the boundless lakes that glitter afar,
We track the beams of the Western Star;
We hasten away to a distant clime,
To a soil untilled since the morning of time,
Where never arose the cottage smoke
Nor share of the plowman that greensward broke,
Where the grassy plains were never shorn,
Save the rushing flames by the fierce winds borne;
And countless ages their shadows cast
On the scenes of its unrecorded past."

And then the poet proceeds to tell us what his eyes beheld as he trudged along to the "distant West" And here in beautiful words are painted that other side of the story of the cruel hardships, the dreary loneliness of the travelers in the wide wastes.

"But desert lies the beauteous land
As fresh as it came from its Maker's hand."

As the sun comes up from a sea of gold
And the mists from the face of the morning are rolled,

Lo! the verdant wastes in the brightening ray,
O'er swell and o'er hollow stretch far away,
And the sounds, we listen, the objects we view
To the ear and the eye are pleasant and new.
The thickets that skirt the untrodden way
With the crab and the wild plum are fragrant and gay.

The painted cup flaunts its leaves of red
Like a sheet of flame on the prairie spread,
The violet springs on the sunny swells,
The lungwort hangs forth its azure bells,
The red-bud blooms on the forest bowers,
The paw-paw opens its dusky flowers,
On the green savannas spreading far
Shows the varied phlox its brilliant star,
The crane's harsh note is heard on high

As he floats like a speck on the azure sky,
 The trumpet voice of the wild swan sounds,
 O'er the bush and hillock the wild deer bounds,
 From the new-leaved branches that sway above
 Comes the plaintive coo of the turtle dove,
 The prairie bird in his amorous play,
 Hails with boom and with song the dawn of day;
 And the southwest wind, with its warm caress,
 Breathes joy through the blossoming wilderness.

We hail the land of the distant West."

Then the poet turns in his imagination to the future of this smiling land, where he says sometime:

"On clods that shelter the red man's grave
 Shall the tall maize spring and the green wheat
 wave;

The forests that rang with the Indian's yell,
 Shall echo the sound of the Sabbath bell;
 Where the gaunt wolf howled and the panther
 strayed,

And the grim bear stalked in the woodland shade,
 The schoolboy's shout, and the drowsy hum
 Of traffic and toil on the ear shall come."

* * * * *

"Away to the distant West, away!"

The very soul of the young brave pioneer is here given out in sweetest song. It is the window to the inward real man, and in his immortal verse he has left us an unmistakable index to himself, his age, and the times and men who turned their faces toward the "distant West," and wrought here the finest jewel in our sisterhood of States.

E. Strong Phelps' Address:—At this meeting, the principal address was made by Mr. Phelps. He commences by saying that he only claims to represent that class of our old settlers who were expected "to be seen, not heard." Those whose "hair would persist in coming through their hats; who waited for the second table and slept under the eaves in the loft." He proceeds to apologize for attempting to speak in that character to "tell of the recollections of children" and "fear such may not very interesting." The truth is that just here he was striking out in a new

and most interesting path of observation—something that its very novelty would have made it remarkable, even if the substance was not a splendid treat. He insists that as children of the old settlers, they filled their places tolerably full and in happy content. He then bears willing testimony to the fact that even at the second table they found plenty to eat and that they slept as soundly in their "bunks under the eaves, as did other children in grander rooms and softer beds." He then comments on the change in the face of the country since first he looked upon it, as follows: "What was known as the big slough, between Princeton and Dover, where we went miles to find a crossing place, is now a mere ditch with but little water running in it; where the grass was so tall that it came up to the horses' sides as we passed along, are now corn-fields and growing orchards. I have seen the water deep enough, after heavy rains, to navigate a good-sized steamboat, in a slough near my father's house, that is now perfectly dry; and on the site of the pond, where we, as boys, shot ducks and went swimming, the American House and business houses on the east side of Main Street (Princeton), now stand.

He thinks his father was the first to erect a house at a distance from the timber; the family came in 1836, and made an improvement one mile northeast of the Princeton depot. He says: "My first impressions were we lived a great way off from anywhere; that we were in imminent danger of freezing to death in the winter; that we were Yankees and very peculiar people anyway, as we lived in a frame house away out on the prairie, instead of living in a fashionable log-house in the timber. I think some of our neighbors looked upon us much the same way the citizens of Chicago would look upon one who should go and voluntarily make his home at

the lake crib, instead of settling in the resident part of the city. It seemed such an unlikely place to live. Our little improvement seemed like some little crib in mid-water, and the winds were continually sending the grassy waves of the great prairie lake against it, threatening utterly to destroy it. I have stood on the banks of Long Island Sound when the tide was coming in, and they recalled vividly to my mind the old home of my childhood days upon the western prairie. But when, as was often the case, the prairie fires were started and came upon us with their flame and smoke, then indeed we were in great danger, and many a hard hour's work have we performed, to save our little all from its devouring fury. I remember that my father, before he knew how deceiving the fires were to the eye at night, set out a back fire to protect us from one that seemed coming over the ridge of prairie not a quarter of a mile from us, and that caused much alarm and some danger to persons at some distance north of us—when it was afterward found that the fire was on the Providence Prairie, eight or ten miles from us.

"There was no trouble with the Indians after we moved here; yet my mother was once badly frightened by them. It being Sunday, all our family but herself and an infant daughter, had gone to church. On going out of doors my mother saw a large body of Indians, some of whom were getting over the fence in the corn-field. In great alarm she went into the house, barred the door, ascended into the loft with her infant and rifle and pulled the ladder by which she reached it up after her, and waited for the fate she was sure was coming, resolving to sell her life as dearly as possible. The attack was delayed longer than she had expected, but still she stayed there until the voice of

my father coming home with his family and asking admittance, convinced her that she could safely descend, and then she learned they were friendly Indians, being removed to their reservation west of the Mississippi, and that their destructive powers were bent upon the roasting ears only.

"Another great danger we had was of getting lost, especially at night. I remember one Saturday night a younger brother of mine was sent to take home a cousin of ours, who resided near Dover. Not coming back as soon as expected, and night and a thunder storm both coming on, I was sent to meet him. Failing in doing so, I kept on to my uncle's home, where I found that he had started but had taken the wrong road. The storm overtaking me there, however, I stayed all night. My parents finding that neither of us came home, concluded my brother had not started home before the storm, and they therefore were not alarmed. I proceeded home Sunday morning to find that my brother had not been home at all. A search by all about the place, together with the neighbors was immediately instituted, and after some time the trail was found and followed. He had turned the seat over during the storm and crawling under it, had let the horse have his own way and had finally gone to sleep. The horse at one time had come near home and then turned directly away. He was found in the afternoon four or five miles away and brought home.

"Being too young to work I was employed to run errands. I was once sent to our neighbor, Elijah Smith, to obtain some peas for planting. Furnished with a tin pail I mounted a horse and went and obtained them and started on my return. As I liked to ride fast I started in a brisk trot; the peas began to rattle and 'away went John Gilpin'—the harder the horse ran the louder the peas

rattled—as long as there was one left to rattle, That was a poor pea year at our house.

“Our school was in a log-house in the edge of the timber, near the residence of John Ament, and where the brick now stands north of the Princeton depot. I can see it to-day as it stood long ago, with its stick chimney, slab seats and writing desk, where we faced the wall when we went to write. But our schoolhouse was up to the time after all, as it had glass windows and a wooden floor, and a pail of water was always in the corner to use if the chimney got on fire. How well I remember the path through the hazel bushes that led to it. The spring where we obtained our water and the hornets’ nest between it and the house, where at the boys’ recess we clubbed it until they became so enraged that it was almost impossible to pass it going to the spring without being stung. Woe to the girl who came down the path to the spring during the recess, for they generally paid the penalty of our misdeeds until they learned to give it a wide berth. Then there was the opening in the bushes where we had our play-ground, on one side of which ran the Dixon stage road. How we used to run for it when we heard the sound of the stage driver’s horn, and what shouts and eager faces greeted it as it passed. Then the nuttings, the strawberryings, the black-berryings we had, marred only by the dread of rattlesnakes and sometimes the thought that we were playing truant.

“Among the many teachers of those days, I have only time to speak of one, who stands out before my mind’s eye more prominently than the rest; one who taught me to study for its own sake; from whom I parted with real regret at the close of school and only wished that I was old enough to marry her and be with her always. Many years have passed since then, but bright through the

past and bright through the future will ever shine the fairest and best to me of the teachers of the old log schoolhouse—Amelia Smith.

“We used to have our rough-and-tumble fun too in those old days; especially when the big boys came to school in the winter, when the teacher had to go on his muscle, and black eyes and bloody noses were sometimes in fashion. A teacher who did not use his authority by force when the boys got into difficulty, had a hard time to succeed. “Town ball’ and ‘bull pen’ were played with a vim, and when the boys threw a ball they meant to hit. Sometimes these sports were varied by “We are marching onward to Quebec,” and the “Needle’s eye,” but I always noticed that us small boys could march right along to Quebec without molestation and pass the “needle’s eye” without fail, while the big boys had great trouble in the matter. We must have sorely tried the patience of our teachers in those days. I remember we were called upon to recite a verse from the Bible each day, and how the book was searched for the shortest verses in it, and “rejoice evermore,” “Jesus wept,” and such short verses were repeated many times every day. But at last we reached the end of our rope, for the whole school, from the largest to the smallest, repeated the same verse “And the Lord spake unto Moses, saying.” The teacher then drew the line right here and each one of us had to take our seats and get a separate verse before we could go home. Then we had our debating clubs and old fashioned spelling-schools, and I shall always remember the time when they failed to get us spelled down from Webster’s Elementary and had to resort to the Bible, or how I went down under the work “Israelite.”

“Nor can I forget the singing-school we had in the early times. We went long dis

tances in those days to attend them; and I have a suspicion that it was not a desire of learning music that brought them all there, but we had a good time nevertheless. As usual from out the sea of faces that meet the mind's eye in those singing-schools of long ago, one face and one voice appears more prominent than the rest. For long years her body has rested in the leafy shades of our quiet Oakland; but through all the years I still see that sweet face, and here the sweeter voice of that singer of the olden time—Catharine Allen. Among the teachers of music too, there is one we cannot forget. He sleeps also in our fair Oakland, but to many hearts there will come thoughts of pleasure and regret at the mention of the name of our old singing teacher—James Perry.”

He then tells briefly of the earliest days of the Underground Railroad, and especially of Clapp Station, etc. etc. He then produced an old account book of Gay & Olds, and for the year 1837 he quoted some of the entries as follows:

SUNDRIES DR. TO GAY & OLDS

Wm Shepherd, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound tea.....	.25
James S. Everett, 8 pounds sugar.....	1.00
Micheal Leonard, 320 lbs. salt.....	8.00
Obadiah Britt, 5 lbs. nails.....	.63
Madison Studyvant, 2 oz madder.....	.06
Jesse Moler, 24 doz. cotton yarn.....	4.80
William Elom, tobacco.....	.13
Joel Doolittle, 1 pr pants.....	4.50
Elias Rodgers, 3 yds cassimere.....	4.50
Stephen Burnham, Sadirons.....	1.13
Sett knives and forks.....	1.38
Sett spoons.....	.37
Tea cups.....	.25
Pair scissors.....	.37
Maj Joseph Smith, 1 lb tobacco.....	.75
James G. Faristol, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb tobacco.....	.37
John H. Bryant 1 letter.....	.25

John Clapp then told how he came to the county in 1834. He told of having a sister that was afraid of the Indians, and could not

handle the rifle, so she made overtures of peace and friendship by offering them pan-fuls of doughnuts; this had a most taming effect on the Indians, and they would sometimes swarm about the premises, humble and hungry for more doughnuts.

Micheal Kitterman.—The big-hearted, big-brained, though unlettered old Roman—a superb type of a grand old pioneer, was forced to get up and talk to his old friends, acquaintances and admirers. He said—

“I came to this county in 1828, and looked around and thought the country would suit me pretty well. In 1831, about the 18th of March, I left Indiana and thought I would come out to this country. I came on down here to the Mackinaw; it was high, I couldn't get across. I didn't know what to do. I did not like to lay by. A man told me if I would go up to the Narrows I could cross by swimming my horse. I went there and found it so. A man there showed me over the river and said: ‘you can't go through to-day.’ I had faith I could; I had a good horse, and mounted and started on a wagon-track and traveled until it was dark, and then I got down and sat on my saddle, and held my mare by the bridle all night. It commenced getting cold and snowed a little, not enough however to cover the wagon track. In the morning I put my saddle on my mare and started. At 4 o'clock that day I struck the rapids above La Salle. I stopped at a house near by—every man kept tavern then—they got me something to eat. Next day I came down to Hennepin; there was no way of crossing the river. I hired Jim Willis, for half a dollar to ferry me over to the Hall settlement. I hired out to old Johnny Hall for six months at \$9 a month. Every Sunday I would get a chain and ax of him, and I hauled up two or three logs each day and built me a cabin. Then I went

back for a woman, and when I got her and came back there was a man living in my cabin. This was on Section 16. I had not a dollar in the world. I drove down to where I now live and have lived there ever since. I cut a log about four feet long and put some coals in it and burned a mortar; perhaps I was a week doing it of nights. I got my mortar dug out and got me a pestle, and every night I pounded meal enough to do me next day. I never enjoyed myself so much in my life as I did then. When the mills were built I went up to the Fox River and got a grist. When I wanted salt I had to go to Chicago. It would take me eight days to go up and eight days to come back. I took my food along; when I was there once I wanted some whisky; I went all over Chicago for it. I could get whisky, but nothing to put it in. Well, I went into a saloon and the keeper said: 'I've got a five-gallon jug.' Well, what will you fill it for? Says he: 'I'll put in the five gallons and give you the jug for a dollar.' I took it. I lived under the wagon as I came home, and had all the whisky I wanted to drink. I believe I have split enough rails at 50 cents a hundred to fence in the township. I have split 500 rails a day at \$8 a month."

Mr. Kitterman was born in Franklin County, Va., near Rockmount, the county seat, about the beginning of the year 1800. He found his way to Indiana an orphan boy, and stopped in Harrison County August 18, 1826. He married Miss Lydia Clark in Perry County, Ind., a native of Nelson County, Ky., born September 15, 1810.

[For family genealogy see biography in the biographical part of this work. Ed.]

He came West in 1828 to look at the country, and, as he says, he liked it, and in 1830, with a saddle horse and just \$4 in the world. He left wife and two

babies and came to where he now lives to prepare a home. In his own language he tells how he hired to Hall for \$9 a month, and during the six months thus engaged he would "rest on Sunday" by getting out a few logs, and thus patiently the young man built his cabin. After a long and arduous trip he reached here with his wife and babes with not a dollar in his pocket. He drove to his cabin and there found "Curt" Williams in possession—had "jumped" his claim and would neither give it up nor agree to pay a cent for it. Without wasting time or words upon this rather unneighborly man Mr. Kitterman proceeded to the spot where he now lives and unloaded his wagon, and from that hour to this he has stayed there on the lookout for "jumpers." And there is no doubt, as he says, that in his "whole life these were my [his] happiest days." A nature so full of the sweet sunshine of life richly deserves the long and prosperous voyage, the rich endowment in worldly goods, the green old age, the large and respectable families of children and grandchildren, and the troops of friends that surround the walk in life and cheer and solace the declining years of Micheal Kitterman, and "his woman," as he styles his good old lady who has now for fifty-eight years, through storms and through sunshine stood bravely by his side, a truly noble companion and worthy helpmeet. To visit and talk with this venerable old couple is a rare treat. Their days have been spared and blessed until they have been long in the land, and to look at them cheerful, happy and contented, vigorous, hale and hearty as they are, their greatest delight being in recounting the reminiscences of the past in which the true charity of heart has forgotten the little of the mean of life that crossed their pathway, is to behold a picture of a worthy couple into whose lives has come all the sweetness of

sunshine that makes the world wholesome, pleasant and good.

Mr. Kitterman's broad and charitable mind is aptly illustrated in his statement of the loss of his claim and hard-earned cabin by the "jumper." And when the war had frightened Williams away, and as he did not return as soon as the other settlers, Mr. Arthur Bryant, supposing he had abandoned it, commenced to work upon the claim and fix and improve the house and prepare it for his home. But Williams did return, and biding his time, he waited until Bryant had improved it considerably and then, one night he moved in and thus really "jumped" it the second time. Mr. Bryant went to Kitterman and wanted to consult him and probably strengthen his title by getting him to release his claim to him. The two talked the matter over and it appearing that Williams would leave for \$20, Mr. Kitterman advised Bryant to pay this and get rid of him. His advice was followed.

When visiting Mr. Kitterman, the writer reminded the old gentleman that he had heard some amusing anecdotes of him, and wanted to know if they were authentic.

"They tell a great many stories on me," he replied, "but they are only jokes. Some of them, I expect, I made up and told myself, just to tell a story, you know. What is your story?"

The writer related Boyd's story about the Assessor and dogs. How the Assessor had called, and Kitterman, being warned just before by Boyd that he was assessing the dogs, and that he would soon be there, etc., whereupon he called his dogs and shut them in the cellar. In a little while the Assessor, Payne, arrived. Soon the property was gone over and assessed, and then he said he had to assess the dogs. He looked around and could see none, and Kitterman remarked that

he believed his boys claimed one or two trifling curs that hung around the place, and made some remark about boys and dogs generally. Thus the dog subject was tided over, and as they sat on the porch, the apples and hard cider were at hand, the tax books were closed and all joined in a pleasant social chat, eating apples and drinking cider. Boyd had stayed, and the party were enjoying themselves, and chatting and joking in great glee. Finally the pitcher was emptied, and Mr. Kitterman ordered one of his boys to fill the pitcher. The lad obeyed, but knowing nothing of the dogs being in the cellar, he threw open the cellar door and out came thirteen dogs in a rush for the open air and frisking about the men and wagging their tails and barking their joy to their master and his guests for their liberty.

The men looked at each other and finally all joined in a hearty laugh. No words were equal to the occasion. The joke was too good, and no dogs were charged to either Kitterman or his boys that year.

Mr. Kitterman laughed heartily at the story and said, just as he expected, "There was no truth in it."

"Indeed there is," said Mrs. Kitterman; "it is all true, but a good deal stronger than you told it. I tell you to put it in your book and make it as strong as you can, and then it won't be half enough."

The Kitterman family consisting of six sons and four daughters living, is one of the leading, wealthy and influential families of Bureau County. They are surrounded by their sons and sons-in-law, and the people of the county all join in wishing the cheery old couple to be spared many days yet in the land.

Mr. Kitterman is an open-hearted, fearless, outspoken, manly man. The opposite every way of the braggart and the loud-canting

Pharisee. A man of worthy deeds, strong sense and no pretensions. A self-made man; the architect wholly of his own fortune, who has builded wisely and well. He is the oldest living settler in Bureau County—now the surviving link between the present and the past. Living or dead we would transmit his noble deeds and good name untarnished to the remotest generation, inseparably linked with the history of Bureau County.

At the old settlers' meeting, August 15, 1878, John H. Bryant was elected presiding officer, and E. S. Phelps, Secretary. The meeting was commenced with prayer by George Hammer, an old settler of 1834, who came with his uncle, John Hammer. John Clapp, C. P. Mason and R. B. Frary were appointed a committee to select officers for the coming year. President Cole gave an account of the Black Hawk war. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Arthur Bryant, President; J. Benedict and H. Moore, Vice-Presidents; John Walters, T. Nichols, Alanson Benson, Directors; Stephen G. Paddock, Secretary. H. B. Leeper talked to the old settlers, and amused them for some time. John Walters gave some amusing facts about his tailoring in Princeton from 1837 to 1840. R. B. Frary told the particulars of three families living in one house 14x16, and how the broom-maker and the basket-maker, in addition, carried on their trades in the same room, and how there was room enough and to spare.

In 1882 the old settlers met at the fair grounds. President, T. W. Nichols. Prayer by Elder Andrew Ross. An address was delivered by the President. Cyrus Colton, R. B. Frary and J. H. Bryant appointed a committee to select officers for ensuing year. Reported following: President, Milo Kendall; Secretary and Treasurer, H. B. Leeper; Executive Committee, Milo Kendall,

George B. Cushing, C. T. Wiggins. Then R. F. Frary presented an address on the life of John Clapp. G. M. Radcliffe gave sketches of Charles S. Boyd, Mrs. Austin Bryant, Mrs. J. V. Thompson, Mrs. Fanny Moseley and Edward R. Bryant. Milo Kendall read an interesting paper on John Elliott, and O. G. Lovejoy read a poem by John H. Bryant. Zebinah Eastman gave an account of the Hampshire Colony.

Old settlers met at the fair grounds, September 6, 1883. President, T. W. Nichols; Secretary, H. B. Leeper. Prayer by Rev. T. L. Pomeroy. Committee to nominate officers: T. L. Pomeroy, George Hammer and George Phelps; and John Walters was chosen President; Vice-Presidents, Andrew Ross and L. D. Whiting; Secretary, Romane Hodgeman. Roll-call of the deceased of the past year was as follows: Mrs. Lucy Cook, Mrs. Jacob Bettz, Dr. Joseph Jones, Dr. Avery, Mrs. Elliott, Arthur Bryant, Mrs. A. Boyd, Mrs. David Wells, Deacon Asahel Wood, William Frankeberger, John Proutz, Alby Colton, Charles Faley, Mrs. Sarah Musgrove, Mrs. Brookbanks, Walter Durham, Mrs. R. T. Templeton, George Brown, Sarina Clapp, and Mrs. H. R. Pomeroy. Appropriate eulogies were pronounced on each.

August 30, 1884, a meeting of the old settlers convened at the fair grounds. President, John Walters; Secretary, H. B. Leeper; commenced with prayer by Dr. R. Edwards; singing led by Streator; and John H. Bryant, Cyrus Colton and George Phelps appointed a committee to select officers for the ensuing year. H. C. Bradsby delivered an address, when the society adjourned for dinner. After dinner the amphitheatre was again filled and short and interesting addresses were made by John H. Bryant, Rev. T. L. Pomeroy, Dr. William Mercer, L. D. Whiting,

G. M. Radcliffe, Deacon Henry Wells, George W. Hammer, J. E. Dorr, Nicholas Smith, Rev. J. Coles and A. W. Bacon. These speeches were short, stirring and deeply interesting and elicited much applause. Rev. T. L. Pomeroy said that in coming to Illinois in 1837, he arrived at Chicago, and then took the stage for Hennepin. This was a small coach that started out every morning, and at that time furnished all the transportation the country lying west of Chicago needed. Mr. Hammer said he came in 1834, with his uncle, John Hammer. He graphically described some of the straits the family were subjected to in the way of getting something to eat; how he had carried corn on his shoulder to mill, and then with his own hands ground it and carried it back; how, when his uncle had gone on a three weeks' trip to a mill about 100 miles east of the Illinois River, he had informed his aunt that he suspected the bushel of sweet potatoes his uncle had brought and holed up so carefully for seed in the spring, were frozen, and how he got her consent to examine them and, sure enough, they were as hard as rocks, and they therefore ate them; and this and scant corn meal and meat was the only variety the family had to eat during the winter; thus again proving that it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good.

The roll-call of the deceased of the society since the last meeting, gave the following list: Edward Mercer, James Winsor, James Garvin, James Swan and A. S. Lathrop.

James Hamrick was a native of Lancaster County, Ohio, born February 3, 1815; was a son of John and Elizabeth (Spenny) Hamrick, who had come from Virginia. Four of their children out of eleven, are now living. The family came in 1839, and settled at Center Grove.

The name of Henry Thomas occurs fre-

quently in the history of the county. He was among, if not the first settler in the county.

Of his family now living are: Austin C. Thomas, now in Oregon; Laura, wife of John Stuchel, now in Peoria. There are many facts that go to show that she was the first born white child in Bureau, or, perhaps it was Mary Hobart (Thomas), who was born January 15, 1830, and now lives in Dover. As Mrs. Hobart is yet a citizen of the county, and can show days and dates, we incline to give her the blue ribbon among the first born in the county. Other children of Henry Thomas are Emily Jackson, of Bureau Township, Sarah Lumry, of Kansas, and Electa Martin, now in the county.

Ezekiel Thomas' family are: Ruth J. Frankeberger, a widow, of Wyand; Sarah Ballard, of same place; Matilda Fisher, of Princeton; Harvey Thomas, same place; John, of Oregon; Mary Walker, same; Malinda Houk, of Princeton; Hartzel, of Peoria; William and Nora Epperson, of Oregon.

William Hoskins was a native of Kentucky; lived many years in Indiana, and came here in 1831, and settled in Selby. His wife was Rebecca Kellums. They had five boys and one girl. The boys: Thomas, James, Wesley, Jesse H. and William W.; Lucinda married James Hosier. This family are all either dead or removed from the State. Judge Hoskins died in Missouri, 1849. He had improved four farms in this county.

Rev. William Martin was one of the earliest ministers here. He was a native of Virginia. He was President of the first Conference in Chicago. He took his dog "Penny" with him, and when he got there a committee met him for a reception, and as he mingled in the crowd he lost sight of "Penny," and the ceremony was at once stopped while the President started down

street calling, "Here Penny! Here Penny! Here Penny!" as loud as he was in the habit of calling hogs from the woods in Bureau. In fact his voice rang out all over the city, and Penny soon heard the familiar sounds, and master and dog were soon together and the grand ceremonies of the Conference then proceeded. It is said by eye witnesses that the large committee of aristocratic ladies that stood waiting the good man's pleasure and his yells for Penny, was about as amusing a sight as was ever witnessed at a Church Conference. The Rev. Mr. Johnson was in company with Mr. Martin, and he says he tried to stop the man in his yells for his dog, and told him that he was now in the city, and he must not act so; that those were very aristocratic ladies. Martin replied, in the highest key, "What do I care—Here Penny!—for the aristocratic—Here Penny!—ladies or anybody else? Here Penny! Here Penny!! Here! Here!! Here Penny!!!"

Stephen Perkins was born March 31, 1798, in Grayson County, Va.; died in this county, September 14, 1867. He was a son of Timothy and Tabitha (Anderson) Perkins. The grandfather of Stephen was a soldier in the Revolution. Stephen married Margaret Woods, of Wythe County, Va., who was born in 1802. She was the daughter of John Banham. The Perkinses crossed the river in 1834, and wintered in a log-cabin three miles northwest of Hennepin, where Stephen Perkins settled, and it was called Perkins' Grove, which had been staked out by William Perkins in 1833. The grove was named after Timothy Perkins, who made and sold claims from the mouth of Bureau to Perkins' Grove. He went finally to Missouri where he died in Gentry County. He was of a roving disposition; reared a large and respectable family. Jaboth Perkins and his

son William came in 1833; but William returned to Kentucky. Jesse Perkins bought Leonard Roth's claim in 1832, one mile west of Bureau Junction, where he died. His son Alvin lives near Senachwine.

Manson Perkins was born February 15, 1826, in Ashe County, N. C. He was a son of Stephen Perkins.

In 1849 there was a party of fifteen started for California from about Perkins' Grove; among these were the Perkinses. John Perkins taught the first school in Perkins' Grove.

William Pollock, a native of Tyrone, Ireland, came to Illinois in 1832, and settled in Stark County, and came to Perkins' Grove in 1837. He purchased William Anderson's claim. Anderson was a Mormon Elder. Anderson went to Nauvoo, and was killed in the Hancock County war. Johnson W. Perkins, born here, married Edith A. Wasson, daughter of Lorenzo D. Wasson.

George C. Hinsdale came in July, 1831. He married Elizabeth Baggs, May 18, 1834. (See biography.)

Christopher G. Corss came in 1831 with the Hampshire Colony. (See biography of C. C. Corss.)

CHAPTER IX.

LOOSE TIE.—PUTNAM COUNTY ORGANIZED 1834.—CAPTAIN HAWES.—JOHN M. GAY, EDITOR, COMMISSIONER, DR. N. CHAMBERLAIN, SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT, 1834.—BUREAU PRINCIPLE.—ITS FIRST NINETEEN VOTERS.—THEIR NAMES AND WHOM THEY VOTED FOR.—A DEMOCRAT.—MAURELY.—BUREAU LIES.—ON THE JURY OF 1834.—JOHN M. GAY AND DANIEL DIMMER, ELEGANT JUSTICES.—GORDON S. HUBBARD'S ACCOUNT OF BOURGONAIS.—PEORIA AND GALENA RACE.—DAN JONES.—FIRST STEAMBOAT.—FIRST GRIST AND SAW-MILLS.—"DAD JOE."—SMITH'S SKETCH.—YOUNG DAD JOE'S RIDE.—ADEN, BOYD'S RIDE.—THE HALL MASSACRE.—SILVIA AND RACHEL HALL.—PEOPLE FALL THE COUNTY.—SHADIANA.

RESUMING the thread of our narrative from which we swerved some little in the preceding chapter, in our account of the old settlers and their meetings and records,

we will devote some considerable space in this chapter to those facts and circumstances as we have gleaned them of the early settlers, and the course of their lives here when all was new and wild.

Oliver Kellogg, brother-in-law of Dixon and Boyd, was among the earliest pioneers in this section, and when the route from Galena became a traveled road, it went by the name of Kellogg's trail, for many years.

As early as 1829, Meredith's, Thomas's, Boyd's, Inlet's, Dixon's and Kellogg's were noted places, as well as the old Bulbona and Lone Tree, the latter giving its name to Lone Tree Postoffice. From the earliest times this great, solitary tree, standing alone in the wide expanse of prairie, was widely known. It was a grand old oak that for ages had lifted its boughs and defied the storms and pointed the way to the lonely travelers, hunters and trappers; and when civilization began to hunt out this part of the world, it was a noted beacon, a towering sentinel that told the weary pioneers that they were upon the borders of the promised land. This historic tree died some twenty years ago, and was blown down, and Mr. E. Anderson, who had become the owner of the ground on which it stood, had made a pasture about it, and it is supposed the continuous tramping of stock was partly the cause of its eventual decay. We are indebted to Andrew Anderson for a small block of this Lone Tree, which is now doing service as a paper weight on our table. When we are through with it, it will be suitably identified and placed in the custody of the Illinois Historical Association.

Lone Tree is about the center of Wheatland Township, in the southern part of Bureau County.

In the spring of 1831 Putnam County was first organized into a municipality, and pos-

sessed of legal functions. Then new boundaries were given the county, that is, to the boundaries in the act of 1825, authorizing the county when sufficient population was had to organize. At that time (1831) the whole country north and west of Bureau settlement to Galena and northeast including Chicago were in the bounds. According to the act of the Legislature on the first Monday in March, 1831, at the house of Capt. William Haws,* an election for county officers was held, and to put the wheels of the new county government in operation. John M. Gay was elected one of the Commissioners of the new county, and Dr. N. Chamberlain was appointed School Commissioner. These were both Bureau County men, and at the time they were living in Bureau Precinct, Putnam County. Bureau Precinct included all of the present county and parts of Stark and Marshall Counties. At the first election, August 18, 1831, there were just nineteen votes in Bureau Precinct, as follows: Henry Thomas, Elijah Epperson, Mason Dimmick, Leonard Roth, John M. Gay, Samuel Glason, Curtiss Williams, John and Justus Ament, J. W. Hall, Henry Harrison, Abram Stratton, Ezekiel Thomas, Hezekiah and Anthony Epperson, E. H. Hall, Adam Taylor, Daniel Dimmick and Thomas Washburn. This vote in Bureau Precinct was given as follows, on Candidates for Congress: Joseph Duncan, 10; Sidney Breese, 1; Edward Cole, 6; James Turney, 2. As Duncan was the "out and outer" Democrat perhaps in the race, we may be safe in saying that the first vote ever polled of the good people of what is now Bureau County was unmistakably Democratic.

In the month of May, 1831, the first court of Putnam County met. The grand jury list

* This was Capt. Haws of the Black Hawk war, and whose company was composed of several Bureau men, and who served with him during that war. His house, at which this first election was held, was near where Magnolia now is.

shows the names of Elijah Epperson, Henry Thomas, Leonard Roth, Abram Stratton, John Knox and Mr. Gaylord. On the petit jury were Sylvester Brigham, Ezekiel Thomas, Eli Redmon, Justin Ament and William Morris. This court was at the trading-house of Thomas Hartzell, a well-known place to every old settler.

Gurdon S. Hubbard.—Our attention has just been called to a letter from Mr. Hubbard to the old settlers of Putnam County, and as this gives us some important facts in reference to this county, we extract the following: "Thomas Hartzell, who was a Pennsylvanian by birth, was at that time, 1824, trading on the river below in opposition to the American Fur Company. In 1824-25, he succeeded Beaubien in the employment of the company. There was a house just below, across the ravine, built by Antoine Bourbonnais (Bulbona), also an opposition trader, but who, like Hartzell, went into the employ of the Fur Company under a yearly salary. My trading post after leaving Beaubien was at the mouth of Crooked Creek till 1826, when I located on the Iroquois River, where I continued in the employ of the company till 1830, when I bought them out. The last time I visited the place where the old trading-house stood, the chimney was almost all that remained. It was built almost wholly of clay, upon a frame-work of wood, being supported by stakes stuck firmly in the ground, the whole daubed inside and out with clay mortar. The hearth was of dry clay pounded hard. It was the custom to build rousing fires, and this soon baked and hardened the chimney and gave it durability. The roof was made of puncheons, the cracks well daubed with clay and long grass laid on top and kept in place by logs of small size. The sides of the house consisted of logs kept in place by posts sunk in the ground. The ends were

sapling logs set in the ground upright to the roof. A rough door at one end and a window composed of a sheet of foolscap paper, well greased, completed the building. It was warm and comfortable, and under the roof many an Indian was hospitably entertained."

Hubbard further tells of the great buffalo herds he saw upon these prairies when he first came here, and that passing boats "were often delayed for hours by vast herds crossing from side to side, among which it was dangerous to venture." Indians accounted for their disappearance by a deep snow and a long hard winter when thousands perished, and for years the whitening bones upon the prairies were evidences of the truth of this story.

Peoria and Galena Road.—This became a prominent thoroughfare in 1827. The first road connecting Peoria and the Lead Mines (Galena) passed by Rock Island, and this was a long and difficult route. John Dixon, Charles S. Boyd and Kellogg had hunted out this new, shorter and better road, and at the time of the Winnebago war, 1827, Col. Neale, with 600 volunteers from southern Illinois passed over this new trail.

Soon after this road was opened, droves of cattle and hogs, with emigrant and mining wagons, as well as a daily mail coach, passed over it, which made it one of the great thoroughfares of the West. For a number of years after this road was opened, only six cabins were built along its entire length, and these stood fifteen or twenty miles apart, so as to entertain travelers. Besides these six cabins, no marks of civilization could be seen between Peoria and Galena, and the country through which it passed was still in the possession of Indians.

This road originally passed through the head of Boyd's Grove, over the town site of Providence, a few rods west of Wyanet, and

by Red Oak Grove. Afterward it was changed to pass through Dad Joe Grove, and in 1833 it was made to pass through Tiskilwa and Princeton.

In the spring of 1831 Dad Joe received a large, sealed package, wrapped around with red tape, and inscribed "Official Documents." On opening it an order was found from the Commissioner's Court of Jo Daviess County, notifying him that he was appointed Overseer of Highways, and fixing his district from the north line of Peoria County to Rock River, a distance of sixty-five miles. In this district Dad Joe could only find four men, besides himself, to work on this sixty-five miles of road.

In 1833 an act passed the Legislature to survey and permanently locate the Peoria and Galena road, and appointed Charles S. Boyd, J. B. Merrideth, and Dad Joe, Commissioners for that purpose. Although this road had been traveled for six years, it had never been surveyed or legally established, and with the exception of bridging one or two sloughs, no work had been done on it. The Commissioners met at Peoria for the purpose of commencing their work, and at the ferry, now Front Street, they drove the first stake. A large crowd of people had collected on that occasion, as the location of the road was to them a matter of some consequence. Dad Joe, mounted on old Pat, appeared to be the center of attraction, as he was well known by every one about Peoria. Eight years previously he was a resident of Peoria, and while acting as one of the County Commissioners he had located the county seat there, and by him the name of the place was changed from Fort Clark to Peoria.

Many of the old settlers will recollect old Pat, Dad Joe's favorite horse, which was ridden or driven by him for more than twenty years, and he became almost as well known

in the settlement as his noted master. He was a dark sorrel horse, with foxy ears, a star in the forehead, a scar on the flank, and was always fat and sleek. It was this horse that young Joe rode when he carried the Governor's dispatch from Dixon's Ferry to Fort Wilburn, as previously stated.

Among the crowd that had collected around the Commissioners on this occasion, was John Winter, a mail contractor, and owner of the stage line between Peoria and Galena. Many stories of early times were told by those present, funny jokes passed, and all were enjoying the fun, when Winter offered to stake the choice of his stage horses against old Pat, that he could throw Dad Joe down. Now Dad Joe was no gambler, and would not have exchanged old Pat for all of Winter's horses; but being fond of fun, he said in his loud tone of voice, which could have been heard for half a mile, "Winter, I'll be blessed if I don't take that bet." Dad Joe was a thick, heavy-set man, of remarkable physical power, and wore at the time a long hunting-shirt with a large rope tied around his waist. Winter was a spare, active man, a great champion in wrestling, and wore a pair of fine cloth pantaloons, made tight in accordance with the fashion of the day. When all the preliminaries were arranged, and the parties had taken hold, Winter sang out, "Dad, are you ready?" to which Dad replied, "All ready, Winter, God bless you." Winter, as quick as thought, attempted to knock his adversary's feet from under him, but instead of doing so, he was raised off the ground, and held there by the strong arm of Dad Joe. Winter kicked and struggled to regain his footing, but all to no purpose; at the same time his tight pantaloons burst open. At last he said, "Dad, for God's sake let me down, and you shall have the best horse in

my barn." Dad Joe released his hold, and Winter never either paid the bet or bantered the old man for another tussle.*

The first wedding celebrated within the limits of Bureau County took place in the summer of 1830, and the parties were Leonard Roth and Nancy Perkins, a daughter of Timothy Perkins. The license was obtained at the county clerk's office in Peoria, and the parties were married by Elijah Epperson. There were some doubts about Mr. Epperson's authority to administer the marriage rite, as it was obtained through his church relation some years before, while living in Kentucky, but there was no authorized person, at that time, living within fifty miles of them, and the legality of the marriage was never questioned.

For a few years after Putnam County was organized, John M. Gay, as Justice of the Peace, was the only person on the west side of the Illinois River authorized to administer the marriage rite. Abram Stratton and Miss Sarah Baggs deferred their wedding two weeks, waiting for Mr. Gay to obtain his commission, so he could marry them. Squire Gay was sent for to marry a couple at Perkins' Grove, whose names were Peter Harmon and Rebecca Perkins, a daughter of Timothy Perkins.

Dave Jones.†—This individual became so notorious in the early settlement of the county, and figures so much in its history, that a further account of him may interest the reader. Dave Jones, or Devil Jones, as he was generally called, was a small, well-built man, with very dark skin, hair and eyes as black as a raven, and he had a wild, savage appearance. He was strong and active, a good wrestler and fighter, and but few men could compete with him. For a number of

years he was a terror to the settlement, being feared both by whites and Indians. Jones came to the country in the spring of 1831, and built a cabin on the present site of Tiskilwa, but getting into trouble with the Indians, he traded his claim to Mr. McCormis for an old mare, valued at ten dollars, and two gallons of whisky. He next built a cabin near where Lomax's Mill now stands; a year or two later he went to Dimmick's Grove, and in 1835 he moved to Indiana, where he was hanged by a mob soon after his arrival. Many remarkable feats of Jones are still remembered by old settlers, some of which are worth preserving.

In the spring of 1832 a dead Indian was found in the creek, near the present site of the Bureau Valley Mills, with a bullet-hole in his back, showing that he came to his death from a rifle shot. The corpse was taken out of the water by Indians, buried in the sand near by, and the affair was soon forgotten. Jones said while hunting deer in the creek bottom, he saw this Indian sitting on a log over the water fishing, when all of a sudden he jumped up as though he was about to draw out a big fish, and pitched headlong into the water, and was drowned when he came up to him. Two other Indians disappeared mysteriously about the same time, who were supposed to have been murdered, and on that account, it is said, the Indians contemplated taking revenge on the settlers.

One warm afternoon, Jones, with a jug in one hand, came cantering his old mare up to the Hennepin ferry, saying that his wife was very sick, and would certainly die if she did not get some whisky soon. In great haste Jones was taken across the river, and on landing on the Hennepin side, he put his old mare on a gallop up the bluff to Durley's store, where he filled his jug with whisky. Meeting with some old chums, he soon

* N. Matson.

† This account of Dave Jones is from N. Matson's Reminiscences.



Dr. B. Harvey

became intoxicated, forgot about his wife's sickness, and spent the afternoon and evening in wrestling, dancing "Jim Crow," and having a fight with some of his friends.

It was long after dark when Jones started for home, but on arriving at the ferry he found the boat locked up, and the ferryman in bed. Jones rapped at the door of the ferryman's house, swearing if he did not get up and take him across, he would pull the house down, and whip him besides. But all his threats were in vain; the ferryman could not be moved. Jones went down to the river, took off the bridle reins, with which he tied the jug of whisky on his back, then drove his old mare into the river, and holding on to her tail, was ferried across the river, as he afterward expressed it, without costing him a cent.

One afternoon, while Dave Jones was engaged in cutting out a road from Hennepin ferry through the bottom timber, his coat, which lay by the wayside, was stolen. Although the value of the old coat did not exceed two dollars, it was the only one Jones had, and he searched for it throughout the settlement. At last Jones found his coat on the back of the thief, whom he arrested and took to Hennepin for trial. The thief was at work in Mr. Hays' field, immediately west of Princeton, when Jones presented his rifle at his breast, ordering him to take up his line of march for Hennepin, and if he deviated from the direct course, he would blow his brains out. The culprit, shaking in his boots, started on his journey, while Jones, with his rifle on his shoulder, walked about three paces behind. On arriving at Hennepin the thief pleaded guilty, being more afraid of Jones than the penalties of the law, and was therefore put in jail. After Jones had delivered up his prisoner, he got drunk, was engaged in several fights, and he too was

arrested and put in jail. At that time the Hennepin jail consisted of only one room, being a log structure, twelve feet square, and Jones being put in with the thief, commenced beating him. Seeing that they could not live together, the thief was liberated and Jones retained. At this turn of affairs Jones became penitent, agreed to go home and behave himself, if they would let him out. Accordingly the sheriff took him across the river, and set him at liberty; but Jones swore he would not go home until he had whipped every person in Hennepin, so he returned to carry out his threats, but was again arrested and put in jail.

A short time after the establishing of the Hennepin ferry, Dave Jones was on the Hennepin side of the river, with a yoke of wild cattle, and wished to cross over, but was unwilling to pay the ferriage. He swore before he would pay the ferryman's extravagant price, he would swim the river, saying that he had frequently done it, and could do it again. Jones wore a long-tailed Jackson overcoat, which reached to his heels, and a coon-skin cap, with the tail hanging down over his shoulders, the weather at the time being quite cool. He drove his oxen into the river, taking the tail of one of them into his mouth, when they started for the opposite shore. Away went the steers, and so went Dave Jones, his long hair and long-tailed overcoat floating on the water, his teeth tightly fastened to the steer's tail, while with his hands and feet he paddled with all his might. Everything went on swimmingly, until they came near the middle of the river, where the waters from each side of the island came together; here the current was too strong for the steers—they turned down stream, and put back for the Hennepin side. Jones could not open his mouth to say gee or haw, without losing his hold on the steer's tail, and was

therefore obliged to go where the steers led him, but all were safely landed some distance below the starting-place. Jones was in a terrible rage at his failure to cross the river—beat his cattle, and cursed the bystanders for laughing at his misfortune. After taking a big dram of whisky, he tried it again, but with no better success. Three different times Jones tried this experiment, each time whipping his cattle and taking a fresh dram of whisky. At last he was obliged to give it up as a bad job, and submit to paying the ferryman the exorbitant price of twenty-five cents to be ferried over.

First Steamboat.—In May, 1831, the steamboat *Caroline* came up the Illinois River from St. Louis, and continued up the river to the mouth of the Little Vermilion—Shippingport. This was the first steamer that had ever ascended above Beardstown, then the head of navigation. At this point a pilot named Crozier took the boat successfully to Ottawa. In the September following the second boat came—the *Traveler*. The *Caroline* brought Captain Williams' company of soldiers.

First Mill.—In 1829 Timothy Perkins and Leonard Roth came and settled near Leepertown Mills. In 1830 William Hoskins, John Clark and John Hall (bought Dimmick's claim) and made a large farm. Dimmick removed to LaMoille, where he lived two years and sold out and left the country.

In the summer of 1830 Amos Leonard (millwright) built a grist-mill on East Bureau, about eighty rods above its mouth. It was made of round logs, twelve feet square, and all its machinery, with a few exceptions, was made of wood. The mill-stones were dressed out of boulder rocks, which were taken from the bluffs near by, and the hoop they ran in was a section of a hollow sycamore tree. This mill, when in running order, would grind about ten bushels per day, but poor as it

was, people regarded it as a great accession to the settlement, and it relieved them of the slow process of grinding on hand-mills, or pounding their grain on a hominy block. Settlers east of the river, as well as those living near the mouth of Fox River, patronized Leonard's Mill, and it is now believed that it was the first water-mill built north of Peoria.

In 1831 Henry George, a single man who was killed at the Indian Creek massacre, made a claim, and built a cabin on the present site of Bureau Junction. In 1833 John Leeper bought Perkins' claim, and a few years afterward built a large flouring-mill, which received much patronage from adjoining counties. Quite a village (called Leepertown) grew up at this mill; but in 1838 the mill burned down and the village went to decay.

In 1834 a number of immigrants found homes in this locality, among whom were David Nickerson, John McElwain, James Howe, Charles Leeper and Maj. William Shields. As early as 1832 a number of persons had settled in Hoskins' neighborhood, among whom were Daniel Sherley and Gilbert Kellums. In 1834 the large family of Searl came here, where many of their descendants continue to live.

Moseley Settlement.—In August, 1831, Roland Moseley, Daniel Smith and John Musgrove, with their families, came to Bureau; the two former were from Massachusetts, and the latter from New Jersey, having met by chance while on their way to the West. The emigrants ascended the Illinois River in a steamboat as far as Naples, and finding it difficult to obtain passage further up the river, they left their families there, and made a tour through the country in search of homes. Hearing of the Hampshire Colony on Bureau, Mr. Moseley directed his course thither, and being pleased with

the country, he selected a claim. At that time Timothy Perkins claimed, for himself and family, all the timber and adjoining prairie, between Arthur Bryant's and Caleb Cook's, but he agreed to let Mr. Moseley have enough for two farms, on condition of selling him some building material. A few months previous, Timothy Perkins and Leonard Roth had built a saw-mill on Main Bureau, a short distance below the present site of McManis' Mill. This was the first saw-mill built within the limits of Bureau County, and with one exception, the first north of Peoria.

Mr. Moseley marked out his claim, cutting the initials of his name on witness trees, and contracting with Mr. Perkins to furnish him, on the land, some boards and slabs for a shanty, after which he returned to Naples to report his discovery.

The three families, with their household goods, were put on board a keel-boat at Naples, and ascended the river as far as the mouth of Bureau Creek. Soon after their arrival at Bureau they were all taken down sick with the intermittent fever, one not being able to assist the other. Although strangers in a strange land, they found those who acted the part of the good Samaritan. James G. Forristal, although living twelve miles distant, was a neighbor to them, spending days and even weeks in administering to their wants. Daniel Smith, father of Daniel P. and Dwight Smith, of Ohiotown, found shelter for his family in a shanty constructed of split puncheons, which stood on the Doolittle farm. The widow of Daniel Smith, being left with three small children, in a strange country, and with limited means, experienced many of the hardships common to a new settlement.

Mr. Moseley and Mr. Musgrove were men of industry and enterprise, improving well their claims, and lived upon them until their deaths.

"Dad Joe Smith."—Among the earliest and certainly one of the most remarkable men of all the early pioneers who came to Bureau County was Joseph Smith, immortal as "Dad Joe." A very powerful physical frame, not tall, but square and heavy built, compact, and large bones and muscles, a tower of strength, with a capacity of voice that has never been equaled in this part of the world. A big brain, a strong and steady nerve and a heart that never knew fear of anything mortal. The Smith family are a long line of heroic pioneers and soldiers, running back from the late war to the American Revolution. From the early settlements in Maryland they pressed upon the bloody tracks of the savage from Maryland through and beyond the "Dark and Bloody Ground," into Ohio, Indiana, into and through Illinois and beyond the great Father of Waters. They warmed him in their cabins and gave him of their salt when he was a friendly and good Indian, and when he put on his murderous paint, they "met him in his path and slew him." "Dad Joe" Smith was the child of pioneers—"born in the wildwood, rocked on the wave"—he grew, from inheritance and from the education of his life, a pioneer, that grandest type of man, of whom it has been well said they were "civilization's forlorn hope," for without them limited indeed would be its dominions. It is a tradition that "Dad Joe" was one of Gen. George Rogers Clark's men, or at least it was the daring and adventurous march of this "Hannibal of the Northwest" into this part of the Mississippi Valley that resulted in eventually bringing him to this part of Illinois. His coming here was the most valuable acquisition of the time to the whole country, for he possessed the "blood and iron" in his nature that awed and mastered the crafty and cruel savage and would tame and quiet his fierce, wild nature often when nothing else would. He was brave,

sincere, manly and honest, and the red man soon learned to know that his friendship was a boon and that his enmity was to be dreaded, that his good-will was easier gained than his ill-will, and that one was to be as much desired as the other was to be dreaded. In his heart the untutored savage must have felt that

"The elements so mixed in him
That nature might stand up
And say to all the world:
This is a man."

His stentorian voice and his ever ready "Yes, God bless you!" were equally famed throughout the country, and something of the estimate the people entertained of the man is the fact that he was universally known as "Dad Joe," and to half his acquaintances to have spoken of Mr. Joseph Smith would have been mentioning a strange name—some one they had never heard of; and so marked was this peculiarity that it was quite natural for every one to speak of his boy as "Young Dad Joe," who was a chip of the old block. An incident occurred in the Black Hawk war that was fitly remembered at the old settlers' meeting in Princeton, in September, 1875, in the following lines:

YOUNG DAD JOE'S RIDE.*

"Of Paul Revere, and Collins Graves,
* * * * *
"And Sheridan's most famous ride,
And other heroes still beside,
Their praise is on the Nation's tongue."
"Our hero is a stripling lad,
Who was the darling of his "Dad,"
Yet scarce from off the apron string;
Younger than was the ruddy Dave,
Who slew the famed Philistine brave."
* * * * *

The poet then proceeds to almost literally relate the circumstance that actually occurred. Gov. Reynolds was with the army at

Dixon, and it became very important for him to get a dispatch delivered to the commander at Fort Wilburn, a fortification on the Illinois River opposite Peru. He called for a volunteer to carry the dispatch, a dangerous undertaking, as the country swarmed with Indians, supposed to be on the lookout for any couriers that might be passing from one portion of the army to another in this emergency.

"Well mindful of his country's weal,
And fired with patriotic zeal,
Old Dad Joe unto him said,
God bless you, Governor, I will send
That message to its destined end."
* * * *

Then turning to his boy, a lad about fifteen years old, he said:

"God bless you, Joe;
Take this dispatch across the plain,
To Wilburn Fort and there remain;
Just saddle up old Pat and go!"

The brave boy gladly obeyed, and in a few moments was on old Pat's back; the message carefully tucked away in his clothes, and as he turned his horse's head, and in a quick gallop started upon the perilous voyage, that great voice of "Old Dad Joe's" rang out after him:

"God bless you, boy,
Keep clear of timber—Indians there!"

And a backward wave of the boy's hand told the father that his boy understood him, as he sped away, bending forward his head and steadily looking straight before him with every sense drawn to sharpest tension. The boy feeling the greatness of his mission—the destiny perhaps that hung upon his successful voyage, thundered across the plains, and heeding the advice of his father in bearing off from the timber, was able to ride in triumph from starting-point to destination, although from several coverts the armed Indians on ponies discovered him, and rode out and chased him for many a mile on his way.

*Read by A. N. Bacon.

Their ponies were over-matched by old Pat, and they would soon abandon the chase as the young rider would disappear in the tall grass and the distant view, as he sped on and on over the swelling prairie.

"He onward sped and reached the goal.

* * * * *

"When they the youthful horseman saw,
And from its hiding place to draw
The Governor's will, that they might know,
A shout went up from that lone band
That should be sounded through the land,
Hurrah! Hurrah! for young Dad Joe.

* * * * *

"Our story may be growing old,
The incident that we have told,
Was more than forty years ago;
Some may our hero never know;
Yet Bureau folks may well bestow
Three times three cheers on Young Dad Joe."

The poetry is not very much, but the heroic feat it celebrates is a part of the Black Hawk war that should not be lost in the history of Illinois. It was a brave act by this "little man, in crownless hat and legs of tan."

"Dad Joe" was among the first to settle at Fort Clark, at Aukas, at the mouth of Rock River, at the lead mines and in Bureau County. He spent the most of his life here and lived and died without an enemy. He got his name of "Dad Joe" from the trader Ogee, who spoke very broken English, who found no other way of designating Joseph Smith, Sr., from his son Joe. His heart was as kind as his exterior was rough. He was a native of Kentucky, and although his parents owned slaves, he had no education, and refused to own a human being. He was a strong temperance man, and a good judge of a horse; altogether a most remarkable pioneer, and whose memory will be always carefully preserved by the good people of the county.

It was said of "Dad Joe" that he was a

very moral and pious man, never profane in his language, but we infer from an anecdote of him related by John H. Bryant, at the old settlers' meeting August 30, 1884, that he once broke over his rule in this respect. He discovered a prairie fire approaching his farm and he and all his family were out to fight it off in order to save his wheat-stacks that were exposed. In this as everywhere the good old man worked with a will beating out the fire. His strokes flew fast and furious as the fire kept advancing, and at each stroke he would say, "God bless the fire! God bless the fire!" and yet it advanced toward the wheat-stacks, and faster and faster he fought and also faster and faster would he ejaculate, "God bless the fire! God bless the fire!" And finally the fatal flames by a bound were upon the nearest wheat-stack, and then the old man threw down his weapon and exclaimed, "God damn the fire!" and hurriedly left the scene.

Was not this only oath of the good man like Lawrence Sterne's saying of Uncle Toby's oath: "The accusing spirit flew up to heaven's court of chancery and blushed as he handed it in, and the recording angel as he wrote it down dropped a tear upon it that blotted it out forever."

Capture of the Hall Girls.—William Hall settled where LaMoille now stands, in 1830, and the next year sold to Aaron Gunn (the only survivor who was in the cabin when Elijah Phillips was killed, and who is living in La Salle), and settled on Indian Creek, a few miles north of Ottawa. He had been at his new home but a few weeks when the Black Hawk war broke out. The people had generally fled to the forts. The massacre occurred on the 21st day of May, 1831, at the cabin of a man named Daviess, on Indian Creek. Fifteen persons were killed, and the two Hall girls, Sylvia, aged eighteen, and Rachel, aged sixteen, were taken prisoners

and carried off captives. The attack was in the afternoon, by about seventy-five painted Indians, and was so sudden and unexpected that the people in the cabin could make but little defense. William Hall and Robert Morris were at once shot dead. Daviess, the owner of the cabin, made a heroic defense, clubbing his gun and breaking it to pieces and bending the barrel. Henry George jumped into the mill-pond, but was shot and killed while swimming across. Daviess' son, aged fourteen, was caught as he was crossing the mill-pond, and tomahawked, and his body thrown into the water. William Hall's son, John W., by running to the creek bank, and as volleys were fired at him, he jumped over the embankment and escaped. Mrs. Phillips was found with her child in her arms, and their heads had been split with a tomahawk. An infant was snatched from its mother's arms and its brains knocked out against the door-frame. The Hall girls and Miss Daviess jumped on the bed. Miss Daviess was shot dead, and the muzzle of the gun was so near Miss Hall's face as to burn a blister.

Edward and Greenbury Hall, and a son of Mr. Daviess, were at work in a field near the cabin, when the murdering was going on. They heard it, and knew it was their families being butchered. They hurried to the scene and cautiously approached and saw the number of the Indians, and all they could do was to fly and try and save themselves. Near the cabin of Daviess lived two families named Henderson—grandfather and uncle of Gen. T. J. Henderson, of Princeton. But these families had gone to the fort, and thus escaped.

After the slaughter the savages seized Sylvia and Rachel Hall, placed them on horses, and, a buck at each side to hold them, they started off. They had three

prisoners when they started, having the two girls and an eight year old son of Mr. Daviess; but they soon killed the child, as he seemed troublesome to take along. Two days after the massacre a company of rangers went from Ottawa to bury the dead. The bodies were shockingly mutilated. The captives were carried north of Galena, and their captors, the Sacs and Foxes, turned them over to the Winnebagoes.

A day or two after the capture, John W. Hall, the brother who escaped, at the head of a company of rangers followed in pursuit of the Indians. When the company reached the lead mines Mr. Gratiot and Gen. Dodge, of that place, employed two friendly Winnebago chiefs to buy the prisoners of the Foxes. They soon effected the purchase and a ransom of \$2,000 and forty ponies and some blankets were paid over to the Indians, and the rangers conducted the girls to the fort. Nicholas Smith, of West Bureau, was a teamster in the army, and took the girls in his wagon to the fort near Galena, where they were put on a boat and sent to St. Louis, where they were met by Rev. Erastus Horn, an old friend of their father, who tenderly cared for them until John W. Hall married and settled on the Seaton farm, when the girls returned to Bureau County again. The Illinois Legislature gave the girls a quarter section of canal land near Joliet, and Congress donated them a bounty.

Sylvia married Rev. William Horn, a son of their protector, and moved to Lincoln, Neb. Rachel married William Munson, and moved into La Salle County, where she died in 1871.

A remarkable Indian characteristic was manifested as the finale of this massacre. Two Pottawattomie Indians had been indicted in La Salle County for participating in the tragedy. They had been fully identified by

the Hall girls. They were arrested, indicted and bound over, and before they were tried their tribe moved west of the Mississippi, and in ignorance of what they should do, these criminals went with their tribe. George E. Walker, an Indian trader, was Sheriff of the county, and with others he was security for the appearance of the savages. He went alone into the Indian country west of the river, in pursuit of the prisoners. He found them and made known his mission. A council was called, the matter considered, and it was decided the Indians must accompany the Sheriff and stand their trial. The prisoners bade an eternal farewell to all their friends, and in the firm conviction they would be executed, started willingly with the Sheriff for the place of trial and execution. For many days the Sheriff traveled through the Indian country, camping at night and the three sleeping together. He would often send the prisoners off to hunt in order to have something to eat, and thus the long slow trip was made through the wild country, and there was not an hour they were on the road but that these criminals could have walked off in perfect security. There is no one thing that so fully portrays the stoicism and indifference of death, and a peculiar sense of Indian honor for their pledged word, as this incident. They felt that they were going to their certain execution—they were dejected and sad all the way, because there is nothing to an Indian so abhorrent as to be hung—choked to death. This is not only death but it is to be damned, because when they die, they believe the soul passes out of the mouth with the last breath, and, if choked, this cannot take place, and the soul is lost. To be shot or burned is nothing to these savage stoics, because then they can sing their death chants, and it is glorious to die.

They were duly tried at La Salle, and acquitted. They had so cunningly painted themselves when they appeared at the trial that the Hall girls could not positively identify them.

Alex Boyd's Ride.—In the spring of 1832, Alex Boyd being about the same age of "Young Dad Joe," also had some experience as a rider through the dangerous wilds and Indian coverts, bearing important messages from the commander to the fort at Peoria.

In the winter of 1831 Charles S. Boyd's house, a large two-story log-house with L, burned, and in the flames was destroyed nearly everything in the house except the people. The fire occurred in the dead of the night, and when the family were aroused they could only save themselves. One bed was all that was saved in this line, and the most of the clothing of the family was destroyed. Alex's recollection is that he saved a shirt—the one he was sleeping in. The family moved into a little smoke-house.

Some time in June James P. Dixon, son of John Dixon, in company with five soldiers, arrived at Charles Boyd's late at night. They stopped for the night, and in the morning young Dixon told his uncle that he was the bearer of important dispatches from Apple River to Governor Reynolds, who was then supposed to be at the Peoria Fort. He was worn out and exhausted with his long ride through the dangerous country; he begged his uncle to have the message conveyed to Peoria. Alex was called up and asked if he would take it. He replied if his father would let him ride "Kit" he would not be afraid. His wardrobe was increased to a straw hat, breeches and shirt. He was warned by his father what particular points to avoid and where to be on the lookout for covert red-skins, especially the old empty

cabin of Joe Meredith's that stood near the road, about five miles this side of Simon Reed's. It was forty-five miles to Peoria, and the rider left Boyd's Grove at 1 P. M., and delivered the message to Gen. Stillman, he thinks it was before sundown of that day.

People Driven Away.—From the time of the commencement of the Winnebago war, 1827, to the close of the Black Hawk war in June, 1832, the few scattered settlements of northern Illinois were often harassed by bands of savages on their marauding expeditions. Word was passed around, and at all hours of the day and night people would start at a moment's notice, often so closely pressed that they would gather the babies in their arms and flee on foot, and sometimes their way was lighted up by the burning cabins they had just quitted. At night the families would doubly bar their doors and crawl into the cabin attics and sleep in terror, the men lying with hands upon their rifles. In the day the men and boys would work in the field, one standing sentinel, while the others with their guns strapped on their shoulders would work. During these dreadful years of terror and suspense, every man, woman and child was on constant picket duty, painfully alert for the sign of the approaching murderers. The horses, the cattle and the dogs, with their keener sense of smell, were most valuable protections often, and would give their warnings to the people. The poor, dumb domestic animals dreaded and were terrified at the sly approach of the dirty, stinking savages, and the people well understood their language of fear and terror, and saved their lives by heeding their notes of warning.

Some of these were false alarms, but others were only too real. The false alarms which several times set the whole people in rapid motion for the fort on the east side of the

river, would be started by some trivial circumstance or the sudden fright of some hunter or nervous traveler, and thus the cry of alarm would pass around and the literal stampede of the people would commence.

Shabbona or Chamblee.—The most valuable friend the whites of Illinois ever had was chief Shabbona. He professed and was the white man's friend. He admired the superior intelligence of the white race, and desired their friendship and their civilization for his ignorant savages. He was a man of natural good sense, and above the low cunning and treachery of the average Indian. His superiority gave him great influence over his people, and although he several times suffered outrages and grievous wrongs at the hands of the rangers and soldiery, he remained unfaltering in his friendship to the pioneer settlers, whose cabins he delighted to visit, and smoke the pipe of friendship, partake of their salt, and learn their better ways of living. Although a chief and one of power he was not loth to see come the comforts of industry and civilized life, and it is now well understood he would have gladly seen his people become like the white man and abandon their tribal life, and be good and industrious citizens of the white man's government. His good sense must have detected the evils that came with people who had preachers, powder and fire-water, yet he could look over and beyond surface evils to the much good that would come to the savage by institutions that would lift him from his degrading ignorance. There were other Indians that were true friends to the white man, but none so valuable as Shabbona. It is said he would go himself or have spies among the Winnebagoes, Sacs and Foxes, and when they had organized to raid the settlers, Shabbona would make long and hard night rides and warn every endangered set-

tlement, and thus time and again he saved their lives—and especially the people of Bureau County, in the years 1831–32.

After the Black Hawk war Shabbona and his 150 followers were for some time encamped on Bureau, near the crossing of the Dixon road. He was born in the Ottawa tribe; married the daughter of a Pottawattomie chief, upon whose death he succeeded to power. He was with Tecumseh in 1811, on his mission to the Creek Indians, in Mississippi; was present at the Vincennes Council. He was an aid of Tecumseh's, and by his side when he was killed by Dick Johnson at the battle of the Thames.

Shabbona, Black Partridge and Senachwine, were three of the most noted chiefs of the Mississippi. They were the friends of the white man, they labored for peace and friendship, and to protect their white friends they more than once risked their lives. They possessed intelligence far above their people. When they looked upon civilization they desired their people might become civilized, and not, as their superior intelligence pointed out to them, foolishly try to live after the white race came, as savages and enemies, because this was to waste away and slowly perish from the face of the earth.

Shabbona and Black Partridge were at the Chicago massacre, drawn there in the hope to save the white people. They did not reach there in time to save all, but there is but little question that the few who did escape owed their lives to them.

At the commencement of the Black Hawk war, Shabbona went to Dixon's ferry to offer the services of himself and warriors of his band to Gov. Reynolds, to fight against the Sacs and Foxes. Mounted on his pony, and alone, he arrived at Dixon's ferry on the same day that Stillman's army reached there. The soldiers, believing Shabbona to be an

enemy in disguise, dragged him from his pony, took away his gun and tomahawk, and otherwise mistreated him, telling him they had left home to kill Indians, and he should be their first victim. A man, running at the top of his speed, came to Dixon's house, and told him that the soldiers had taken Shabbona prisoner, and were about to put him to death. Mr. Dixon, in all haste, ran to the rescue, when he found the soldiers (who were somewhat under the influence of liquor), about to stain their hands with innocent blood. Dixon, claiming the prisoner as an old friend, took him by the arm and conducted him to his own house, when he was afterward introduced to Gov. Reynolds, Gen. Atkinson, Col. Taylor, and others.

Shabbona, with his warriors, joined Atkinson's army, although he had sided with the British under Tecumseh and Capt. Billy Caldwell, but now he was the friend of the Americans, and participated in all the battles during the last Indian war. In the fall of 1836 he and his band abandoned their reservations of land at the grove, giving way to the tide of emigration, and went west of the Mississippi. But Shabbona's fidelity to the whites caused him to be persecuted by the Sacs and Foxes. In revenge they killed his son and nephew, and hunted him down like a wild beast.

Two years after going West, in order to save his life, he left his people, and with a part of his family returned to this county. For some years he traveled from place to place, visiting a number of Eastern cities, where he was much lionized, and received many valuable presents. His last visit to Princeton was in 1857, while on his way eastward. Shabbona died in July, 1859, on the bank of the Illinois River, near Seneca, in the eighty-fourth year of his age; and was buried in Morris Cemetery. No monument

marks the last resting-place of this friend of the white man.

Hon. John Wentworth, of Chicago, says: William Hickling, of this city, has exhibited to me the original of the following document, proving that Billy Caldwell, our Justice of the Peace in 1826, was an officer in the British service, after the treaty of peace; and that he styled himself Captain of the Indian Department, in 1816, at Amherstburg (Fort Malden). Mr. Hickling resided in Chicago before its incorporation, but resided many years thereafter at Ottawa, and was a partner of George E. Walker, nephew of Rev. Jesse. Whilst at Ottawa the Indian chief, Shabbona, often visited him and remained with him over night. Not long before his death he gave him the document, asserting that he had always worn it upon his person. The manuscript proves that Caldwell was a man of education, as we all knew he was of intelligence. He was educated by the Jesuits, at Detroit, and, at the time of his death he was head chief of the combined nations of Pottawattomies, Ottawas, and Chippewas. He married a sister of the Pottawattomie chief, Yellow Head, and had an only child—a son—who died young. On the authority of Shabbona, Mr. Hickling denies the commonly received idea that Caldwell was a son of Tecumseh's sister. He confirms the report that he was the son of an Irish officer in the British service, but he insists that his mother was a Pottawattomie, and hence he became chief of the Pottawattomies. Tecumseh was a Shawnee, and, he contends, had but one sister, Tecumapeance, older than himself, whose husband, Wasego-boah, was killed at the battle of the Thames. She survived him some time, but died in Ohio.

Shabbona (or Chamblee, in French) was an Ottawa Indian, and a chief, born on the Ohio

River. The certificate was undoubtedly given him to assist him with the British Government. At the commencement of the battle of the Thames, or of Moravian Town (as Caldwell calls it), the Indian chiefs Tecumseh (Shawnee) (spelled Tecumthe by many), Caldwell (Pottawattomie), Shabbona (Ottawa), and Black Hawk (Sae), were, as Mr. Hickling learned from Shabbona, sitting upon a log, in consultation.

The paper on which this document was written was a half sheet of old-fashioned English foolscap paper, plainly watermarked "C. & S., 1813," and is as follows:

"This is to certify, that the bearer of this name, Chamblee, was a faithful companion to me, during the late war with the United States. The bearer joined the late celebrated warrior, Tecumthe, of the Shawnee nation, in the year of 1807, on the Wabash River, and remained with the above warrior from the commencement of the hostilities with the United States until our defeat at Moravian Town, on the Thames, October 5, 1813. I also have been witness to his intrepidity and courageous warfare on many occasions, and he showed a great deal of humanity to those unfortunate sons of Mars who fell into his hands.

B. CALDWELL,

Captain, I. D.

AMHERSTBURG, August 1, 1816.

There was no regular fort in Bureau, and in the spring of 1831 the entire population fled to the east side of the river, and to Peoria, and some continued their flight back to the old States and never returned. Some of the bolder men and their boys would leave their families on the east of the river and return to raise their corn. They were often in the midst of such danger that they dared not sleep in their cabins, but secreting in the coverts, and generally a new place every night.

Henry Thomas' house was fixed up for a fort, and here the frightened people would sometimes gather in alarm. There was but little stuff raised here in 1831-32, and it was only by the Illinois soldiers coming here from southern Illinois that enabled some of the people to get enough to eat during the winter. The gloomy years of Indian troubles had finally passed, and in the fall of 1832 this particular portion of Illinois began to emerge from its severest ordeal.

Boyd; Leepertown, Timothy Perkins and Leonard Roth; Hall, William Tompkins and Sampson Cole.

These constituted the places settled in the county and is very near a complete list of all the old settlers who came marching home "when the cruel war was o'er." And those homes that were burned by the Indians were soon rebuilt and the work of repairing the houses and fences, and planting, late as it was, something to furnish food to tide over the winter, gave all these people who

"Hewed the dark old woods away,
And gave the virgin fields to day,"

much to busy themselves about.

Then began to come to this part of Illinois the benefits of the Black Hawk war. It may sound strange to speak of the advantages of war—a trade that is simply brutal, murderous and devilish. But the word had gone out to the world that the war was over, the Indians gone, that is, the Sacs and Foxes, and all about in the older settlements, and away from the seat of war were men and families waiting for this news, and were ready to resume the journey started the year or years before, and came to this particular spot of Illinois. Then the war had sent many soldiers and rangers here and they looked upon the country and determined, if they lived, to return and build them homes on this beautiful land. All these, and still other causes, started a stream of the really permanent settlers.

Capt. Jesse Browne, with a company of rangers, was in Bureau during the winter of 1832-33. A portion of the time the company was camped in Haskins' Prairie. Capt. Jesse Browne was a brother of Thomas C. Browne, at one time one of the Justices of the Supreme Court in this State. He was authorized by the Government to raise a company of rangers to guard the frontier. They

CHAPTER X.

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END OF THE INDIAN TROUBLES—COMMENCEMENT OF PERMANENT SETTLEMENT—ELECTION OF 1834—BRYANT AND BRIGHT EJECTED—ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PEOPLE—BROWN'S COMPANY OF RANGERS—THE HAMPSHIRE COLONY—WILLIAM O. CHAMBERLAIN, ITS ORIGINAL INVENTOR—E. H. PIERCE'S ACCOUNT OF THE COLONY AND OF THEIR COMING, AND THE HISTORY THEREOF—NAMES OF THE PIONEERS AND THEIR FRIENDS.

WHEN the Black Hawk war was ended by the destruction of the invading army, and Black Hawk was a subdued and quiet prisoner, and the Sac and Fox Indians had passed the great river never to return, the people once more began to return to their deserted homes. So far as we can learn those who had fled and were the first to return were the following families: Princeton, Elijah Epperson, Dr. N. Chamberlain, Eli and Elijah Smith, John Musgrove, Roland Mosely, Mrs. E. Smith, Robert Clark and Joel Doolittle. LaMoille, Daniel Demmick; Dover, John L. Ament; Arispie, Micheal Kitterman, Curtiss Williams, and Dave Jones; Selby, John Hall, William Haskins, John Clark, and Amos Leonard; Wyand, Abram Oblist, and Old Bulbona; Bureau; Ezekiel and Henry Thomas, Abram Stratton, John M. Gay; Ohio, "Dad Joe" Smith; Walnut, James Magby; Milo, Charles S.

were called the "Browne Rangers." It is said that some of the settlers were disposed to believe that the Ottawas, along Rock River, were organizing a raid upon the people of Bureau. And it is further told that Mrs. John Dixon, with her children, passed down by the Bureau settlements and terribly frightened some of them by announcing that she was fleeing for her life, as the Ottawas were on the war-path. But the fact is there was at no time any sufficient general scare to interfere with the tending the crops and building cabins by the settlers. And the next two years were times of prosperity and increase in the enfeebled little colonies, which was neither marked nor rapid, yet it was prosperous, and the prosperity was permanent.

In 1834 there was an election in Putnam County, and in the precinct of Bureau John H. Bryant and Joseph Brigham were elected Justices of the Peace. Mr. Bryant was the successor; that is, John M. Gay's books were turned over to him, and as Dimmick had never qualified there were no books for Brigham, and, as was expected, he gave the office little attention, leaving it for Bryant to manage mostly. The population by this time (1834) had increased to probably 250 souls.

The Hampshire Colony.—Dr. W. O. Chamberlain was an apprentice in the printing office of the *Hampshire County Gazette*, of Hampshire County, Mass., where he served from 1828 to 1831. In the town library he had found a volume of Lewis and Clark's travels, and becoming deeply interested in the book, he published occasional extracts about the Northwest in the *Gazette*, and these attracted much attention. As a result of these publications E. S. Phelps and some others, called a meeting of those who might wish more definite information about the new, wild country, but especially Illinois.

A larger attendance than was expected responded to this call, and so many expressed a wish to go West, that a colony was soon formed, and named Hampshire Colony, after Hampshire County, Mass. E. S. Phelps was elected President of the colony.

At a meeting of the society in 1830, Thomas M. Hunt, a druggist, desiring to find a new location, proposed to come and explore the northern part of Illinois, and only asked the colony to pay a part of his expenses. His offer was gladly accepted. The only conveyances at that time were the Erie Canal, the lakes and the old-fashioned stage coaches. So meager was this mode of travel that in the year 1830, only one vessel, a schooner, made one trip around to Chicago. A four-horse wagon made semi-weekly trips from Detroit to Fort Dearborn. Mr. Hunt came via Chicago to Peoria; here he found the two-horse stage, running between St. Louis and Galena, via Springfield. He traveled south to St. Louis, and in his report he said that he did not see an acre of waste land south of Peoria.

In 1830, in the fall, Sullivan Conant and Mr. Bicknell, and Rufus Brown, father of Judge Brown, of Chicago, and Israel P. Blodgett, father of Judge Blodgett, and their families, and D. B. Jones, a young man, started to come to northern Illinois. Revs. Lucien Farnham and Romulus Barnes, each of whom had married a sister of Butler Denham, of Conway, Mass., who (Denham) lately died a citizen of Bureau County, also came West under the auspices of the colony.

The winter of 1830-31 was probably the severest ever known here. The snow was reported from three to four feet deep, and the cold was intense, and much of the game, especially the deer, perished. Owing perhaps to the severity of the winter the home colony heard but once from Mr. Hunt during

the winter. He was then on the Big Vermilion. The average time, in good weather, then for a letter to travel from here to Massachusetts was four or five weeks.

In March, 1831, the "Congregational Church of Illinois," was organized, with eighteen names. It was expected by the organizers that when they got located in their new home their numbers would be double those given above. In the early spring of 1831, the main part of the colony left, and on May 7, they left Albany, N. Y., in a canal boat, with Captain Cotton Mather in command, with whom the colonists had contracted that he would not travel on Sunday. In this company were Dr. W. O. Chamberlain and son Oscar, Levi Jones, wife and five children, and the families of Rufus Brown—Mrs. Brown and four children, and Mrs. Blodget and her five children, Eli and Elijah Smith and wives, newly married, and the following single men: John Leonard, John P. Blake, A. C. Washburn, Aaron Gunn, C. J. Corss, George Hinsdale, E. H. Phelps aged eighteen years, and Charles C. Phelps aged sixteen, sons of E. S. Phelps.

On the 18th of May they landed at Buffalo, expecting here to find a vessel to take them to Chicago, but were told that no vessel traveled that route, but being informed a schooner was then loading at Detroit for Chicago, and would leave the next Thursday, they shipped by steamer for Detroit, but by stormy weather and other causes they only reached Detroit late Thursday afternoon and found the schooner already loaded and ready to sail, and it could not take their goods. The Captain informed them he would make another trip in two or three months. They stored their goods and hired two teams, a four-horse and a two-horse wagon to bring them through to Illinois. They left Detroit May 25, Monday, and reached Sturgis' Prairie the

next Sunday. Here one of the horses in the four-horse wagon team died. This was the conveyance hired by the eight young men of the party. The driver then informed them it was all his team could do to haul their trunks, and they must foot it. About this time the travelers met a man who had been traveling in Illinois, and from him they learned that their friend, Mr. Jones, was at Bailey's Point, on the Big Vermilion River, where he had built a double log-cabin to receive them in. This was the first they knew exactly what point they were aiming for. The eight young men walked to Mottville, on the St. Joseph River, and here they paid off their teamster, and purchased two canoes. They lashed these together, making a pirogue, and putting their luggage on board started down the river. They learned that it was about 165 miles to Ottawa, Ill. They expected by traveling night and day to make the trip in three or four days. For this reason they had but little provisions. The third day out as they floated along they saw a deer and killed it, and landed and roasted enough to eat, but as they had no salt they left the most of it on the bank and resumed their journey. They passed a large encampment of Indians on the way, the first signs of humanity they saw after leaving Portage. A storm came up Saturday evening and they tied up, and sleeping in their canoes they found themselves lying in several inches of water in the morning. They built fires and spent the day drying their clothes. Their provisions were entirely out. Under these circumstances the question arose among them, especially as then they could not guess when they could complete their trip, as to whether it would be best to travel on Sunday, or stay over hungry and trust in the Lord. About noon they pulled out into the stream and resumed their journey. Sunday night another storm com-

pelled them to tie up, and in a grove they passed the night and storm. For two days all they had to eat was elm and basswood bark. They reached another Indian encampment the next day, but as there was trouble with the Indians they could get no food. The Indians pointed on down the river, and gave them to understand that there they could get food. Sailing along with the current, the voyagers eventually heard the glad sound of a cow-bell and landed, and on going to the top of the bluff they saw a cabin. They found a woman and children here and made known their wants. She told them she could not feed them as she had nothing but mush and milk for her family. They informed her that they would consider this most sumptuous fare, and she prepared them a pot full—the woman first shelled the corn and ground it in a hand-mill. They learned it was twenty miles to Ottawa. The hungry men, barring the one good feed of mush, started to complete their journey, and on the way agreed that when they reached Ottawa they would put up at the best hotel (reckless as to price or style) and have the best beds, and for a few days eat, sleep and enjoy the bliss of life. About sunset they espied a little lonely cabin on the shore and rounded to, and went to it and inquired of the woman how far it was to Ottawa. She smiled and said "this is Ottawa." She informed them that the preceding winter there had been several cabins on the opposite side of the river (the north side) but the spring high waters had washed them all away. This good woman—the then mistress of Ottawa, was French, and her husband a trader. Her father was with her and her husband was off among the Indians trading. The old gentleman had a number of bee hives and they cared for the young travelers the best they could, but all they had to eat was honey and mush, and for beds, each one

picked out his puncheon and its softest side.

They had been six and a half days on the journey. The good woman told them she had known several people to come by the same route they had, and the quickest trip she had known before was nine days. As the voyagers had started with only three day's provisions they felt some new twinges of the stomach when they thought that it was a mere chance that they were not exposed to a six days' fast instead of a little more than the two days they had had a foretaste of.

After enjoying the hospitalities of the city of Ottawa one night, they resumed their journey, and at noon reached Shippingport, across the river from La Salle, and the head of navigation, owing to the rapids. Again this city consisted of one house, which was warehouse, store, dry goods and groceries and family residence, all the property of a man named William Crozier. They learned it was eight miles to Bailey's Point, where their agent was. Storing their trunks they started on foot, and just before night arrived there. Here they were rejoiced to find the other members of their colony who had come through in wagons and had reached the place only a few hours before. This was on the 9th of June, five weeks and two days from leaving home.

Mr. Jones told them that the best country he had found was on the Bureau. After a few days' rest some of the men of the party came over to inspect the land, and examined the prairie as far north as Dover, a little west of which they found three bachelors: Sylvester Brigham, James G. Forristall and Elijah Phillips, who came the year previous from New Hampshire. The few settlers here at that time were mostly east of the river on account of the Indians. The men returned to their friends and gave a very favorable report of the country. They found Elijah Epper-

son on the east side of the river. His cabin was one mile north of where the Princeton depot now is, where a Mr. Stoner now lives, and he told them that if they were not afraid of the Indians they were welcome to occupy his cabin and whatever they could find there to eat. A part of the young men who did not know yet enough of the red man to fear him, started to come with two yoke of oxen and wagon. They arrived on the 2d of July, and the first news they heard was that a treaty had been made with the Indians. The result was, the next week Eli and Elijah Smith and wives came, and these and the six young men lived in the cabin together for some months. The next week came Roland Moseley and Daniel Smith. They had come from Northampton. They came by the Ohio River, and had left their families at Beardstown as they did not know where the colony was. On their way from Beardstown they fell in company with John Musgrove, from New Jersey, who was looking for a place to settle. The three located on the south side of the prairie, put up cabins and returned to Beardstown for their families. E. H. and Charles Phelps, expecting their parents in August, put up a cabin. E. S. Phelps and Amos C. Morse left Massachusetts July 13, with their families, and sent their goods by ship by way of New Orleans, the families coming by way of the Ohio River. Mr. Phelps shipped his stock of jewelry, which he intended selling in St. Louis or some other large place. Failing in this he took his stock and located in Springfield, Ill., where he remained until 1838, when he came to Princeton. Mr. Morse located in Jacksonville. The Phelps boys here heard nothing of their parents until in the fall, when they joined their parents in Springfield. When the Black Hawk war broke out the next spring, Eli and Elijah Smith and wives went

to Springfield and remained there during the summer. Thus the colonists were scattered, and as the fall of 1831 was a very sickly time among the settlers, this and the war drove several of them away who never returned, consequently in the beginning of the year 1834 but four of the church members were living in Bureau. That year Elisha Wood and family, who started here in 1832, but had stopped in Tazewell County came. None of those who started West in 1830 finally settled here. Sullivan Conant had settled in Springfield, Mr. Bicknell, in Fulton, and Blodgett and Brown at Brush Hill, about twenty miles this side of Chicago. D. B. Jones settled in Fulton County. Daniel Smith died in less than thirty days after his arrival. (Full account of this in a preceding chapter). Mr. Morse died in Jacksonville, and Levi Jones at Bailey's Point. All these deaths were soon after their arrival. John Leonard married Mrs. Levi Jones, and removed to Galesburg. A. C. Washburn settled in Bloomington, John P. Blake in Putnam County. Aaron Gunn near La Salle, George Hinsdale on West Bureau, Alva Whitmarsh and family came in 1841. Scattered as was the Hampshire Colony, yet it was the final cause of many of Bureau's best citizens coming here. In September, 1832, Cyrus and John H. Bryant came from Jacksonville. They had visited Hinsdale Phelps in Springfield to inquire about this country. He advised them to come and see, and judge for themselves. They did so, and they fixed their claims, and through their influence came J. S. Everett, 1835; Lazarus Reeves, the Wiswalls, William P. Griffin, and John Leeper and family, 1833. The fall of 1832 came N. O. and W. C. Chamberlain, and their sister, Mrs. Flint and her family. In 1833, Asher Doolittle, Joseph Brigham, Horace Winship, Harrison Downing and the

Mercer families. In 1834 there was added to the settlement: Caleb Cook and family, and John Clapp, from Massachusetts. From Ohio were the Mercer families and Triplets, and Galers and Elliotts. The Masters, Ellis and Durham families came with Hinsdale Phelps from Springfield.

In 1834 Hinsdale Phelps had returned here while the remainder of his father's family remained in Springfield. During the summer he severely cut his foot and returned to Springfield. While there he met C. D. Colton, who had come from St. Lawrence County, N. Y., the previous fall with a colony, but not liking the location in Sangamon, young Phelps persuaded him to come with him and see this country. He did so and made a claim and through his influence came the other Coltons, his relatives, and Alba Smith, David Robinson, Nathaniel and Joseph Smith, and Benjamin Newell all came in 1835. In the year 1834 came Butler Denham from Conway, Mass., and with him S. H. Burr, S. L. Fay, Anthony Sawyer, Adolphus Childs and C. C. Corss, all single men. They all soon became however, the heads of happy and prosperous families. In 1835 Rufus Carey, Alfred Clark, S. D. Hinsdale, Noadiah Smith, J. H. Olds, from Massachusetts, and Ralph Windship, from New York. In the spring of 1835 Charles Phelps, brother of E. S. Phelps, came out to look at the country. He attended that year the land sale at Galena, and bought the land he afterward lived on, northeast of Princeton. He brought his family the next June, and there came with or soon after him, all from Massachusetts, Seth C. Clapp, Lewis Clapp, George Brown, Cephas Clapp, O. E. Jones and Miss Childs, now Mrs. J. S. Everett, of Princeton.

Of those who came here in 1831 there are now living in the county: George Hinsdale, Daniel P. and Dwight Smith and their moth-

er, Mrs. Daniel Smith, E. H. Smith, Mrs. Eli Smith, Michael Kitterman, John Cole and Mrs. J. H. Fisher. Of the eight young men who came with the colony, five are still living: John Leonard, the oldest of the company, died in 1864. Charles Phelps died in 1866, and C. G. Corss in 1866.

What are the results? Looking back fifty-four years! Then there were not half as many inhabitants in the State as are now in the city of Chicago. Fifty-four years ago, when the colony came here, the Indians, deer, prairie wolf and rattlesnakes held undisputed possession of all this land. Fifty-four years ago and all the northern part of the State, including Quincy, Jacksonville, and Springfield, to Danville, on the Wabash, were in one Congressional district. But the population increased so rapidly in 1840, when Hon. John T. Stuart was our Representative in Congress it was said he represented the largest constituency and territory of any member of Congress. Fifty-four years! What great results the world over. Probably greater than in any previous century. What has been accomplished in Bureau County? There were then about a dozen families—forty or fifty persons all told; but one wagon road in the county, the St. Louis and Galena stage road by Boyd's Grove, and Bulbona's. Look about you, and remember all you now see of roads, bridges, houses, barns, shops, factories, mines, farms, railroads, depots, cities, towns, villages, schools, churches and all these evidences of wealth, contentment and prosperity are the product of this short half century.*

*We are indebted to E. H. Phelps for the above account of the Hampshire Colony.



S. O. Whiting

CHAPTER XI.

"CURT" WILLIAMS—THE MAN OF MARKS—SMILEY SHEPHERD—THE DEEP SNOW OF 1831—JOHN, JOB, TIMOTHY BROWN AND DAVID SEARL—GREENBURY HALL—LEWIS COBB—THE CHOLERA OF 1832—SCOTT'S ARMY—THE TERRORS OF THE PLAGUE—FIRST STEAMBOATS ARRIVE IN CHICAGO, 1832—"I SURRENDER, MR. INDIAN!"—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF MANY OLD SETTLERS—HENRY F MILLER—M. STUDYVIN—DAVID CHASE—JAMES CODDINGTON—ENOCH LUMBY—JAMES GARVIN—E. PIPER—JAMES WILSON—JACOB GALER—JOHN LEEFER—JOHN BAGGS—THE WISWALTS AND TRIPLETS—HALLS—A NEGRO HERD IN 1829.

THE man who made his mark or rather several "marks" here in the squatter days was Curtis Williams—"Uncle Curt"—as he was generally known. His main business was to keep well ahead of the settlement and staking out a claim and doing enough work on it to identify and hold it, and then sell out to a new comer. If he had a brush cabin up, so much the better, as the new arrival's first want was some place to store his family—get them out of the wagon, where they sometimes had already been stored for weeks. "Uncle Curt" commenced east of the river, and in the course of time passed nearly across Bureau County. If he found an unoccupied claim so much the better. He was the man that Micheal Kitterman found in his cabin when he "returned with his woman." The spot where this cabin was located is now occupied by Mr. E. C. Bates' fine residence in South Princeton. But "Uncle Curt" was a bold and valuable pioneer. He was not afraid to go ahead, and he was full of that industry and public spirit which goes so far in developing a new country. He was the pioneer to that portion of the county where Buda now stands, which place was known as French Grove until after the building of the railroad and laying out of the new town. He built a carding-machine at Leepertown, and was the first to aid the good women in this portion of the country in

the drudgery of making woolen clothes for the people. His aged widow is the mother-in-law of Henry F. Miller. Curtis Williams made more claims than any other one man who ever came to the county, and as a "claim maker" his name will go down in the history of the county for all time.

Smiley Shepherd died at his home near Hennepin, April 4, 1882. Born March 3, 1803. Thomas Shepherd, his great-grandfather came to this country in the seventeenth century and settled near Harper's Ferry. Shepherdstown, Va., gets its name from this family. In August, 1828, Smiley left his father's home on horseback for a visit to the new State of Illinois. He came to Bond County, to which place the Moore family had come from Red Oak, some years before. From Bond County he came to Putnam County, in company with J. G. Dunlavey. They found Capt. Haws at Point Pleasant, now Magnolia; James Willis was on the farm now owned by Mr. Shering, near Florid. Thomas Hartzell kept an Indian trading house on the river, on the site now the home and grounds of A. T. Purviance. A few other persons located claims this year in the county, but none had been on the ground over a year but Mr. Hartzell. Some time was spent visiting with the few settlers, who were overjoyed to see new comers, and their prospective friends and neighbors. The best timber lands, springs, town sites, etc., were looked at, and their future value estimated carefully by these first settlers. During the visit he selected the site of the home he so long occupied. Its scenery and extensive views outweighing, in his estimation, the considerations which induced others to pass it by. While looking at the locality, he spent his first night in the neighborhood, on what is now the northwest corner of Mrs William Allen's apple orchard, sleeping alone on the prairie grass, with his

saddle for a pillow, and his horse fettered near by. During the night a wolf managed to steal from his stock of provisions a tin cup of butter, but like some other thieves, he did not know what to do with it when he had it, and instead of licking out the butter closed the mouth of the cup with his teeth and left it. Leaving Putnam, he gratified his strong love for romantic scenery by visiting Starved Rock, Sulphur Springs, Buffalo Rock, and the present site of Ottawa. From this point he crossed the country to Rock River and the Mississippi, below the mouth of Rock River. On his way back he and his companions made the trip from the Mississippi to Fort Clark, (now Peoria) in one day. From this he made his way back home by way of Vandalia, Vincennes and Cincinnati.

In a letter dated February 16, 1831, Shepherd thus tells of the deep snow. "The snow fell between Christmas and New Year to the depth of two feet, and has since that time, by repeated accessions, been kept up full that depth." From the facts before us, the difficulties these pioneers had to contend with, can be better imagined than described. During the winter of 1831-32 Smiley, assisted by Nelson, built a log-house on his first chosen site, and moved into it in February, before the chimney was built, or a shutter made for the door. Here he lived until death—a period of over fifty years.

During these first years he became well acquainted, personally, with Shabbona, Shick-shak, and other Indians who, before the Black Hawk war, were residents of the country, and on friendly terms with the whites, who treated them kindly. During the Indian troubles of 1832, he shared the fort life, the many alarms, real and false, of his now numerous fellow citizens; was pressed into the service of the United States as teamster by Gen. Atkinson, and taken to

Chicago, with a regiment of troops on its way to Fort Dearborn. It is remarkable, that with his experience and knowledge of Indians, he should have been their friend and defender through life. For over thirty years he sent, annually, a barrel of bacon, and for some ten years in the early history of the Mission, two barrels of flour, in addition to the bacon, and frequently other articles needed by the families at the Mission of T. S. Williamson and S. R. Riggs, among the Dakota Indians.

He was among the first to grow the grape successfully, by vineyard culture, in northern Illinois. His vineyard of Catawbas and Isabellas was planted in 1849, and bore a fine crop in 1851, which sold at 15 cents per pound. He successfully fruited nearly all the fine varieties of pear, plum, peach, cherry and strawberry of his day. Naturally enough, he loved those of similar tastes and occupation with himself. From these years until the infirmities of old age prevented his attendance on its meetings, he was an enthusiastic laborer in the cause and objects of the State Horticultural Society. Served the society one year as President, and considered many of its members among his dearest friends.

The presence of a large number of friends at the funeral testified of the kindly regard in which he was held. He was buried at Union Grove by the side of his wife, who died in 1873. The last of that little band of noble men Father John Dixon, Charles S. Boyd, "Dad Joe" Smith and the very few others who were here, neighbors, companions and friends in the long ago, when the daring white man first began to feel his way into this part of the wilderness.

Greenbury Hall settled near where Wymanet now stands, in 1832. He reports seeing the track of Gen. Scott's army as it passed

through the north part of the county. If he was not greatly mistaken, which he probably was, then the fact is established that the great General and his army were really once on the soil of Bureau County.

Lewis Cobb, of Wyandot, was one of the soldiers in Scott's army that came to Chicago in 1832, in the two vessels that were stricken so severely with the cholera plague of that year. One of the gloomiest pages in our western annals is the account of that trip, and the horrors of the ghastly plague that beset them. Gen. Scott arrived in Chicago, July 8, 1832, on the steamer "Sheldon Thompson," Capt. A. Walker, the first steamboat trip ever made to Chicago. His delay in Chicago on account of the cholera, was such that he only reached Rock Island late in August, just at the close of the negotiations of peace, which were finally and fully concluded in September. The Government had chartered four boats and loaded them with troops. The "Henry Clay," "Superior," "William Penn," and "Sheldon." The first two were turned back when the cholera broke out, and the other two came on to Chicago. So it will be seen that the first steamboat was "two boats."

The cholera was so fatal that thirty bodies were thrown overboard between Chicago and Mackinaw, and about 100 died at Chicago. The deaths were so sudden and the burial so instantaneous thereafter, that the victims, in their last agonies, feared that they would be buried alive, if it could be called a burial, for they were thrown into a pit at the northwest corner of Lake Street and Wabash Avenue. Gen. Scott described this as the most affecting scene of his life. Gen. Humphrey Marshall, a member of Congress from Kentucky, who was a Second Lieutenant, gave a description of the scene, and though thickly settled as Chicago then was, he could find

the place where he assisted in depositing the remains of the victims, many being thrown into the pit in a few hours after they had assisted in depositing their comrades there. The people all through the Fox and Rock River Valleys had fled to Fort Dearborn for protection against the Indians; but they soon fled back, having a greater dread of the cholera than of the Indians.

John Wentworth says: Black Hawk, chief of the united tribe of Sacs and Fox Indians, was born about 1767, near the mouth of the Rock River, and there were his headquarters, until he made a treaty, ceding his lands to the United States, and agreeing to go to Iowa. He went there, and settlers went upon his lands and began to cultivate them, when he repudiated his treaty, returned to Illinois and commenced massacring them. Before the United States could take up the matter, the Governor called for troops, and most of the prominent politicians volunteered their services, and raised more or less soldiers, to go under their own particular leadership. Black Hawk was chased up into Wisconsin, captured, and sent to Washington to see Gen. Jackson. Jack Falstaff never slew as many men in buckram as each and every one of these Illinois politicians did. Squads would often go out from camp, and hasten back with accounts of their miraculous escapes from large bodies of Indians, when there were none in the vicinity. An alarm was given, one night, when one of the most distinguished men in the State mounted his horse, without unhitching him, and gave him a spur, when, mistaking the stump to which he was tied for an Indian taking hold of the reins, he immediately exclaimed: "I surrender, Mr. Indian!" An alarm was given that a large body of Indians was approaching the Kankakee settlements; volunteers turned out, and found

them to be nothing but sand-hill cranes. If an Indian was found dead on the prairie anywhere, several would exclaim: "That's the one I killed!" Mr. Lincoln had an inexhaustible supply of stories based upon his experience in this war, but he never claimed that his services there made him President. He made more, in his Presidential campaign, out of the rails he had split, than out of the Indian scalps he had taken.

We believe this story was first told on Lincoln by Douglas, in 1858, during their celebrated campaign for the United States Senate.

Mr. Lincoln was here as a Captain, first, and then as a private, in Capt. Isles' company, during 1832.

James Coddington came to Bureau in 1831. He was a native of Maryland, born in Alleghany County, of that State, January 25, 1798. In the general hegira of the Indian war, he returned to his native place, and then came back in 1833, and settled on Section 17, in Dover. He married Catharine Fear, of this county. She was born in Maryland, in 1814, and with her family came to this county in 1834. Of this union there were ten children, five of whom are living, two of the sons and two daughters in this county.

Mr. Coddington died, June, 1876, while on a visit to his friends in the East. He was thrown out of a wagon and died of his injuries. (See biography of J. H. Coddington).

David Chase was born in Royalston, Mass., April 30, 1811. When yet a child his parents removed to Fitzwilliam, N. H., where he was reared, where he married Lucy Brigham, a sister of Joseph Brigham (see biography) and immediately after marriage started for Illinois, arriving in 1834, and settling in the village of Dover, on the farm

now owned by his son David, where the widow now resides. Mr. Chase died July 1, 1882. He was a very quiet, unobtrusive, good man, father and neighbor. They had three children—one son and two daughters. Lucy Abigail married Oscar Mead, of Dover, and died, November, 1879. And Mary Ellen is the wife of Arthur Fruett.

Madison Studyvin was born in Virginia, near Grayson Court House, January 16, 1810. In 1824 went to Sangamon County; in 1829, to Hennepin County and in 1832, to Bureau. His father, William Studyvin, died in Putnam County aged ninety years and fifteen days. The mother, Nancy (Williams) Studyvin lived to the age of ninety-two years. They were the parents of nine sons and three daughters, six of whom are living. Mr. Studyvin was a soldier in the Black Hawk war. In 1835 he married Frances Ellis (see biography of Abbot Ellis) in this county. They have two children: W. C. in Brookville, Mo., and Emily, married Simon Ogaw, and resides nine miles from Clinton, Mo. Mr. Studyvin is a Democrat, an estimable and universally respected old settler.

Ezekiel Piper came in 1836; he was born in Maine, December 27, 1795, died December 31, 1875. He married Ann Roberts, of Bucks County, Penn. The family came to Illinois in wagons across the country, and settled in Leeper Township, where they lived two years and moved into Selby. They had seven children, five of whom are now living. An industrious, frugal farmer, who filled the complete measure of his earthly ambition in providing and rearing a respectable family.

James Garvin came to Putnam County in 1829. A native of Kentucky. He married Mary Studyvin who still survives. Mr. Garvin settled in Dover in 1832. He is now a very old man. (Since this was written, he

died August 9, 1884, an aged widow but no children surviving.)

Enoch Lumry was born in New York in 1810; he came to Bureau in 1836. His father was Andrew Lumry, of New Jersey. Enoch married in 1837, Amelia Mason, of Kentucky, born in 1811, and came to this county with her folks in 1834.

James Wilson was born in Dover, Penn., and reared in Kentucky, and came to Bureau in October, 1833, and improved the farm he now lives on. He came to this county in company with Marshall Mason. His uncle Thornton Wilson was living here and it was merely to visit him and see the country that Mr. Wilson made the trip, but on seeing it remained.

Harrison Hays was an early settler in Peru. He kept what was long known as "Hays' Ferry," and afterward settled in this county where he died. His son now lives in Princeton.

Henry F. Miller.—Nothing can convey to posterity a stronger picture of the real pioneers than the story in their own language of their coming, how they came, what they saw, their trials and troubles and final triumphs. To give it in their own language, is like borrowing their eyes and looking back over a real panorama of fifty years of the most important part of American history. It is a story—the plainer and simpler the better—surpassing in interest any possible picture of the imagining of the poet or historian. It is the reproduction of the past, true in all its shadings, and standing out in the picture is the living, breathing man, and, if not now, surely in time all will contemplate it with unflagging interest. To thus borrow the eyes of the very few that were here among the first is now barely possible; to-morrow the last will have been gathered to the fathers.

The writer will ever remember as the most

pleasing task of his life, his interviews and social chats with these early settlers as he has here and there come across the small remnant in the county. He was in the pursuit of dates and figures, and facts on disputed points in the legends of the pioneers. Piled upon his writing-table are these bundles and scraps and "pads" of notes, and taking one at random from the confused mass, it chanced to be those gathered, almost verbatim as they came from Mr. Miller's lips, in the different interviews. If this picture is placed side by side with the others given, especially Stratton's, Kitterman's, "Dad Joe's," the members of the Hampshire Colony and many others found in this work, the whole will round out the view most completely.

Putting his answers to questions in a narrative form. He said: "Henry F. Miller is the son of Jonathan and Susanah Miller; he was born in Green County, Penn., near the junction of Cheat River with the Monongahela, March 30, 1807. Practically, all the schooling he enjoyed was between the age of five and seven years. There were no English grammars or geographies in school. As soon as able he went to work on his father's farm; at sixteen was apprenticed to a joiner and cabinet trade, and during harvest time would return and help his father on the farm. When of age he crossed the mountains for the first time and made a trip to Baltimore. In August, 1830, started for Illinois, crossing West Virginia on foot to the Ohio River, at the mouth of Fish Creek. The river was very low, and he footed it down along the river to Marietta; there he boarded a small steamer, and after sticking fast at every riffle and with the other passengers getting out in the water and pushing the boat off, they finally reached Cincinnati."

Here, Mr. Miller remarked in parenthesis: "I had worked at the trade with my brother;

my father could blacksmith, make shoes, harness, and I helped him build his houses and barns," and his eyes sparkling with the recollection, he said: "I saw La Fayette in 1824 at Gallatin, and shook hands with him." (The writer asked him to hold out *that* hand and let him feel it, and is content that he and La Fayette have touched the same hand.) Resuming his story: "I changed boats and got along better. I landed and footed it across the State of Indiana, and reached Terre Haute September 30. Just as I reached this place word was passed around that the great Lorenzo Dow was in town, and would preach at the court house. Everybody turned out to hear him. After hearing him I thought he wanted to be a great prophet in his day, but as most of his prophecies failed, I concluded he was much overrated. I remained here until July, 1831, when I went to Lafayette and stayed until October, working at my trade. I bought a horse and started for Pennsylvania, passed through La Fayette and Wayne Counties to Richmond, Ind., Columbus, Wheeling, and thence to my old home, where I remained until January, 1832, when, in company with Dr. Shelby, I started South and reached New Orleans, and to Port Gibson, Miss.; remained there until June, 1832, and left for Illinois and came to Beardstown, and after a few days there went to Jacksonville and to Springfield. Here I saw the great Methodist circuit rider, Peter Cartwright; he was a candidate for the Legislature against A. Lincoln, and there was a report that he had made a bargain with the candidate for Sheriff, that if the Sheriff would vote for him he would give 500 Methodist votes. Cartwright was reading certificates he had from the Sheriff denouncing the story. Cartwright declared that he would cry persecution through the district; then went to New Salem in Sangamon County, and worked

a short time, and boarded with a Mr. Rutledge; Mr. Lincoln boarded there at the same time. But as he was only Abe Lincoln then, and as no one thought he would ever be President, I did not try to get much acquainted with him.

"I then went to Hennepin, and found the people had fled from the west side of the river, and in Hennepin the people were living in block-houses and picket forts. While in Hennepin I slept all alone in John Simpson's house; the family were afraid and were in the fort. I did not know enough about Indians to be afraid of them. Remaining a few days in Hennepin, I went to Petersburg, and helped build the first house of any size in that place. Remained there until November, and in company with a young man, we bought a canoe and started for St. Louis. The river was very low; covered often with wild fowls, which at the approach of our canoe would rise in the air and often make a noise like distant thunder. Our canoe was very short and difficult to manage; we camped on the banks, generally with hunters we would find hunting furs and deer. At Alton the wind was so strong we had to lay to for it to fall, and my companion having no baggage, left me here and went on foot, and I then literally had to paddle my own canoe. When the sun set, the wind lulled and I pulled out for St. Louis. This was about as lonesome and dreary a night as I ever experienced. The weather was frosty, and I was stiff with cold when I reached St. Louis just at daybreak. The hotels were closed, and it was my good luck that a steamboat just then arrived, and I went and warmed at her fires. The next day I shipped for Grand Gulf, Miss., and from there I went to Fort Gibson; I worked here until 1833, and then I returned to Hennepin; in a few days I went to Ottawa and visited the spot on Indian Creek where the

Hall and Davis families had been massacred, and the Hall girls captured by the Indians. I then came across by Troy Grove and stopped over night, and bought a claim of a man named Thornton. I then started to hunt up the settlers on Bureau Creek, that was known as the Yankee settlement. I got as far as Lost Grove and night came on; seeing a cabin I went to it, but it was deserted. I went out on the prairie, tied my horse to my wrist, and lay down with my saddle for a pillow. In the morning early I resumed my search for the Yankees, but all north-east of where Princeton now is I could see nothing but wild prairie, and so I rode to Hennepin for my breakfast. I then came over to work on Griffin & Wilson's Mill on Bureau Creek, in now Arispie. I worked here some time; in October I was taken very sick—fever and ague; the foreman of the mill died in Hennepin, and Griffin's family were all down sick and the work stopped. As soon as I was well enough to travel, I went south, stopping in East Feliciana, La. Here I remained until after the 4th of July, 1834, when I returned and stopped in Hennepin and built a shop and worked at my trade part of 1834-35. In the winter of 1834 I bought the Spring Mill at Leepertown, which had been built by A. W. Leonard. I improved this property, making a better house, adding a carding-machine. The railroad finally so injured this property it was closed, and eventually from sparks from the railroad engine or by the act of some miscreant, it was fired and burned down. Mr. Leonard was the first mill builder here, and built about all the first mills in the county. Spring Mill was built of round logs, clapboard roof, and the chest was made of large split, hewn logs (such a mill chest would be a veritable curiosity now).

"In April, 1835, I married Jane Waldon, and in May moved into Bureau County,

where, except six months in McLean County, and nearly two years in La Salle County, I have been ever since. By my first marriage had five children, two now living, both daughters, in La Salle County, Mrs. R. W. Brower, widow, and Miss Celeste Miller; Mrs. Jane Miller died July 26, 1846. In 1847 I purchased 500 acres of land in Berlin Township, and in October, 1847, was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Winslow. I moved into Leeper Township, and improved my land in Berlin. By this marriage there were three children, only one living, Asa F., in Iowa. In June, 1856, Mrs. Elizabeth Miller died. I then moved to Galesburg to school my children. Lived there one year, and then broke up housekeeping and boarded my family and gave all my attention to improving my land up to 1860. I had rented my farms, but in this year I commenced farming them myself, although it was my first experience as a farmer, and as I was then over fifty years of age and alone, you can imagine I had a lonely time of it. I then married Mrs. Martha Bryan, my present wife, and in the fall of 1869 quit farming, and for two years lived in Ottawa. In September, 1873, came to Princeton, and have been here since. I was successful as a farmer, more so, no doubt, than the average.

"My family were at the Centennial fair in 1876. In 1878, with my daughter, Celeste, went to Europe."

Then the notes give many particulars of his travels in Europe, the countries visited, the celebrated places, persons, etc., with frequent quaint and original comments as he passed over the world's historic spots. Doubtless the reader will regret that we do not give all these, but our space is limited.

"When I landed in Illinois my total capital was \$300. I gave my daughters when married \$22,000. I own improved farms: 1,040

acres, and 1,560 acres in Iowa, 160 in Nebraska, 160 acres in Macon County, Ill. Total cash value about \$100,000."

In the sketch there is much that the intelligent reader will read between lines. It is full of the general story of the actual daily life and experiences of the young men who footed their way to this new country over fifty years ago. People come now in train loads every day, indeed, almost every hour—flying across the country upon the railroads in coaches, palace, sleeping, dining and buffet cars, with no experiences except yawning, eating and sleeping—seeing nothing, experiencing nothing; hardly able to realize that they have stepped out of their splendid parlors and dining-rooms in the eastern cities or their cottages along the sea-shore. The story of their traveling now from ocean to ocean across the continent would be as monotonous as mentally counting an endless row of sheep jumping an imaginary fence. How great a change is here! How insignificant, how completely is the individual now swallowed up in the crowd. Human individuality is literally gone, it is merged in the great mass, until a man now can only think of himself as the inscrutable atom, a mere protoplasm in the body politic. The realization is not pleasant, it's like living in a limitless cave and peering eternally into the silent gloom.

The young pioneers were alone in their hour of severe ordeals and sore trials—monarchs each and every one, but monarchs of the waste and wilderness. They were a part and parcel of nature in her grandest aspects, fashioned in character and high purposes by the play of her supreme forces. Without rank, alone, and mostly "without a dollar in the world," the story, simple but sublime, when contemplated by an intelligent posterity, then these unlettered heroes of the new world will easily take their deserved places in

the highest niche of fame. Grant it, cynic, that they builded wiser than they knew, yet their works are here, they will remain forever, blessing already millions in this great valley, and will grow and multiply in their benign influences for the unborn generations to come after us.

Jacob Galer—Now a resident of Seattle, W. T., says: "I married my first wife, Miss Ruth Burson, the 31st of October, 1844. By her I had four children, the eldest, now Mrs. Lizzie G. Pratt, of Seattle, W. T., was the only one that lived to be grown. My first wife died of consumption, October 5, 1856. On May 8, 1858, I married Lydia Berry, of Milo, Bureau County, Ill. By her I had two children—both died in infancy. My second wife died here in Seattle, W. T., June 15, 1878. I lived in Bureau County, from August, 1834, until April, 1860, when I moved to Kansas. I was the first Coroner of Bureau County after it was organized, and my nearest neighbor here in Seattle, was the first County Clerk, Thomas Mercer. He has been on this coast since 1852. His first wife was a daughter of Squire Brigham of Dover. She died on this coast, leaving him four daughters, three of whom are still living and are an honor to their father. He is hale and vigorous for a man of his age, seventy-one years the 11th of last March. He is well to do in this world's goods and has a kindly heart ready to respond to the downcast and destitute."

John Leeper, son of James Leeper, and grandson of Allen Leeper, was born in Cumberland County, Penn., August 23, 1786. The grandfather, Allen Leeper, was born in in County Down, Ireland, where his ancestors had fled from Scotland on account of religious persecutions, and he was seven years old when he came to America. James Leeper, the father, went to Georgia when John

was but a beardless boy. Here he grew to manhood, and was married at the age of twenty, to Fidilis McCord, October 28, 1806. He moved to Marshall County, Tenn., in the year 1808, with their first born daughter—Fanny—and cleared out a farm in the cane-breaks of Rock Creek. Being a very bitter opponent of slavery he left the slave States and moved to Illinois Territory in the year 1816, starting April 5, and arriving at Madison County May 23, a journey of forty-eight days, which can now be accomplished by rail in ten hours. Remaining here until fall he removed to Beaver Creek, four miles south of Greenville, Bond County. Mr. Leeper remained here until the fall of 1823, when he removed to Morgan County, arriving on the spot where now the city of Jacksonville stands, November 2. Here he opened up a farm of 400 acres. The city of Jacksonville was laid out in 1825. The county soon began to fill up, and Mr. Leeper's family becoming quite large, having nine sons and five daughters, there was a demand for more land. It was necessary to make another move to supply this demand, so on the 10th of October, 1831, Mr. Leeper removed to Putnam County and settled three miles north-east of the present town of Hennepin and made a claim of 2,500 acres of land. Here he opened up a large farm, in the summer of 1832, in the time of the Black Hawk war, building a stockade around his log-house for safety, while three of his sons were out on the war-path of the Indians. In the fall of 1833 Mr. Leeper sold his farm and moved into Bureau County and bought an unfinished saw-mill of Timothy Perkins, on Bureau Creek, one and one-half miles northwest of Bureau Junction. At the land sales of 1835, 900 acres of land were entered around this mill site, and the saw-mill was finished and a flouring-mill and other machinery was added, and

completed in the fall of 1835, and was considered one of the finest mills in the State, and sawed the lumber and ground the wheat and corn, and carded the wool for the people for fifty miles around. At this place Mr. Leeper died December 14, 1835, aged forty-nine years three months and twenty-one days, and was buried—his being the second grave in Oakland Cemetery. His death was not caused by ordinary sickness. By lifting heavy timbers in constructing his mills he became ruptured, and taking cold in the wound an abscess was formed which broke and emptied itself inwardly, and mortification set in which soon caused his death.

Mr. Leeper in size was about five feet, nine inches high, weight one hundred and sixty pounds. A very energetic, active man, a hard worker, kept well abreast with the most prosperous of his neighbors in accumulating property. In politics he was a Whig of the Adams type. In religion a Presbyterian, for many years a Ruling Elder in churches of that order. As a neighbor, one of the most kind, generous, and universally beloved by all who knew him. It was often said that Judge Leeper had no enemies and was ever ready to help the needy. His house was always open to entertain the weary traveler, the pioneer preacher and the polite politician. Living as he did most of his life on the frontier, and before the church was built, his house was occupied as a church by the preachers of every denomination who chose to accept it. Mr. Leeper was always ready and the first to move in building up churches and schools in every place where he lived. At Jacksonville, before any church building was erected, the first organization was affected in his barn—the Presbyterian Church—in 1827.

About this time a very amusing incident occurred, illustrating the variety often met

with in frontier life. Old Father John Brich often preached in Mr. Leeper's house, which was built of hewn logs. The chimney was made of sticks and clay and near the upper end it receded from the house, leaving a narrow space which was always warm from the fire below. Here was a warm retreat and the hens often sought it as a convenient place to lay, and hatch their young. It so happened on a Sabbath day when Father Brich, a corpulent, old English bachelor, was preaching, in his prayer occurred this sentence, "The Lord bless all the h-ends of the earth." Just at this juncture two hens were disputing about the possession of said nest. To decide the controversy promptly, Father Brich called a halt in divine service, took his cane, stepped out of the door and proceeded to remove one of the hens and then returned to conclude the exercises. This created no little amusement in the congregation but did not upset the preacher. Mr. Leeper's home having always been on the thin edge of civilization, it was never his lot to enjoy many of the privileges and luxuries of an old settled country, but never was behind the first in effort to subdue the wilderness and make it blossom and bud as the rose, and to plant the church and the school.

Possessed of a modest and retiring nature, he never sought office, but it rather sought him. He was a member of the Legislature of Illinois as early as 1827; was elected County Judge of Morgan County, but refused many offers of public honors, preferring the quiet of a retired life. Mr. Leeper and all his family were radically opposed to slavery and to intoxicating drinks and the use of tobacco. Only four of his once large family are now living: Charles, Mary B., Harvey B. and William H. A modest slab of marble now marks the place where his mortal remains were buried in Oakland Cemetery.

John Baggs had married a relative of the Thomases. He is a native of Ohio; his sister Sally was Mrs. Abram Stratton, and Elizabeth married George C. Hinsdale. Mr. Baggs removed to Iowa nearly thirty years ago, where he is now living. Another of the Baggs girls, Mrs. Avery, also lives in Iowa. John M. Gay, the Strattons, the Thomases and the Baggses and Hinsdales were all very early settlers, all prominent and important people, and by marriages were all related.

Wiswells.—This family were Elijah Wiswall, the father, and Mrs. John H. Bryant, Miss Emily and Noah Wiswall. They came to Bureau in 1834, from Jacksonville. The family were from Bristol County, Mass., and came to Illinois in 1821, first stopping in Bond County and soon from there to Jacksonville. Noah and Elijah were each widowers when they came here. The first year they made their home with Mr. Bryant. Elijah Wiswall then built a frame business house with residence back, on the corner opposite—west from the present American House. Renting the front to Salisbury & Smith, and occupying the rear; and Wiswall, Sr., died here in 1840. Emily married Micajah Triplett, and she and husband kept house for her father. After his death they moved to their farm, where she died in 1874, leaving daughters: Mrs. T. P. Streator, Princeton; Mary, now with Mrs. Streator and a son residing in Wyandot. Triplett was from Ohio, and came with his father to this county in 1834. Stephen Triplett and wife kept hotel for a long time in Princeton. Both died here. Noah Wiswall married Elizabeth Lovejoy, a sister of Owen Lovejoy. They had four sons—three now living: Austin, in Chicago; Charles, in New York; Edward, at Pike's Peak; Clarkson died in the army.

The Searls—were from Ohio, the family originally from Chemung County, N. Y.

Five brothers came to this county; Brown and Job came in 1834; David, 1835; and Timothy and John, in 1836. A big family of big men, and the five sons were a little over a 1,000 pounds of as brave pioneer blood and bones as ever gathered on the borders. (See John S. Searl's biography).

T. D. Rackley—From Orange County, N. Y., born December 9, 1829, and came to Bureau County in 1838. (See biography).

The Huffakers.—Israel Huffaker was a soldier in the Black Hawk war, and thereby came to see the glories of Bureau County. He came in 1835 and entered land, and brought his family and permanently located in 1837. In 1838 Jacob Huffaker came. They were from Kentucky, and by marriage some of the family were related to Abraham Lincoln. They were a hard-working, quiet and economical people.

John Welch was born in New York in 1825, of Irish descent. Came to Bureau in 1838. In 1866 he was married to Lucy Dunham, in Princeton; a daughter of John Dunham.

John Wise was born in North Carolina in 1814. His wife, Lucinda Bunch, was a native of Kentucky. They came to Bureau in 1834, living the first winter in Robert Maston's cabin in the forks of Big and Little Bureau; near them was an Indian encampment. Wise made many chairs that were used in the cabins for years.

Peter Ellis—A Black Hawk war soldier. He was known everewhere as Capt. Ellis. A native of Ohio, came in 1830, and settled near Magnolia. Mrs. Peter Ellis died in this county in 1844.

Reason B. Hall and his brother Edward came in 1828, and built a cabin in the east part of the county. After occupying it a short time, on account of the many Indians and the entire absence of neighbors, they abandoned the claim and moved south of the

river. Afterward they returned and occupied the place a year or two and removed to the lead mines.

In the fall of 1829, a negro named Adams built a cabin at the mouth of Negro Creek, and from this circumstance the stream gets its name. He was frightened across the river by the Indians and never returned.

Cyrus Langworthy settled in the southeast corner of Princeton Township; had five children—three sons and two daughters—two sons now living. Franklin the eldest is in Wisconsin, and Warren is a printer by trade. Mr. Langworthy was the first Sheriff of Bureau County. He served in this capacity three terms. In 1842 he was elected to the State Legislature and served out the term with creditable efficiency. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and was in every respect a man much superior to the average of his surroundings. As Sheriff he had to bring the new and sometimes wild elements of border life under the strong arm of the law. The rough law-breakers at times made it necessary for the officer of the law to exercise the coolest courage in facing these men. Mr. Langworthy, except a lameness, was a man of remarkable physical strength and endurance and his courage was equal to his physical strength. He was crippled when a young man in this way. He was cutting down a tree and as it commenced to fall he noticed one of his small children playing just where the tree was going to fall. He rushed forward and gathered the child and threw it out of danger and saved it, but was caught himself, and his thigh broken. It was never properly set, it seems, and made him lame through life.

CHAPTER XII.

IMMKE'S GROUP PICTURE OF THE OLD SETTLERS—ITS VALUE IN AFTER YEARS—SUGGESTIONS TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—A VALUABLE CHAPTER IN THE COUNTY'S HISTORY—WHO ARE THE REAL KNICKERBOCKERS—ETC., ETC.

IN a preceding chapter reference is made to the picture of the large group of old settlers, made a few years ago, by Mr. Immke, of Princeton. As a work of art it is an interesting study, as a faithful reflex of over four hundred faces of the men and women who were of the band of Bureau County pioneers. It is already of surpassing interest, and could it be preserved for the people for the country's second centennial, it would be one of the most invaluable contributions to the history of the Mississippi Valley that posterity could possess. In the small space of about thirty inches square are preserved by the photographic art, at the hands of a master workman, the shadowy lineaments of the features of some of the gray-haired fathers and the "blessed mothers in Israel," every one of whom of those still left us will probably be laid tenderly away during the next decade of years, and the records made in this book and these shadow reflections will contain all the lesson we can know of these remarkable men and women.

As remarked in a previous chapter, the form and substance of history is being reconsidered by this age, and the former judgements as to what history is, the lessons it teaches, and the fundamental facts thereof, its true science and philosophy, in short, are opening new fields of thought and evolving the most salutary lessons for our contemplation and study. The annalist, the chronologist and the historian are the order of the development. When the real historian comes he will give mankind the highest attainable

type of instruction and wisdom, because true history is the cause and effect of the existence and growth of the mind, its sweeps onward, its ebbs backward.

Let us illustrate the idea we wish to convey. The large majority of men have been taught to regard Martin Luther as the sole author, creator and master of the reformation, and therefore, the liberator of the mind and body of our race from the thrall of ignorant bigotry, persecution and illiberality. Whereas, the truth is the forces had been at work to this end for more than a century before Luther was born. The spark had been struck that fell upon the ready material to ignite, most probably many centuries before he was born, and secretly and slowly it extended in the dark apartments of the mother church and the state until the glow and heat within brought the surging force of the wind from without that forced open the door and in a moment the leaping flames burst from all parts of the great structure, hot and hissing, licking up the long and patient labors of men who had builded neither wisely nor well. Luther was but the door forced open by a resistless outside pressure, which he no more created or controlled than does the cork direct the mad torrent of waters as it bobs along on the surface. Every written or spoken word we have of him confirms this beyond all peradventure. There is not a question but that he died an old man, wholly ignorant of the effects, not upon the church but upon mankind as we have them now, in the liberty of conscience, the freedom of body and mind, the right to discuss, to think and to act, each and every one for himself, and to cast off those heavy burdens of oppressive governments, to be men, in short; these are a part of the slow-coming effects of the Reformation that are reaching us and that were forming and growing through the long centuries.

The surroundings, the conditions, the ripening for a great event are always the result of a previous preparation and growth as are the ripe fruits hanging upon the tree. The twig that bears the apple is but the medium through which have worked the little fibers in the deep secrets of the soil, as well as the swinging leaf that is kissed by the sun and drank of the gentle dews of heaven.

It is the master purpose of the types, when fashioned into ideas, to transmit the images of men's minds to the remotest posterity, and, if aided by the photographer's art, the reproduction of men who have passed away is not only made more accurate and easy, but far more complete than would otherwise be possible. The old, old saying that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country, was well grounded upon that deep trait in the character of all people to feel that it is distance that lends enchantment to the view.

We wish we could impress upon the people of Bureau County, especially upon those in authority, and whose duty it is to care for the true interests of the people, the immense importance, the historic value of this group picture of the old settlers; make them understand that the people of the county, the descendants of the noble men and women who won this rich heritage, are deeply concerned in keeping green their memories, and that they regard the keeping of their good names and fame as a sacred trust, and that it is neither time nor the people's money wasted if the proper steps are taken to put this monumental picture in such careful keeping of the county that at the end of the next hundred years it may be found. And that from these small portraits life-size pictures may be made, a public building erected for their keeping, and a public resort; reading and social and educational meetings of the people will be had and the central and at-

tractive portions thereof will be the portraits of the old settlers true to life; to each may be appended a short biographical sketch, and in the whole will be found a historical picture gallery more highly prized when all now living are dead and gone, than any other one thing it is possible for us to hand down to the unborn generations. Let the old settlers and the new settlers, too, stir this matter up, make their demands upon those who are caring for the public affairs; convince them that it is first their business, and that it is your imperative wish. If they lag and continue indifferent tell them that there are old settler voters as well as Republican, Democratic, Butler and St. John voters; that in the "off years," at least, you will vote as old settlers and will politically settle every one who is ready to vote money for every popular demand and to pooh pooh at the idea of a public memorial to the memory of the noblest race of men and women in the world's history.

Mr. Immke is deserving of great commendation for the excellence of his work, but more for the enterprise and generous public spirit with which he performed the difficult undertaking. We are free to say this because as a financial venture it has paid him nothing, and largely, therefore, it is a free offering and a most noble and generous tribute it is on his behalf.

As the custodians of the county's interests, the Board of Supervisors are the proper ones, and to whom the people look to more in this matter, for the simple reason that it must have their official notice in order that the work may be properly attended to. The total expense that would be incurred would be so very trifling that no tax-payer would ever feel it.

We believe the only and one thing needful is that this matter be properly brought to the attention of the public authorities, to secure

prompt and the most efficient action. You have an Old Settlers' Society, of long and reputable standing, composed of the best representative people of the county. Its yearly meetings, its large attendance and interesting addresses are an important part of your history, the most interesting part that is now being put upon your records. But few of the links are left of the venerable men and women of the pioneers, and are visibly diminishing at each of your annual gatherings. The larger part of the audience are the children and friends of a noble generation that is gone, and their sacred dust, their memory, their finger marks and the results of their immortal lives is the one great trust in the keeping of the people of to-day. You cannot remit this noble work to the future, because if done at all, it must be done now. When the substance fades, the shadow is gone forever.

Lord Bacon, the brightest mind that has yet adorned the human race, speaking of that natural impulse that characterizes mostly the human family, the ambition to be more than the insect or worm that perishes and is forgotten; to be remembered at least a few hours after death, says: "That whereunto man's nature doth most aspire, which is immortality or continuance; for to this tendeth generation, and raising of houses and families; to this buildings, foundations, and movements; to this tendeth the desire of memory, fame and celebration, and in effect the strength of all other human desires." Yes, the mainspring in life is the ambition to be not wholly insignificant, but to be remembered—if not by the world, then by the neighbors, and if not by the neighbors then by your children, or if yet alone, then by your faithful dog, or by some animate thing. This is "the strength of all other human desires." Ambition has ruled and fashioned

everything human we see about us. It is the spur of all exertion, directly or remotely to all action, good or bad. Without it man would be wholly worthless; with it in any excess, he is generally a selfish, cold-blooded monster. It was the "Ambitious youth who fired the Ephesian dome," in order to link his name with its history, even knowing his life would pay the forfeit of his crime. It was the ambition of Napoleon that drenched Europe in blood. All war, the great crimes, as well as the grand heroes and man's greatest blessings have this common origin. It is deep-seated and wide-spread ignorance that makes ambition a great affliction instead of a blessing.

Probably no class of men in the world had less of that ambition for the applause of men, for the pomp and power and notoriety that drives so many ambitious men to heroic deeds and great crimes, than the early pioneers of Illinois. The horizon of their ambition closed in at the very doors of their rude cabins, where were gathered their family idols. Here they could get a home, lands for themselves and their children; to be free men and women, owing no man a dollar that they could not pay, and rear their children with no other masters save their parents. They well knew the hard trials, the risk, the dangers, the suffering and hard toil they had to pay for this little boon of life.

Your school children learn the story of an Alexander, a Napoleon, or a Caesar's fame, and yet stand up any of these mistaken great names of history by the side of the least and humblest of the band of Illinois pioneers—compare the permanent good coming of the life work of one with the other and from such comparisons, how little, contemptible, and insignificant is the great Napoleon to the humble but heroic pioneer in his hempen shirt, his well worn wamuk, his home-made

shoes and hat, his coarse features, unkempt hair, his broad teeth and his loud voice and rough, uncouth rugged independence. The one butchered his thousands and thousands and converted the world into a waste and house of mourning—the ambitious architect of death and desolation. The other wrought peace, happy homes, prosperity and joys for the blessed millions to come after. Over the little hole of a door of the brush cabin in letters of living light he blazed the message to the poor and oppressed of all the world: “I have prepared the way. In thy Father’s house is enough and to spare. Come and partake.” But a few years ago, perhaps it is there yet, was a wood-cut in the school readers placed there for the delectation, study and admiration of innocent and guileless children. It was called “Napoleon crossing the Alps.” He is on his customary mission of robbery, destruction and death. Beyond the background of the miserable picture is burning cities, blackened homes, wasted fields—a world’s great sob of agony.

In a preceding chapter is an account of Abram Stratton, in the fierce storms and deep snow of the winter of 1830, with his ox-sled and alone, crossing the then dreary wilderness between Chicago and Bureau County. Depending and at the end of that young dauntless pioneer’s trip was the laughing land.

“Look on this picture and then on that,” and true history will reverse the pictures in our school-books and in men’s minds. History must be re-written. The shams and frauds will be exposed, and the really great and good, no matter how humble their lives, how obscure their names, or how little known their good work to those who supposed they were writing history—in the story of the past, they will take their proper places, and who will dare say, when the whole field is

looked over, that among those whose works produced the best results, there are any who may justly claim the places above the early pioneers.

Silly worshippers at the shrine of these false idols and shams of history—these execrable frauds who are mere buzzards roosting in the eagle’s nest, may cry out against the iconoclast who tumbles over their beatified monsters, but the good work will go on, because truth is eternal, and because the ultimate truths of history is the highest type of philosophy, teaching the grand lessons of life by examples.

Nothing will more aid the historian in sifting out the grand heroes of history—the best type of men and women who have appeared and gone in the tide of time, than the work of the photographer. This is a modern invention, but so is the correct idea of true history. Everything is grist to the hopper of history. Here the biography, the dress, the manners, the thoughts, looks, discussions, poems, books, songs, the work and the playing—in short, everything of and concerning a people are his materials, that are carefully collated, compared, digested and studied and understood, and then the results of these lives, whether in the field of thought or physical walk, are followed out in their immediate and remote effects, and thus the great temple of imperishable fame will rise, stone upon stone, to be seen, honored and revered of all men.

We give the list of faces that are preserved in Immke’s group, in their alphabetical order, with the dates of their coming to the county, and in several instances such other facts of each as we could procure. The list includes photographs extending down to the year 1844:

Anthony, A., 1837. Living in southwest part of county.

Anthony, Mrs. M. M., 1837.

Ament, John and Sarah, 1830. The Aments were from Kentucky. John died in 1856, and was buried near his cabin. His widow married again and had quite a large family. We believe all left the State some years ago. There were three brothers came together—Edward, Justus and John. They built a cabin east of Red Oak Grove, Section 1, owned by O. Dunham.

Ambrose, William, 1840. Living in the county.

Adams, William, 1840.

Anthony, Dr. William C., 1841. Born 1807, Vermont. First marriage, 1837; second, 1858; third, 1860, to Lydia Allen, born Ellsworth, Ohio, September, 1833. Came to Illinois in 1857. Mrs. B. Ripley, oldest sister, Mrs. A., now in Princeton, another sister, Mrs. Cook, here. Dr. Anthony came here an alopah, and for thirty years has been a homœopathic.

Bryant, Arthur, 1833. Bryant, Mrs. A. 1833. Full account of the B's elsewhere.

Bryant, John H., 1832.

Bryant, Cyrus, 1832.

Boyd, Alex, 1830. Son of Charles S. Boyd. Residence, Princeton.

Boyd, Mrs. Alex, 1834. Native New York; died in Princeton, 1882.

Brigham, Joseph, 1832. (See biography).

Brigham, Mrs. J. E., 1834.

Brigham, Sylvester, 1829. Sold farm and went West.

Brigham, Mrs. Polly, 1832.

Bacon, A. W., 1838. (See biography).

Bacon, Mrs. Julia, 1839.

Barney, Charles and Asa, 1836. From Providence, R. I.; Asa living in Princeton.

Brainard, Mr. and Mrs. D. E., 1841. From Medina County, Ohio. Alna Brainard, elder brother, married A. W. Bacon's sister. He died some years ago here, leaving five children.

Brokaw, I., 1840, southern Ohio. Mr. Brokaw died in Kansas. and his widow died in Princeton. Left a large family. A daughter, Mrs. Chester Smith, living in Princeton.

Ballangee, J., 1836.

Ballangee, Mrs. L., 1838. Lives near Dover.

Buchan, F. G., 1839. Lives in Buda.

Bryant, E. W., 1836.

Bushong, J. A., 1838. Bushong, Mrs. L. L., 1837.

Bennett, George, 1832. Died in West Bureau, leaving widow and children. The family moved in after years to Iowa.

Boyd, Charles S. and N., 1830. (See biography and general history).

Bruce, W. R. and Mrs. E., 1838. Lived near La Moille.

Bacon, H. V., 1838.

Belknap, Eli B., 1839. Lived north of Dover.

Biddleman, Mrs. M. J., 1834; was a Triplett; lives in Princeton.

Benson, A. 1839; living in Tiskilwa.

Bass, Edward, 1840. Lives near Malden.

Barney, Hosea, 1839; living at Providence.

Ballou, Judge M., 1839. (See biography and chapter Bench and Bar).

Burson, L. A., 1831; lived three miles west of Princeton; died some years ago; one son living here near Adam T. Galer.

Brown, George, 1836; died violent death two years ago; a son living in North Prairie.

Clapp, John, 1834.

Clapp, Mrs. Mariah L., 1835.

Mr. Clapp was for a long time a prominent citizen of the county. His sister was the wife of Caleb Cook. Mr. Clapp died 1882. His brother's widow living in Princeton, and his decedents live in La Moille. See elsewhere.

Chamberlain, Dr. W. O. and Mrs., 1832. A sister of Mrs. Chamberlain, Sarah Topliff,



Mr M. Whipple

now living in Princeton. Dr. Chamberlain left two children. About the first physician in the county and a good and valuable man.

Cusic, D. A. Married Eliza Cox. He was frozen to death, leaving a widow and thirteen children.

Coddington, Mr. and Mrs. James, 1835. Natives of Maryland. Children living in county (See biography).

Colton, C. D., 1834 (See Colton biography).

Colton, Mrs. E. S., 1835.

Cook, Caleb, 1834 (See sketch in general history).

Corss, C. C. and Mrs., 1833; came with the Hampshire Colony; living on West Bureau.

Cattell, Mrs. A. D., 1836; living in town.

Corse, Mrs. M., widow of Martin C.; living in Princeton.

Campbell, Mrs. S., ("Aunt Susie"); living north of Princeton depot.

Corss, Henry, 1838; living on West Bureau, son of C. C. Corss.

Clapp, Seth C., 1836; elder brother of John, died about ten years ago. Widow lives in Princeton; no children living.

Clark, Andrew, 1841.

Combs, C. W., 1831; native of Kentucky, lived east of Princeton.

Colton, L. J., 1835; brother of Chaney Colton; residing now in Kansas. Married a daughter of Deacon Phelps. Was at one time partner proprietor in the *Republican of Princeton* (See Press chapter).

Cummings, Thornton, 1834; native of Virginia; reared in Kentucky where he married Sylvia Williams, in 1816, and came to Gallatin County, Ill., and from there to Bureau. He settled in French Grove, then heavy timbered. He was the first settler in what is now Concord Township. He died in 1872, and his widow died in 1883 (See William Cummings' biography).

Cummings, F. and T., 1834.

Crittenden, John and Mrs. B. G., the latter now living south of Princeton. One of her sisters married Col. Austin Bryant, and the other sister married Arthur Bryant (See Bryant biography).

Corss, C. G., 1831.

Corss, Mrs. Polly, 1832; now living in Princeton. Sister of Joe Brigham.

Cole, John, 1831; a minister in the M. E. Church.

Cole, Jane, 1831; widow, still living, very old.

Carey, Mr. and Mrs. Rufus, 1837; widow living in county.

Corsey, Lemuel P.; his widow, mother of H. Reasoner's wife.

Cusing, Caleb, Mrs. P. and G. B. This family are relatives of the celebrated Caleb Cushing of Massachusetts. G. B. resides near Princeton.

Drake, William G., November, 1835; settled in Dover from New Jersey. Had seven children. Cyrus Langworthy married the oldest daughter, Charlotte; Ann married Robert N. Murphy, and lives in Princeton; Mrs. Catharine Gregg, is in Iowa; Rachael L. Stockton, in LaSalle; Mary J. Clark, deceased. The sons were: David, Morgan and William C., now living in Princeton (see his biography). Mr. Drake died April 29, 1852, aged eighty-one years. His widow died December 24, 1849, aged seventy-five years. William T. Drake's widow, Mrs. Michael Watson, came to the county in 1834. Michael Watson was the son of Amariah Watson, who came in 1833. Mr. Watson died in California; Amariah died here.

Epperson, Harrison and Hezekiah, 1830.

Epperson, Mrs. Abigail. Harrison lives in Iowa, the only one of the family left.

Emmerson, Judge Jesse, 1836. Living in Buda (See biography and Bench and Bar Chapter).

Edwards, Samuel, 1842. From Massachusetts; removed to Mendota.

Ellis, Abbott, 1833; living north of Princeton.

Fassett, E. W., 1835; married Pamela Morton; residing in La Moille.

Flowers, Sophie, May 1831 (?).

Forristol, James G., May, 1830 (See general history).

Forristol, Mrs. M. A., 1836.

Frankeberger, W., 1837; died 1882; aged ninety years; Barrack Mercer married daughter.

Forster, F. and Mrs. R. B., were Millerites in faith; kept tavern where Buda now is, before the town existed.

Fritchey, M., September, 1838; lives in Tiskilwa (See Mr. Dunn's sketch).

Fay, Sam L., 1834; from Massachusetts; living in West Bureau.

Garten, Robert, 1833; settled in Dover; was a prominent and influential man; one of his sons is a physician.

Gilbert, L. C., July, 1840.

Gunn, Aaron, 1831 (See general history).

Goodspeed, M. L., 1840.

Gay, John M. and Mrs., 1830; Gay was from Kentucky; he was a thorough, brave pioneer. At the organization of Putnam County he was elected to office; he lived here a long time and removed to Wisconsin, where he died; he was married to a sister of Henry Thomas.

Greeley D. P. and D., 1839; from Rhode Island; he supposed he was related to Horace Greeley until he went to New York to claim his kin; the two men looked at each other and agreed that they were probably related through Adam, but no closer; he buried his wife in the Dover Cemetery and moved away.

Gosse, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew, 1839; the first German to locate in Princeton; a prosperous, good family (See biography).

Galer, Adam T. and Mrs., 1834 (See biography).

Griswold, J. A. and Mrs. M., September, 1839.

Gheer, Hiram and Mrs. S. A., 1842 (See biography).

Fifield, Samuel, 1836. Settled near Buda.

Hinsdale, G. C., 1831, married Elizabeth Baggs.

Hinsdale, Mrs. L., 1828.

George C. and S. D. Hinsdale were brothers, George C. is still living, S. D. died about 1880. (See biography).

Hammer, Mrs. S., 1838. There is a family of Hammers now living in Ohio Township. They came, the Hammers, in 1834.

Horn, W. H. and Mrs. E. D., 1843.

Heaton, Isaac, Reece and Mrs. Sarah, 1836. The Heatons living at Heaton's Point. Harrison Eppersan married one of the girls (see Heaton's biography).

Holbrook, J. T., July, 1834. Died in La Moille, in latter part of Seventies; Mrs. King, his sister, lives in Princeton. His son lives in La Moille (see biography).

Hills, J. W., May, 1843.

Hill, J., 1838.

Hassler, Herman, July, 1834. Large family of Hasslers living at Hallowayville.

Hughes, Isaac and Mrs. Jane, 1837. Mrs. John Elliott, mother of Gen. I. H. Elliott was a daughter of Isaac Hughes. The Hughes came with Col. John Elliott to this State. They lived five miles north of Princeton. Another daughter of Mr. Hughes is Mrs. Moore, now of Princeton (see Gen. I. H. Elliott's biography).

Headly, John M. and Mrs. Ann, 1841. All moved out of the county. Now in Nebraska.

Hentz, Fred, August, 1839.

Hentz, Mrs., 1836. Living at Hallowayville.

Hinman, Robert and Mrs. M. A., 1838. Lived near Tiskilwa.

Hetzler, John, 1834. Settled near Hallowayville.

Hetzler, Mrs. H. P., 1839.

Hoblist, W. C. and Mary, 1843. Lived near Wyanet.

Hall, John and Mrs. E., 1830. Hall Township, originally called Bloom, was named in honor of John Hall. He first settled in Selby. Hallowayville was once Halltown. Mr. Hall made very large farm improvements on his claim. Before land sales he sold this to Hassler for \$4,000; he then entered a great deal of land in the county. He was an illiterate but a large-minded and great business man. He finally sold out and went to Missouri and merchandised very extensively. Among the early pioneers he was one of the most valuable citizens. John, William and Reason B. Hall were brothers.

Hinsdale, S. D., 1838. Died ten years ago. Has a son, Burrett, in New York.

Hoskins, William, December, 1830. Judge Hoskins was one of the remarkable early men of the county. Strong, heavy, big-boned muscular man, massive features and very large, broad teeth, a large unkempt and bushy hair, dressed in his home-made clothes. He never dressed up to come to town, and his heavy gait and movement, and his whole contour presented a figure well calculated to arrest the strangers' attention. He had not much more polish of mind than he had of person, but both were on a scale that made him a big man in any crowd. He would attract the strangers' curiosity, and then when he heard him talk, his interest. A man of very little of the advantages of school education. He was illiterate, but strong in intellect.

Hoskins, J. H., 1832, son of William; family moved West; one of the daughters, Mrs. Hozier, lives near Trenton.

How, Rev. D. J., September, 1834; was of

the Church of the Disciples; had a mill, McManus'; died many years ago; large family of children.

Hazard, Oran and Mary, 1839; lived near Wyanet.

Isaac, Elias, 1834 (See biography of W. L.).

Jenkins, George and Mrs., 1840-41. Mr. Jenkins lived south of Princeton. They are both dead; died in 1868-69.

Judd, Eli P., June, 1835. Lived east of Princeton; a son living there now.

Judd, Mrs. Sarah, November, 1837; living now in Iowa.

Jones, A. H., September, 1836. From New Hampshire; son in Princeton.

Jones, William and Mrs., 1840.

Kitterman, M., 1830. One of the oldest living settlers in Bureau County. He was first here in 1828; returned in 1830, and brought wife and two children in 1831. Had eleven children after coming here—thirteen in all, ten of whom, six sons and four daughters, are still living. Certainly no two old patriarchs ever lived who better deserved the respect and love of the large family and the host of friends, and the fortune in this world's goods that they possess, than Mr. and Mrs. Kitterman (See biography and sketch in general history).

Kitterman, Robert, 1831 (see Kitterman biography).

Kendall, A. R., 1840 (See biography).

Keeries, R. M., 1839.

Knox, Aaron, March, 1840.

Knox, William and Mary, 1834.

Kimball, James M., 1842.

Langworthy, Cyrus, 1834; Mrs., 1834; Dr. A., 1836. Mrs. William Drake, of Princeton, was the widow of Dr. A. Langworthy. (See Drake's biography and sketch of Langworthy, in general history.)

Larrison, Mrs. L., 1828; now Mrs. John

Stechell, living in Peoria. She was Henry Thomas' second daughter. This is another of the three first born babies in the county, Mrs. Sells being another one, and one of M. Ketterman's daughters still another. We account for their all being girls by the fact that the Black Hawk war was near at hand, and the boys all thought to wait until the fighting was over.

Landers, Thomas, 1842.

Long, John and Rebecca, 1836. There were several of the Longs lived near Senachwine. Jehu lived in Princeton, was constable for many years. Noah and his son Noah lived in the south part of the county.

Limerick, Robert, Mrs. L., George, S., 1839.

Town of Limerick, north of Princeton, named after Robert Limerick. This family all died near where they settled in the county.

Lomax, Mrs. E. J., November, 1833. There were three brothers Lomax. One married Roland Moseley's daughter, another married a Radcliffe.

Lumry, Enoch, 1836. Living near Limerick.

Lumry, Mrs. A., June, 1834.

Lumry, Rufus, 1834. Went west and in crossing a stream was drowned some years ago. Rufus was a Wesleyan preacher. Left a large family of children.

Leeper, H. B., 1834 (See biography and sketch of Judge John B. Leeper).

Long, Noah, 1838; Mrs. R. A., 1840; Levi and James, 1836.

Lonnon, John, 1837.

Mason, John W., 1841; Mrs. A. M., 1840.

Mercer, Dr. W., living in Princeton; one of the oldest physicians in the county. He is of the Mercers, from Ohio.

Martin, P. H., 1843.

McPherson, Mrs. M., 1838.

Mowry, Geo. A. and Mrs. Nancy, 1841.

Matson, Enos and Elizabeth, 1836 (See sketch of the Matsons elsewhere).

Mathis, Eli R., 1841; Mrs. E. R., 1834; living at Princeton.

Merritt, Mrs. E., 1834.

Mosley, Roland, 1831; W. Noble, 1831. Roland Mosely had four sons, all dead. His son Roland married a Radcliffe, now living with Henry Paddock.

Martin, W. and Mrs. Jane, 1836; from New Hampshire. Mrs. Martin and Benj. Newell's wife were sisters. Mr. and Mrs. Martin died here.

Mason, Dr. S. R., 1841.

Mason, Mrs. M. A., 1841.

Munson, A., 1840.

Munson, Mrs. J., 1835.

Moore, Mrs. W. J., 1837.

Mercer, Ed., 1837; Mrs. J., 1837; B., 1834; Moses, 1834; Dr. Joseph, 1834. Joseph was born January 11, 1828; died May, 1878. Mrs. M. A. Mercer, living in county (See her biography).

Myers, Mrs. Morrella, 1838.

Miller, H. J., July, 1832.

Miller, Mrs. M. A., 1831.

Matson, Nehemiah, 1836; Mrs. E. C., 1841. Mr. Matson loved to investigate and write about the early settlers of the county and the Indians. He was not a literary man and yet on this subject he wrote a great deal, and deserves great credit for gathering many important items.

Musgrove, Mrs. Sarah, May, 1831; widow of John Musgrove, came from New Jersey; died 1882; children are dead.

Mohler, Samuel and Mrs. Caroline, 1836; living in Dover; Mrs. Mohler was a Zearing; died two years ago.

Miller, H. F., 1833; C. F., 1838; D. F., 1835; Mrs. Sarah, 1835; E. H. 1832; Mrs. M. E., 1840.

- McArthur, M., 1839.
- Mason, Mrs. A. E., 1834; living in Princeton. Children dead except one daughter.
- Miller, A. W., 1837; Mrs. E., 1837; S., 1832.
- Masters, Robert E., 1833; son of Richard Masters. Moved to New York. Was Justice of the Peace some years in Princeton.
- McCasky, Robert, 1836.
- Matson, Enos C., 1836.
- McDonald, Mrs. M. J., September, 1829.
- Mowry, Jesse, 1841.
- Murphy, Mrs. Ann, 1836.
- Mason, John, 1841; Mrs. Abigail, 1841; Cyrus P., 1841; W. H., 1841.
- Norton, George, 1841.
- Newell, Benjamin and Harriet, September, 1835. (See biography of P. J. Newell).
- Norton, D. E., 1842.
- Phelps, Ebenezer S., 1838; Mrs. H. M., 1835; E. S., Jr., 1838; Mrs. E. S., Jr., 1838; E. H., 1831; J. R., 1838; Charles, 1836.
- Phelps, George R., 1836; C. C., 1839; B., 1839. These families trace their lineage back over 300 years. (See history of Hampshire Colony and general history).
- Piper, P. H., 1836; Mrs. Harriett, 1833.
- Phillipps, John, 1833; Mrs. Betsey, 1833.
- Perkins, Manson and Mrs., 1834; Stephen, 1834.
- Porter, A. G., 1840; Mrs. C. P., 1840.
- Prutsman, A. and Mrs. G., 1840. (See biography).
- Pierce, Caleb, 1837; Mrs. Martha, 1840.
- Parish, H. R., 1842.
- Perkins, John, 1842.
- Piper, Ezekiel, 1836.
- Porter, B., 1842.
- Reed, Charles T., 1845.
- Roberts, Mrs. E., 1836.
- Reed, J. G., 1834.
- Robinson, David and Mrs., 1835.
- Reeve, L., 1832; Lazarus, 1834; Mrs. Sarah L., 1835. Mr. Reeve is now better and more generally known as "Deacon" Reeve (See Lucy Reeve's biography).
- Rackley, Nathan and Mrs., 1836; George, 1836.
- Ross, Mrs. Selina, October, 1830.
- Robinson, S. F., 1835; widow eighty-nine years old, living with her son, Solomon, in Princeton.
- Rowell, B. G. and Mrs. A. A., 1835.
- Shifflett, Mrs. P., 1844.
- Smith, J. H., 1840.
- Swayne, E. H., 1837.
- Sisler, G. W., 1839.
- Swan, James T., 1833; Mrs. Susan, 1836. Lived near Hollawayville; family moved West.
- Stratton, Abram, November, 1829; Mrs. Sally Stratton, 1829 (See general history full sketch).
- Smith, Mrs. Eliza, 1834; N., 1837; Mrs. R., 1837.
- Stephens, Justus, 1842 (See biography).
- Swanzy, Dr. James and Catharine, 1836. Both died. Andrew Swanzy, a son, lives in Princeton; another son living near Tiskilwa.
- Studyvin, Madison, 1833; Mrs. F., 1834 (See general history).
- Searle, L. T., 1834; Mrs. R. G., 1843.
- Seaton, J. and Mrs. S., 1835; Miss A., 1840 (See biography).
- Sapp, Solomon, 1835 (See biography); Mrs. Ann, 1835.
- Smith, S., 1836; Mrs., 1834.
- Smart, Mrs. E., 1840.
- Smith, J. and Mrs. Sarah, 1835.
- Sells, Mrs. Mary, January, 1831 (See general history for an account of Sells family).
- Stannard, S. and Mrs., 1840.
- Studyvin, S., 1836 (See sketch Madison S.).
- Smith, Eli; Mrs. C. C., 1831 (See general history of Smiths).
- Searl, J. S., 1834 (See account of Searle settlement).

Spratt, Rev. J. W., 1838; G. W., 1838. G. W. Spratt was a tinner and of late years lived in the Green River country.

Smith, Elijah, 1831; Joseph E., 1835 (See general history).

Sutherland, Joseph, November, 1832.

Smith, D. B. (See biography).

Smith, Nick, 1830; son "Dad Joe" Smith. (See sketch of "Dad Joe" and family).

Smith, Albert J., 1839.

Scott, M. A., 1842.

Spaulding, M. and Mrs., 1836.

Searle, J. M., 1836.

Sawyer, Anthony, 1838.

Sweet, J. L., 1842.

Sapp, E. and Mrs. M., 1835. (See biography).

Smith, Eli, 1831; married Clarrissa Childs, a native of Massachusetts; Eli died August 30, 1871, leaving seven grown children—four boys and three girls; Eli Smith was born November 15, 1805, and his wife October 5, 1804. They came in an ox wagon from Massachusetts to this county. With his brother Elijah they lived at first in Foristol's cabin. The children are all living except Harriet and Lucy.

Elijah Smith married Sylvia Childs. He kept the widely-known "Yankee Tavern," one and one-half miles northwest of Princeton. He was also a Postmaster, and we believe among the earliest in the county, except Henry Thomas. He kept the postoffice in a split basket, and when hung in the loft it was all safe. He lived here over forty years and removed to Sandwich, where he died.

Thomas, Ezekiel, June, 1830.

Thomas, Mrs., June, 1830; died in the county. Maj. Fisher's wife is a daughter, and Mrs. Houck and Mrs. Corss are daughters of Thomas.

Thompson, A. T., 1834; settled near Wyand; Thompson, M. M., 1834.

Thompson, R. E. and Mrs. M., 1839.

Thompson, J. W., 1840; Mrs. S. M., 1836.

Trowbridge, Mrs. C. O., 1840.

Thomas, A. C., May, 1829.

Templeton, R. T., 1836. (See general history). This immediate family is now extinct.

Triplett, A., 1834; Samuel, 1834; Mrs. M. A., 1837. The descendants of this family are still in the county, *i. e.*, one of the daughters, Mrs. Bidderman, and Mrs. Wills and several of the grandchildren.

Tompkins, M., 1834.

Trimble, M., 1840.

Thomson, Col. J. J., 1845. (See biography).

Wisner, James and Mrs. J., 1840.

Winship, M., S. W., R. and Mrs., 1835 (See general history for account of Winship family).

Wallace, Moses and Mrs. J., 1843; J. L., 1843.

Williams, S. L. and Mrs., 1834.

Wells, David and Mary S., 1838.

Wilson, J. and Mrs., 1842.

Wells, George, 1841; Mrs. L., 1834.

Williams, Curtiss, 1832. (See general history).

Warren, W. A. and Henrietta, 1843.

Winship, E. C., 1837.

Wies, J. and Mrs., 1834; settled above Dover two miles, where the family are now residing.

White, Alvin and Mrs., 1839.

Wilson, James L., 1833; living six miles north of Princeton.

Wilhite, J., 1835.

Walters, John, 1837; President of Old Settlers' Society in 1884; lives at Princeton.

Williams, S. D., 1834; Sol, 1837.

Woodruff, Dr. R. J., 1838; S. M., 1838.

Vaughan, J. H. and John, 1837; father and son came from Nova Scotia; the father died here and the son removed to Oregon.

Zearing, Martin R., Miss Louisa, Louis, D. S., 1836. (See David Zearing's biography.)

Hon. John Wentworth, of Chicago, was Mayor of that city when the Prince of Wales visited it. He gives an amusing account of a citizen coming to him a few days before the prince was to arrive, and in a flutter of excitement over the great occasion, and in anxiety lest the Mayor should not fully appreciate the importance of the event up to the proper point of toadying to the callow sprout of royalty, he wanted to suggest how to do it. When Wentworth comprehended what his visit was for he invited him to proceed. His first suggestion was that it would be in excellent form to select, say one or two representatives from one hundred of the first families of Chicago, to receive and dance attendance upon his highness. "All right," says Wentworth, "Please make me out a list of the one hundred of the first families of Chicago, so I can select." The visitor studied a moment and confessed he could not do this. The Mayor then asked him to please select ten, that is, nine beside his own. In short he was driven to the confession that he could only really name one family—his own, of course.

Some years afterwards in addressing the old settlers of the city, he read off the names of the city's early settlers, referred to the above anecdote, and remarked, here is more than one hundred of the first families of Chicago—the real blue-blooded Knickerbockers, the F. F. V.'s of the city, and predicted that these men and their descendants would constitute the names of the "book of peerage" of the city, a record that would be carefully kept and closely studied in the long future by all who desired to establish an unquestionable and illustrious lineage.

CHAPTER XIII.

JOHN H. BRYANT—A BRIEF SKETCH OF HIS LIFE, IN WHICH IS CONNECTED EVERY IMPORTANT HISTORICAL EVENT OF THE COUNTY SINCE HIS COMING HERE—BIRTH OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY—THE FARMER POET—ETC., ETC.

"And I think, but not with sadness,
When I in earth am laid,
How after generations
Will bless this grateful shade."

—J. H. BRYANT.

IN the preceding chapters, wherever we have been enabled to give in their own language, the detailed accounts of the voyaging to this place of any of the pioneers, who were young men mostly in their first rough experiences in the world, we have not hesitated to do so, and to make them as full in details as possible. They are full of history and interest, and for the rising generation are very instructive; they will find here food for healthy reflection.

From the year of the first permanent settlement here to the present hour, the biography and life of John H. Bryant and his three brothers, has been very nearly the complete history of the struggle into life of that feeble band and the record, existence and present high standard of the county of Bureau. There need be no apology then, for making this chapter and placing the title that is found at the head, nor need we further explain that when we have once started upon the story of Bryant's life that it is consistently followed up, although it brings in some of the facts that are of recent date, and in the design of the work, except for this reason, would have only appeared in their consecutive order as the work progressed toward completion.

The facts here given are in nearly every instance verbatim as we found them in elab-

orate notes of the life of Mr. Bryant, by Dr. Richard Edwards, of Princeton, only in certain portions being condensed, and some of the details being here omitted, as they are given in other portions of this history.

It is probably true that no human being has ever lived, whose record, faithfully kept, might not be useful. Even of the humblest and most obscure this would be true. The labors and aspirations, the hopes and disappointments, the successes and failures of men, are an index of the possibilities for good or evil, of a human being. For this reason it happens that no form of literature is more instructive than biography. In the history of another's life each one is reminded of his own experiences, and with the reminder comes instruction.

All this is especially true of those lives which have been connected with important events. Every man who has helped in a marked way to mould the institutions of a country, or to conduct its movements, ought in some way to leave a record of what he has done and sought to do. Institutions, political and social movements, are products. They spring from the thoughts and deeds of individual men, and nothing can be more instructive than to observe these developing processes, to note how the labor of head and heart has blossomed into permanent social forces.

The life of John Howard Bryant is certainly worth being written, not merely on the ground that all lives may be so, but for the important events with which it has been connected. His birth and early residence in New England turn our thoughts to the sturdy civilization which has given that part of our country so much influence at home and abroad. His removal to Illinois will introduce the reader to those movements by which the Mississippi Valley has been made the

luxuriant home of many prosperous communities. And his concern in political affairs will lead to some study of the great movement by which the country was freed from the incubus of slavery.

Mr. Bryant comes of Puritan stock on both sides, both families having emigrated from Bridgewater, Mass. His father, Dr. Peter Bryant, was a man of considerable prominence. As a physician and surgeon, his standing seems to have been very high, and he enjoyed the distinction, not small, of a seat in the State Senate. He was a man of large culture and excellent literary taste. The mother's maiden name was Snell, and she was of a family that had produced a number of distinguished men. She was a woman of strong character, earnest piety and great skill in practical affairs. Her ideal of duty was high and her code of morals rigorous. The second son was the eminent poet and journalist—William Cullen Bryant.

The subject of this sketch was born July 22, 1807, in the house, in the town of Cummington, known as the Bryant homestead. Some time after Dr. Peter Bryant's death, which occurred in 1820, this estate went out of the family, and remained in the possession of strangers for many years. But in the year 1864 it was repurchased by the poet, and now belongs to his daughter. It is beautifully situated, and surrounded by scenes well calculated to nourish the poetic faculty. John was the seventh child, the youngest of five sons of his parents. Of the scenes of his early life not much is recorded. It is noted, however, that the year 1811 there occurred a notable eclipse of the sun.*

* Contemporaneously with the eclipse, was the great New Madrid earthquake, and the passage, in the midst of the earth's throes, of the first steamboat ever on the Western waters from out the Ohio River and into the Mississippi River. The 18th day of December, 1811, at least here in the West, is thus signaled as our great historic day. The eclipse and the earthquake were but manifestations of the forces of nature, the latter by far the most remarkable on this hemisphere so far recorded in history, where the steamboat was a human thought fashioned into a

This is a well remembered incident, because of its indirect influence upon his early schooling. By looking at the sun with unprotected eyes, his vision was greatly weakened, not until he was about fifteen years of age was he able to apply himself continuously to reading. Thus it appears that about eleven years of his early life were in a large measure lost to him. And this was the very period in which elementary knowledge could be best acquired. But the loss seems to have been well supplied afterward. As compared with his brothers, however, he was decidedly behind in his studies at the age of fifteen.

On the death of Dr. Bryant, the mother found abundant scope for her knowledge of practical affairs. Her husband, in the ardor of his professional enthusiasm, had been careless of money matters. The consequence was he left the estate involved. Accordingly the boys, except Austin, the eldest, and William Cullen, the poet, who had already begun life for themselves, were put to work upon the farm. Cyrus was the manager and John was one of the helpers. In the summer they worked together. In the winter the former taught school and the latter did the chores. The services of Cyrus were considered to be sufficiently important, he being of age, to be paid for by the mother. But of John this does not seem to have been the case.

At this time it seems that a neighborhood club was in operation for the improvement of its members in reading and composition. It included the family of Nortons, Briggs, Porters, Packards, Snells and Bryants. The

meetings were held by turns in the houses of the members. The best English literature was studied in private, read at the meetings and commented upon. Mr. Bryant was employed in the combination of farm and literary work for two years; and he declares that during that time he read more good English prose and poetry than in any other period of equal length. The club was an undoubted and permanent benefit to its members. It no doubt had much to do in the formation of the correct literary taste which has always been a marked characteristic of Mr. Bryant.

In the year 1826-27 he was a pupil in a select school taught by the Rev. Mr. Hawks, near Cummington Meeting-house. The same teacher was afterward employed in the academy in East Cummington, where he attended also, one winter. In the years 1828 and 1829 he taught school in the winters, in the town of Williamsburg. In the spring of 1828 he was a student in the Renselaer school, now the Renselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy, N. Y. The principal instructor at that time was the able, but somewhat eccentric, Prof. Amos Eaton. The studies pursued by the young man were chemistry, mineralogy, geology, natural philosophy (physics), botany and zoology. For a period of two years, which was the time he spent at this school, this seems a formidable list. But a young man with a clear head and an earnest purpose, with the hunger and thirst for learning upon him, and sustained by the vigor acquired in a country life, often makes astonishing progress, accomplishing great results in a brief space of time. Another helpful circumstance in this case was the fact that much of the work lay out of doors. Collections in botany, and to some extent in mineralogy, were a part of the required course. Hills were climbed and woods tra-

steamboat—the New Orleans, Capt. Roosevelt. Compared to the awful, the appalling play of nature's forces amid which the vessel rode out of the lashing waters of the Ohio into the yet worse troubled waters of the Mississippi, how insignificant it must have appeared, yet like the great inventions and thoughts of genius growing in good and enduring forever—encircling the globe with its blessings, and lifting up and bearing aloft the human family. The earthquake, like wars, famines and pestilences, is but temporary in its effects, and kindly nature covers up and hides forever its wrecks and ruins, and their horrors and the appalling terrors are forgotten. But the thoughts, the discoveries and inventions of genius grow and live eternally. In the perfect economy of God, they alone are immortal.

versed, as a part of the regular school work. The country about Troy is especially rich in botanical specimens, and the Renselaer student, as he trudges about with his tin cylinder strapped to his back, is cheered and stimulated by the frequent prizes he is able to secure. In this way he attains or preserves the soundest physical health, and at the same time adds most efficiently to his mental possessions. Study is made both effective and harmless by an abundance of pure air, wholesome sunshine and vigorous exercise, to say nothing of the benefit derived from the charming beauty of the scenery.

In June, 1829, he took final leave of Troy, walking home by way of Williamstown, Mass. This place he reached at 9 o'clock at night—a walk of forty miles. Here he spent three or four days with his brother, Arthur, who was then a student in Williams College. The succeeding months of November and December were spent at the same place, in the study of geometry and trigonometry, and "some Latin." All his time, however, was not consumed in these dry topics. He wrote poetry for the Williamstown paper and also, by invitation, wrote for a paper called the *Philanthropist*, published in Boston. These poems are now lost, and the most that Mr. Bryant remembers of them is, that of one of them the subject was "Cohoes Falls." After this he seems to have returned to the farm. Cyrus had given up his supervision of Lome affairs and gone to South Carolina, and Austin had taken his place. He worked several summers on the farm. In the summer of 1830 he took the United States census of that part of Hampshire County that lies west of the Connecticut River. In the winter of 1830-31 he taught school in Plainfield, his compensation being \$14 a month and "board and fuel."

And now the young man's eyes began to

turn away from the home of his childhood. The valley of the Mississippi had begun to be permanently peopled. Reports came of the gorgeous beauty and inexhaustible fertility of the Illinois prairies. The stony hills of Hampshire County began to seem hard and sterile. He resolved to seek a home in the new realm, where land was so cheap, and the soil so wondrously productive. In the spring of 1831 he set out for Illinois. His worldly goods, consisting of clothing, carpenter's tools, etc., were stowed into two chests and a trunk. A tanner in West Cummington was accustomed to make business trips to the State of New York. In this man's wagon Mr. Bryant placed himself and his possessions, and was carried to Hudson, on the river of that name. Leaving the baggage in that city, he took a trip by river to New York, wishing to look at the metropolis before emigrating to the far West. He left New York on the 18th day of April, 1831, touching at Hudson for his goods, and passed on to Albany. The Erie Canal, the monument of Gov. Clinton, had then been in operation over five years. On this "artificial river," in a "line" boat, a boat for transporting merchandise, he made the voyage from Albany to Buffalo, at an expense, for meals and passage, of \$4.60. The trip occupied seven days.

But the lake at Buffalo was full of ice, which made it necessary to hire a team to convey the traveler and his baggage to Dunkirk. His plan was to go by way of Lake Erie to Cleveland, and then by the canal to the Ohio River. The Dunkirk harbor was open, and a boat was about to set out for the upper lakes, but Cleveland was not to be one of its stopping places. Mr. Gurnsey, of Dunkirk, who gave the traveler a letter to Judge Lockwood, of Jacksonville, Ill., advised him to go *via* Jamestown on Chautauqua

Lake, thence down the Conewango Creek on a raft or flat-boat, and to the Ohio River by way of the Alleghany. After some tribulation Jamestown was reached, but the Conewango had subsided; its waters would not float a raft or flat-boat, hence recourse was had to a wagon, and the Alleghany was thus reached at Warren, Penn. It happened to be court week at this place, and the town was filled with people. At that time the country was violently divided on the subject of Masonry. An exciting discussion was going on in Warren, and soon culminated in a street fight; the first thing of the kind he had ever witnessed.

The next business was to find a conveyance to Pittsburgh. There happened to be at that time two families of English people who wished to make the same journey, and they had means of conveyance. They owned an "ark," and had their goods on board of it. The heads of the families were elderly men, both of whom had lost their wives in Toronto. One of them, a Mr. Angell, was accompanied by two stout grown daughters. They made room on the "ark" for Mr. Bryant and his baggage. For a time it floated along the stream without any exciting incident. The passenger made himself useful by going ashore, as occasion required, and shooting squirrels for the table, also by putting up a mast in the hope of accelerating their speed. But one afternoon they struck a rock; the ark was turned so as to lie broadside to the stream. The force of the current tilted it somewhat, the water rushed in and the loading, among other things a very fine set of joiner's tools belonging to the Englishman, and our hero's two chests and trunk, were thoroughly wet. The owners of the craft were in great tribulation; they supposed they were ruined by the mishap. But the boat was at last righted and tied up for repairs.

An attempt was made to dry the wetted tools and clothes, but with only indifferent success. The disaster happened on Saturday, and the boat was not loosed from its moorings until Monday following. In seven days they made the trip from Warren to Pittsburgh. At this point Mr. Bryant shipped on board the steamer Abeona, the largest boat then plying the river. An attempt was made to dry the wet clothes that had been wet in the Alleghany River, on the boat's boilers, but the records say "the continuous rains made it difficult." At Louisville he was transferred to another boat for St. Louis. On board were 125 slaves, the property of a number of Kentuckians emigrating to Missouri. The boat was worn-out, leaky and unclean, having long before seen its best days. Among the passengers was a clergyman and his wife from Kentucky, with whom our traveler soon formed a most agreeable acquaintance. The weather had continued wet, and a Franklin stove belonging to these good people was a source of great comfort. St. Louis was reached about the 24th of May. The young traveler betook himself to a sailors' boarding house. It sounds strange to write this of the now great city of St. Louis, or that it was ever so small a village as he found it. Its population was then about the same as Princeton now. After a brief stay in St. Louis he boarded a steamer for Naples. It was called the "Traveler," and plied regularly between St. Louis and Naples. On the 27th he reached the latter place. His objective point was Jacksonville, where his brother Arthur had been for some months. From Naples to Jacksonville, about twenty-two miles, he journeyed on foot, reaching his destination before night. In this walk he had for a companion a Mr. Harlam, afterward a prominent merchant and a member of the Legislature. This long and tedious

journey from Cummington to Jacksonville occupied five weeks, and the expense of the trip was \$60; one-tenth the time now, and less than one quarter the cost, with incomparably more accommodations and comforts, would make the trip between these points.

The intelligent reader will see at once the importance of these details of this young pioneer's long and dreary journey. It is the vivid story of the changes that have so swiftly taken place in this broad land. Like the stories we give in preceding chapters of Strattons, Kittermans, Henry F. Miller and many others; stories that are full of interest and history. It is impossible for us to realize the increase of value and importance these accounts of the travels of the pioneers will be to the generations that are to come after us hundreds of years from now. Already railroads have been so long in operation in our country that the younger among our people have but slight conception of how our fathers lived and traveled. It is, therefore, a useful exercise to study the details of a journey made by a respectable young man who seems to have availed himself of the best conveyances the country then afforded. The comparison of then and now is full of wholesome instruction, giving themes for the painter, the poet and the historian.

He found his brother Arthur domiciled at the house of Thomas Wiswall, but he himself stopped at the house of his future father-in-law, Elijah Wiswall, at \$1.50 per week for board, with the privilege of paying this in work. The autumn of 1831 was spent in the store of Henry Wiswall, and the following winter he was a clerk in Gillett & Gordon's store. In the spring of 1832 he worked upon his brother's land near Jacksonville, while

Arthur was East on a mission of marriage. In the meantime his other brother, Cyrus, had joined him at Jacksonville, and in September, John and Cyrus started for Bureau. They came on horseback. Their attention had been attracted here by the knowledge that the Hampshire Colony had located at Princeton.

The colony had been dispersed by the Black Hawk war. On their way they found Elijah Smith's family, in Tazewell County, the husband and wife teaching school. Near Granville, Putnam County, were John Leeper and family. They looked at the country at various points, but Cyrus had known Roland Moseley in Massachusetts, and having received a favorable impression in regard to the land in Bureau, they pushed on to this point and arrived at the Moseley house, a few miles southeast of Princeton. Among others they were introduced to the elder Dr. Chamberlain. Their friends directed their attention to the spot on which John H. Bryant now lives. This was the land Mr. Kitterman had "claimed" two years before, and which had been jumped by "Curt" Williams. The war had run Williams off, and as he did not return, up to this time, they supposed he had abandoned it and left the country. But "Curt" was on hand in time. Suffice it to say, that Williams was finally bought out, and the Bryants peaceably installed in possession. The two brothers took possession of this little cabin, with its dirt floor and stick chimney. They were their own cooks and housekeepers, and most probably did their own washing and ironing, such as it was. The table groaned beneath pork and corn-dodger chiefly, if it had occasion to do any groaning at all. A heroic resolve and struggle was directed toward the luxury of flour bread of their own construction, once a week. This was a

daring dash at the enervating luxuries of the day, but the young men made it. Their lot was sweetened by the fortunate discovery, in the autumn, of a bee tree, so that, although there was not any flow of milk in this Canaan, yet the honey was not wanting. In their work they had the help of three yoke of oxen, brought with them. Hay for these was cut on the prairie. Cyrus, it seems, tended the kine, while John was chief housekeeper, and mauled rails while resting from the arduous duties of the household, making thus one hundred a day. During the winter they fenced forty acres each. In the spring they began breaking the sod. They had an old Carey plow they had brought from Jacksonville. When the share became dull, it was carried on horseback eighteen miles to the Laughlins, in Florid, to be sharpened. It was an ugly thing to thus carry, and once the perplexed and tired rider was hailed by an old pioneer: "Why didn't you fill a bag of hay on which to lay it?"

The two bachelors had not time to get very lonesome, yet sometimes it must have occurred to each of them that there was something lacking about their establishment. Perhaps in the lonely watches of the night, when sleep had been for the moment dispelled by a vivid dream of two bright young eyes, and waving curls, or innocent laughter, and pearly teeth—ah, precious, guileless girlhood, helpless and dependent, yet the flush of whose laughing eyes are more powerful over poor, lonesome man, than an army with banners. Perhaps—nay, it is now to us quite plain—in the long watches of the dreary winter there came to the young men the first chapter in that old, old story, that is ever new, that is always life's sweetest tryst.

In June, 1833, John H. Bryant journeyed back to Jeffersonville for the purpose of being married to Miss Hattie Wiswall, who now for

more than fifty-one years has been his worthy and faithful companion and helpmeet. The trip was made on horseback, following the trail made by the soldiers of the Black Hawk war. He was no laggard on a journey so auspicious, as is evidenced by the fact that the last day carried him over seventy-five miles of the road. On the 17th of June the ceremony took place, and the next week the happy pair started for their little cabin in the lonely wilderness. They came by way of Meredosia and the Illinois River to Hennepin. At this place their goods were placed in a warehouse. High waters had made the river bottom nearly impassable. Young Dr. Chamberlain happened to be in Hennepin, and he had a saddle-horse, the use of which he offered to the young couple. Mrs. Bryant was mounted and the husband trudged along piloting the way on foot, only getting up to ride where the water was too deep to wade. They reached the house of Maj. Chamberlain and spent one night, and the next day they arrived at their cabin and housekeeping commenced. Here they lived for one year, Cyrus remaining with them. That is, he remained during the winter, and in the spring he went east and was married.

In the spring of 1834 Mr. Bryant built for himself a cabin on the site where his present elegant residence now stands. All the work, except the windowsash, was performed by his own hands. At the "raising" no whisky was used. This was probably the first departure in the county toward temperance or prohibition. The new house was first occupied in June, 1834.

This year John H. Bryant and Joseph Brigham were elected Justices of the Peace for Bureau Precinct, Putnam County.

In 1835 the land came into market and Mr. Bryant entered 320 acres. Afterward he purchased 80 acres at \$7 per acre, and in 1859

he bought 160 acres, paying therefor \$4,000.

Mr. Bryant was the prominent agitator of the subject of the division of the county. His wedding trip across the bottoms from Hennepin evidently made a lasting impression on his mind. Lobbyists were sent to Vandalia to push the project before the Legislature, but nothing was accomplished at this session. At the Legislature of 1836-37 Bryant and Elston went to Vandalia at their own expense, and finally secured the passage of the act which led to the formation of Bureau County. Stephen A. Douglas was a member and Chairman of the Committee on Counties, and to him these visitors were greatly indebted for the success of their mission. The vote on the adoption of the measure was taken April 1, 1837. The division carried by a majority of thirty votes. This result was reached and the new county formed only after overcoming the greatest obstacles. The people east of the river and especially in Hennepin, were earnestly opposed to the project that would rob them of the most of their rich territory. The particulars of this struggle are given in another place. Suffice it to say here, that the important work and the responsibility rested largely on the shoulders of John H. Bryant. The completion of the organization of the county took place in 1837, the year noted in American history as that of the beginning of the hard times commencing that year and lasting until 1843. The poor farmers would haul their wheat to Chicago and after spending ten days in getting there through storms, and sloughs, and mud, and mire, have to sell it, if they could find a buyer at all, for 37½ cents a bushel and pork \$1.50 a hundred.

In 1840 Mr. Bryant took the Government census for Bureau County. The entire population was 3,067. In 1842 he was elected

to the Legislature for Bureau, Stark and Peoria. In 1839 the State Capitol had been removed to Springfield, and the sessions were held in an old stone building on the east side of the square, now used for a United States court room. At this session of 1842 Mr. Bryant was an efficient member, commanding the respect and kind attention of all his fellow-members. A law relating to Bureau County—the Dover Road—was passed by his influence. This was the original road to Chicago from Princeton, and marketers had driven straight across the wild country, but when the lands were being fenced it would compel the road to wind around the section lines. The land owners objected, of course, but the people who had to do the wagoning wanted it as short and straight as possible. Mr. Bryant was again elected to the Legislature in the year of great political excitement in Illinois—1858.

When the county seat was located in Princeton, the owners of the land were required by law to donate a certain part of the ground, and to give bonds and security to aid in a large amount in the public buildings. Mr. Bryant was the leader in this part of the work, and in paying for the ground and executing a bond to the amount of \$7,000, required by the Locating Commissioners. His name leads in the list of public and liberal-minded men who put their hands in their pockets and furnished the money, as well as the required bond and security. During these years and afterward he was a prosperous farmer, but not only a farmer. He made roads and bridges, manufactured brick, of which the original part of the court house was built, besides many other houses now standing in Princeton.

In 1847 he became one of the editors of the *Bureau County Advocate*, the first paper issued in the county. But of this a complete

account will be found in the chapter on the Press, in another part of this work.

Until 1844 Mr. Bryant had always been a Democrat, but in the action of that party at that time in discarding Van Buren because of his opposition to the annexation, he did not agree with his party and he left it and at once affiliated with the Liberty party, the leader of which was John P. Hale in the United States Senate. This organization was distinct from the original Abolitionists of the Garrison school. The Abolitionists claimed that slavery was a constitutional institution, and they therefore attacked the constitution. The Liberty party said that slavery could be abolished under the powers of the constitution; that the spirit of that instrument was hostile to slavery and that whenever the country should become faithful to the spirit, instead of being bound by the letter, the evil would vanish. They believed as did Henry Clay on the subject of slavery, as Jefferson taught, and as was exemplified in the celebrated ordinance of 1787, by Thomas Jefferson, which prohibited the introduction of slavery into all the Northwest Territory.

But his faith in political action did not prevent him from rendering other help to the oppressed. Many times has he entertained fugitive slaves, both before and after the famous law of 1850, and the cruel "black laws" of Illinois of 1853. The unreasoning severity of these laws was an attempt to scourge men for acts of the highest Christian virtue. Their injustice and cruelty made them repulsive to a large majority of our people, and like all excessive laws, they were treated generally with contempt by good men and spit upon. Among the latter were Mr. Bryant. In 1854 he had as many as fifteen runaway slaves on his place at one time. He aided all he could to reach Chicago, sending them in broad daylight over the Chicago, Bur-

lington & Quincy Railroad to Dr. Dyer, of Chicago.

On the 4th of July, 1854, the anti-slavery celebration was held on the ground a little southwest of Mr. Bryant's house. At this meeting the Republican party of Bureau County was organized. Nearly all the Whigs entered the organization, as did many Democrats. The new party carried the county that year, and Owen Lovejoy was elected to the Legislature. This result was chiefly due to the action of Mr. Bryant.

Previous to this, in 1852, Mr. Bryant had been a candidate of the Free Soil party for Congress. But at that time this party had but few earnest supporters in this district.

He was a delegate to the Pittsburgh Convention, February, 1856, for the purpose of a general organization of the Republican party, as were Owen Lovejoy and Charles L. Kelsey. His recollection is that Horace Greeley was much disgusted with a speech in that convention made by Lovejoy.

In 1856 a Congressional Convention was held in Ottawa. Mr. Bryant headed the Bureau delegation in the interests of Lovejoy. Gen. Gridley, of Bloomington, was in favor of nominating Judge Dickey, and he fought Lovejoy with all the intensity of his intense nature. Mr. Lovejoy was triumphantly nominated and elected, and then commenced that remarkable career that ended only with his death, in 1864. The wide results flowing out from this nomination of Lovejoy are known to the civilized world, and it is no detraction to his other and many patriotic supporters to say that his nomination was in a large part due to his tried and constant friend, John H. Bryant.

Mr. Bryant was a delegate to the Republican Convention in Chicago in 1860 that nominated Mr. Lincoln for President, and in the war of the Rebellion he was among

those and the foremost, who gave their time and money to the patriotic work of raising and equipping armies. He visited Springfield and Washington to secure the acceptance of new troops. He advocated and urged the appropriation of money by the towns and county to pay the expenses for the bounties and other purposes connected with the war.

In 1862 Mr. Bryant was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth Congressional District of Illinois, and discharged the duties ably and well for four years. His responsibilities were very great; his duties in organizing the most important district in the West, under the new and complex law, were vast and arduous. He not only had to enforce the law, organize its vast and complex machinery, but had to teach the people what the law was and how to comply with its intricate windings. The whole idea of the law and its enforcement were something so foreign to the American people, a people who had never seen or hardly heard of a tax-gatherer of their general government, that this was not small work, but an increase of the responsibilities and labors. Some of the heaviest distillers in the nation were in this district. An American tax-payer was to a tax-gatherer, much like our volunteer soldiers who could see no harm in dodging behind a tree when the enemy was recklessly shooting in front. In short, they had educated one another to believe that there was no serious harm in outwitting a tax-gatherer. The Peoria distillers found him rather too alert and vigilant for the whisky smuggling operations, and they, aided by Congressman E. C. Ingersoll, trumped up a long string of charges and allegations, that of course had their temporary effect in discrediting a worthy officer at Washington, but the investigation following was his most triumphant vindication, and instead of running Mr. Bryant it ended forever

the political career of E. C. Ingersoll, who, in an overwhelmingly Republican district, was beaten for Congress in the succeeding race by Mr. Stevens, a Democrat.

There is a circumstance connected with Mr. Bryant's appointment as Collector that deserves to be told. When the office was created he wrote to Mr. Lincoln and told him he would accept the office with pleasure. Mr. Lincoln knew him personally and intimately, and thus the two men needed no middle man between them for "influence." He wrote by return mail, "You shall have it." But soon the busy politician appeared, claimed the appointment as a perquisite and had arranged this to "go to a friend," etc. Every combination was brought to bear upon the President, to use the office to "grind the ax" for ambitious politicians; a tremendous effort was made in order to promote other interests. Every argument about "fixing fences," etc., etc., were brought to bear upon Mr. Lincoln, and all this time Mr. Bryant was at home and unconscious of what was going on to defeat him. He had no reasons in the world to have suspicions—he had none, and the writer does not know whether Mr. Bryant to this day knows anything about it; certainly no word has escaped him indicating that he ever possessed such knowledge. He simply trusted Mr. Lincoln, and the evidence of Mr. Lincoln's trust in him is the fact that his commission was promptly sent him, and he entered upon his office, and probably all the politicians in the world could not have changed this result.

In 1860 Mr. Bryant was a member of the Board of Supervisors of the county which voted, by one majority, to build a court house. The money was not easy to get. Eastern capital was suspicious of Western securities. He went to New York and obtained \$15,000, but had first to get the bonds secured



Henry J. Miller



by James O. Smith





Mrs. Jane Miller

by himself and many leading capitalists of Princeton. The cost of the new improvement was about \$20,000.

The effort to establish in Princeton a high school commenced in 1866. The plan as ultimately carried out was a new one, and involved the necessity of procuring a special charter from the Legislature. The law provided for high schools in districts, incorporated towns and cities, but not for townships. He took the most active and prominent part in this enterprise. A town meeting was called to consider the subject. Although the meeting was legal, it was not certain that what it agreed upon would be legal. It resolved to establish a high school. To this there was only one negative vote in the meeting. Superintendent Bateman was consulted. A project promising so much in the line of improvements could not fail to enlist that gentleman's sympathy. He encouraged the citizens to proceed. But in order to remove all doubts a charter was secured through the Legislature. It fixed the number of Directors at five, and provided that no new Directors should be elected for three years. The object of this was to permit the school to get fairly under way before its existence could be endangered by opposition. But money was needed to erect the building. Bonds were authorized to be issued, but capital was afraid of this security. Again Mr. Bryant went to New York, taking the bonds with him. Again he got the money but only on a personal guarantee of the leading men of property in Princeton. Total cost about \$65,000. Mr. Bryant was the first President of the Board of Directors, and has occupied this position, with a brief intermission ever since. So complete has been the success of this school that by a law of 1874 any township in the State is authorized to establish and maintain a high school.

For six years or more Mr. Bryant was a member and President of the Princeton District School Board, and much credit is due to him for the late and marked improvements in the schools, and especially in the south school building.

Of late Mr. Bryant has been residing quietly in Princeton enjoying the comforts of life. His spacious house is surrounded by stately trees of his own planting, and is rendered attractive by many evidences of refined taste. It is situated a few rods from the southern limits of the city of Princeton. Around it extend his broad and fertile acres, including not only fine farming lands, but also charming scenery. There is a considerable extent of primeval forests, reaching down to the banks of the creek. Through this he has, at considerable expense, constructed carriage ways, over which the public are always welcome to drive. Large numbers avail themselves of the privilege. On almost any summer's afternoon many vehicles may be seen making the circuit of "Bryant's woods." Here the lover of nature delights to walk. Here children gather flowers. Here picnics are held. For the comfort of the frequenters of the place the proprietor has been at pains to furnish a fountain of pure and cool water.

It is not surprising that amid scenes like these, the owner's natural love of poetry has been nourished and intensified. His claim to distinction as a poet is overshadowed by that of his gifted brother, William Cullen. But a volume published some years ago certainly entitles him to a respectable rank among the sweet singers. It is marked by great purity of language, a correct knowledge of metrical laws, and a severe accuracy in the description of natural objects, as well as by the worth and beauty of the thought. The following is inserted as a mere sample:

THE VALLEY BROOK.

Fresh from the fountains of the wood
 A rivulet of the valley came,
 And glided on for many a rood
 Flushed with the morning's ruddy flame.

The air was fresh and soft and sweet;
 The slopes in spring's new verdure lay,
 And wet with dew-drops, at my feet,
 Bloomed the young violets of May.

No sound of busy life was heard
 Amid those pastures lone and still,
 Save the faint chirp of early bird,
 Or bleat of flocks along the hill.

I traced that rivulet's winding way;
 New scenes of beauty opened round,
 Where meads of brighter verdure lay,
 And lovelier blossoms tinged the ground.

"Ah, happy valley stream," I said,
 "Calm glides thy wave amid the flowers,
 Whose fragrance round thy path is shed,
 Through all the joyous summer hours.

"Oh! Could my years like thine be passed
 In some remote and silent glen,
 Where I could dwell and sleep at last,
 Far from the bustling haunts of men."

But what new echoes greet my ear!
 The village school-boy's merry call;
 And mid the village hum I hear
 The murmur of the waterfall.

I looked, the widening vale betrayed
 A pool that shone like burnished steel,
 Where that bright valley stream was stayed
 To turn the miller's ponderous wheel.

Ah! why should I, I thought with shame
 Sigh for a life of solitude,
 When even this stream without a name
 Is laboring for the common good?

No! never let me shun my part
 Amid the busy scenes of life,
 But, with a warm and generous heart,
 Press onward in the glorious strife.

In politics Mr. Bryant has always manifested a sturdy independence. In the early years of the Republican party, as we have seen, he gave that organization a cordial and efficient support. In later years he has felt at liberty to oppose it. For this his action

has been criticised by some, but by none who were broad and liberal enough in their own natures to comprehend his, or they had built conclusions without foundations. Surely an American citizen ought to be allowed to dictate his own politics. Not only has Mr. Bryant the right to change his party affiliations, when in his judgment the good of the country requires it, but it is his solemn duty to do so. It will be a sad day for the Nation when fealty to party becomes stronger than fealty to the republic. And it is to be remembered that the discarding of a party commonly involves to the individual a loss both political and pecuniary. The bolter seldom secures any outward benefit. As a rule, he neither gets office nor makes money by the operation. The only possible exception to this rule is when the bolt is into the majority party, and from the minority, and never *vice versa*. His only reward is the comfort that comes from the honest discharge of duty.

Mr. Bryant enjoys the distinction of being one of the oldest and one of the most prominent and highly respected citizens of Bureau County. He has been the friend of every good enterprise, the eager champion always of the cause of the people of his county and the State, ever giving his time, his talents and his money to promote the cause of the general good. Here he has lived and toiled for fifty-two years, and his imperishable monument shall be the good works of his life and the beautiful words he has spoken. Amid the surroundings of a pioneer life with all its scarcity of the advantages for self improvement and the severest labor of the hands, his acquirements are varied and profound. He has drunk deeply of the fountains of English literature and philosophy, and kept pace with the thought of this great age. All his writings, in prose or poetry, show the man of thought and cultured taste; his bearing al-

ways dignified, courteous and polite, with no particle of self-assertion in his nature. Firm and conscientious in all his views, and bold and fearless in their enunciation, he has, at the same time, respect for those who honestly differed from him on even the most vital tenets of his faith. His personal experience, his education, and his reason taught him the fallibility of human judgment and the liability of honest and wise men to disagree upon almost every question of political philosophy in a government constituted as ours is; and he claimed no charity for himself that he was not ready to cordially extend to others. In all the relations of life a sense of duty—stern and inexorable—accompanied him and has characterized his every act, and disregarding selfish and personal considerations, he has obeyed its behests.*

CHAPTER XIV.

SOMETHING ABOUT A GREAT MANY PEOPLE—WHEN DIFFERENT PLACES WERE SETTLED AND BY WHOM—FIRST GOVERNMENT LAND SURVEYS—THE DENHAMS—MOSELEY—J. V. THOMPSON—JUDGE R. T. TEMPLETON—REV. E. SCUDDER HIGH, AND DOUGHNUTS—TO MARKET TO SELL A PIG—WALNUT AND OHIO TOWNSHIPS

"Again we stray, far, far away,
The club-moss crumbling 'neath our tread,
Seeking the spot by most forgot,
Where sleep the generations dead."

—J. H. BRYANT.

WARREN SHERLEY came, in 1829, with Sylvester Brigham and made his claim at Heaton's Point. His was the first settlement in this part of the county. Eli and Elijah Smith married two sisters and

their wedding tour was a journey to Illinois. They and Dr. Chamberlain came in company and were a part of the Hampshire Colony. The three men had bought a wagon and two yoke of oxen and Dr. Chamberlain had the only horse in the crowd. A single instance of this journey will serve as a sufficient illustration. They had nearly reached their journey's end and were trying to find Foristal's cabin, where they expected to stop. They left Spring Creek timber; with no road to guide them, they took a northwest direction. In a stream on the prairie (Brush Creek) their wagon stuck in the mud, and as night was coming on and it seemed impossible to get it out, it was abandoned and they proceeded on their journey. Dr. Chamberlain took Mrs. Eli Smith on his horse behind him; Elijah Smith and wife were mounted on an ox. Night overtook them at East Bureau, near where Malden now is, and it was so dark they could not proceed further, so they dismounted and went into camp. Their only chance was to get brush enough together to sleep on. The next morning they mounted and pursued their journey, only reaching Foristal's late in the afternoon.

Elijah Smith was born in Conway, Mass., November 7, 1806, and died March 2, 1882. He settled in Princeton, Ill., in July, 1831. Epperson was the only man living in the township when Smith and his company came. Dr. W. Chamberlain settled one-half mile south of Princeton. Eli and Elijah Smith built a double log-cabin on the Bureau Bluffs, three miles north of Princeton. Among the young men of the Hampshire Colony were

*The editor would say, in addition to Dr. Edward's account of Mr. Bryant, that in compiling this history of Bureau County he has patiently gone over the records, considered the details of every important movement either political, social, or educational, as well as the public enterprises, the economic movements, and the moral, social and intellectual interests of the people, and it is no figure of speech to say that everywhere and

in every way the foremost name, the one name that was upon every foundation and upon every column has been that of John H. Bryant. Indeed, so much is this the case, that the history of the man and the history of the advancement of the people and the county are much one and the same thing. Therefore, the reader will understand that in the general history of the county is constantly recurring Mr. Bryant's name, and that this sketch is but a small part of the record of facts that will some day be the material for the construction of a complete biography of a life, the moral of whose history will be one of great interest and instruction.

C. G. Corss, George Hinsdale, Aaron Gunn, John P. Blake, E. H. and E. S. Phelps, Jr. Aaron Gunn made a claim on the Doolittle farm, and afterward at LaMoille. Mr. Corss made a claim two and one-half miles southeast of Princeton, on which he lived until his death, which occurred a few years ago. John G. Blake made a claim where Arthur Bryant lived, but soon afterward went east of the river, where he settled. Mr. Blake now lives in Putman County, and for many years was County Judge. E. H. Phelps is now living in Princeton, and is one among the few original members left of the Hampshire Colony Church. E. S. Phelps, Sr., died in Princeton. E. S. Phelps, Jr., lived in Wyandot, and is now in Nebraska.

The settlement made by the colonists was called Greenfield, and Elijah Smith was appointed Postmaster.

John Griffith, who owned Griffith's Mill, was one of the rangers, and traveled much over what is now Bureau County, before its settlement. Matson says there were seven young men belonging to the same company of Rangers that Griffith was in, and of whom Matson says: "Seven young men, belonging to this company of rangers, among whom were Madison Studyvin, John Griffith, Ira Ladd, and Jonathan Wilson, being desirous of seeing the country, continued their journey westward, and stayed over night at Henry Thomas'. Next day, as they were returning home, they saw, while on the Princeton prairie, three men on horseback, traveling westward, and being fond of sport, galloped their horses toward them. These three men proved to be Epperson, Jones and Foot, who were on their way to Epperson's cabin. Mistaking the rangers for Indians, they wheeled their horses about, and fled in the direction of Hennepin. The panic was complete, and the fugitives urged their horses forward under

the whip, believing the preservation of their scalps depended on the fleetness of their steeds. Saddle-bags, blankets, and other valuables were thrown away to facilitate their speed. On they went, at a fearful rate, pursued by the rangers. In the flight, Foot's horse fell down, throwing the rider over his head; but Epperson and Jones made no halt, having no time to look after their unfortunate comrade, but leaving him to the tender mercies of savages, they continued on their way. When the fugitives arrived at the Hennepin ferry, they were exhausted from fright and over exertion, their horses were in a foam of sweat, while loud puffs of breath came forth from their expanded nostrils. Above the snorting of the horses and clattering of their feet were heard the hoarse voices of the riders, crying at the top of their voice, "Injuns, Injuns." On the west side of the river were a number of people looking after their cattle, which had been driven from their claims, and on hearing the cry of "Injuns," they, too, ran for their lives. Epperson and his comrade sprang from their horses and ran for the ferry-boat, saying they had been chased by a large body of Indians, who were but a short distance behind them. As quick as possible the ferry-boat pulled for the opposite shore: one man being left behind jumped in and swam to the boat. Soon the pursuers arrived, and the joke was laughed off and the scare was over."

Foot and Jones were single men and belonged to the Hampshire Colony. Foot made a claim two miles north of Princeton, now occupied by Shugart, and Jones made a claim where James Garvin's family now live.

Land Surveyed.—In the spring of 1819 John C. Sullivan began surveying under the direction of Graham and Phillips, Commissioners appointed by the President of the United States for the purpose of locating

the old Indian boundary line running from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi at the mouth of Rock River. This runs a few degrees south of west, passing through the northern part of Bureau County. This was the standard line in the surveys of the county, causing fractional tracts north and south of it.

The surveys south of the Indian boundary were commenced in 1816, and completed in 1822. The last were made in this part of Illinois by Thomas C. and Stephen Rector. Their returns bear date November 6, 1822. The surveys north of the Indian boundary were commenced in 1834 and completed in 1843. The land south of this boundary came into market in August, 1835, and north of it in 1844. The land office in this district was at Galena until 1841, when it was moved to Dixon.

The northern boundary of the Military District is a line extending from the great bend in the Illinois River at the mouth of Lake De Pue, to the Mississippi River, a short distance below New Boston. The towns of Wheatland, Milo, Macon and Neponset, were in part in the Military District, which could not be entered, and for many years settlements could not be made in this reserve. Indiantown, Leepertown and Arispie were settled on lands without Government title.

Settlements.—In the spring of 1836 there was no one living in the towns of Fairfield, Manlius, Mineral, Neponset, Macon, Gold, Wheatland, Greenville, or Westfield. There was but one family in Milo, one in Walnut, one in Ohio, four in Berlin, five in Bureau, five in Concord, and six in Clarion. The dwellings were log-cabins, built mostly in the edge of the timber by the side of springs. There was but one meeting-house, two or three schoolhouses, only two surveyed roads,

and not a stream bridged. The land then under cultivation was a small field here and there adjoining the timber, and the prairies of the county were in a state of nature, a part of which had not been surveyed.

In the spring of 1830 Daniel Dimmick made a claim at the head of Dimmick's Grove, and in the fall of the same year William Hall made a claim near him, on the present site of Lamoille. In the spring of 1834 Leonard Roth, G. Hall and Dave Jones made claims in the Grove, and in July of the same year J. T. Holbrook, Moses and Horace Bowen, also settled in the Grove. In the fall of 1834 Enos Holbrook, Joseph Knox and Heman Downing came. In the spring of 1835 Tracy Reeves and Dr. John Kendall came here and laid out the town of Lamoille.

In 1834 Timothy Perkins and his sons claimed all of Perkins' Grove, and sold claims to those coming in afterward. The first cabin built in the Grove was on a farm now owned by John Hetzler, and occupied by S. Perkins and E. Bevens. The second house stood near the present residence of A. G. Porter, and was occupied by Timothy Perkins. In 1836-37 a number of persons came here, among whom were Joseph Screach, Stephen Perkins, J. and A. R. Kendall, J. and E. Fassett. In 1842 a postoffice named Perkins' Grove was established, but was discontinued some few years afterward.

In the summer of 1828 Reason B. Hall built a cabin on Section 34, town of Hall. In the fall of 1829 a black man named Adams built a cabin at the mouth of Negro Creek, and from him the stream took its name. In the summer of 1831 William Tompkins, Sampson and John Cole made claims on the east side of Spring Creek. In August, 1832, Henry Miller, William and James G. Swan made claims in the town of Hall. In 1833 Robert Scott, Martin Tompkins and A. Hol-

brook came. Other settlers came in soon after, among whom were Ranson and E. C. Hall. Mr. Wixam. Mr. Wilhite. N. Applegate. Dr. Whitehead and C. W. Combs.

In 1831 Thomas Washburn made a claim adjoining the county farm, west. He sold out to Benjamin Lamb, and in 1834 Lamb sold to James Triplett. In 1833 John Phillips, E. Chilson and Thomas Finley came; in 1834 Isaac Spangler, George Coleman, Edward and Aquilla Triplett. They settled in Center Grove. William Allen, C. C. Corss, Lemuel and Rufus Carey, Solomon Sapp, Adam Galer, George Bennett, and Rees Heaton were among these early settlers.

In the spring of 1834 Thornton Cummings made a claim on the north side of French Grove, and J. G. Reed at Coal Grove, and built a cabin on the present site of Sheffield. In 1835 Paul Riley, Caleb and Eli Moore, and James Laughrey built cabins in French Grove. A. Fay settled at Menominee Grove, and Benjamin Coal at Bulbona Grove.

In 1836 William Studley made a claim at the south end of Barren Grove, and in the following year William and George Norton, W. P. Batlerill and James Tibbetts came. In 1836 Curtis Williams, Thomas Grattidge, John Clark, Dr. Hall, George Squiers and E. D. Kemp settled in the north end of Barren Grove.

In 1850 a settlement was made in the towns of Gold and Mandius, and among the first settlers were Samuel Mather, S. Barber, T. Rinehart, A. Lathrop, and James Martin.

In 1837 a settlement was commenced at Black Walnut Grove, in the town of Macon, and among the early settlers were William Bates, T. Matheral, James B. Akin. Lewis Holmes, and John and Charles Wood.

The country along Green River remained unoccupied for many years after settlements had been made in other parts of Bureau

County, and was visited only by hunters and trappers. It was known at that time as Winnebago Swamp, but took the name of Green River about the year 1837, about the time a settlement was commenced here.

In the Spring of 1837 Cyrus Watson built a cabin near the present site of New Bedford, and occupied it a short time. Soon afterward Francis and William Adams, D. Brady, Milton Cain, Daniel Davis, Lewis Burroughs, George W. Sprall, T. and N. Hill settled here.

The land on Green River north of the Indian boundary did not come into market until 1844, and some of the settlers held their land by pre-emption right. But when the land came into market they were not prepared to pay for it, and to prevent others from entering their farms they organized a "Settlers' League," with a constitution and by-laws, signed by all those interested. From this Settlers' League originated the once common phrase, "State of Green."

In the north part of the county, except the one cabin at Red Oak Grove, and one at "Dad Joe" Grove, there were very few settlers until 1850. James Claypall occupied the Ament cabin in Red Oak Grove from 1833 to 1836. Soon after this Luther Denham moved to this place. He died in this county September 1, 1856, aged fifty-two years. His wife, Eliza, died November 19, 1854, aged forty-eight years. They were buried in Oakland Cemetery, Princeton.

A. H. Jones, G. Triplett, T. Culver and Richard Brewer settled in an early day at Walnut Grove.

In 1841 F. G. Buchan built a cabin at East Grove, on the north line of Ohio Township, and in 1846 William Cleavland built a cabin on the prairie near the middle of the township, but in a little while he abandoned his claim. The prairie really began to settle

up about 1852. Among the settlers were the celebrated Esq. Falvey, John Kasbeer—to-day one of the most prominent men in that part of the county—William Cowan, S. Wilson, John and Andrew Ross—the Ross family being now one of the largest and most prominent families in the county. The reader is referred to the Ross biographies for further particulars. Also Daniel P. Smith, whose father is fully spoken of in another chapter, and Dwight Smith were the earliest settlers in this part of the county.

In 1841 there were only a few families in the south part of the county south of Boyd's Grove, among whom were D. Bryant, B. Hagan, John A. Griswold and Isaac Sutherland. Soon after this a settlement was made at Lone Tree, in Wheatland Township—John and T. Kirkpatrick, J. Larkins, J. Merritt, Henry and R. Rich, and the large family of Andersons, to one of whom the property now belongs on which once stood the noted Lone Tree. Ferrell Dunn (see Dunn's biography), A. Benson and Elder Chenoweth were the first settlers in Arispie.

The Sac and Fox trail passed by Lost Grove. This part of the county was slow in being taken up by actual settlers. As late as 1837 the Grove was the headquarters for some rather large and fierce looking wolves. In 1837 a traveler named Dunlap from Knox County, Ohio, was murdered at this grove, by, as supposed, a man named Green, whom he had hired to pilot him over the country in looking for land.

In the spring of 1831 Mason Dimmick made the first claim at Lost Grove, and commenced a cabin where Arlington now stands, but soon abandoned it.

In the fall of 1835 two young men, Blodgett and Findley, made a claim here, and while they were disputing about their claims, Benjamin Briggs entered the land. In 1840

he sold it to Michael Kenedy, who made a large farm here. He finally laid off the town of Arlington on his land.

In 1840 David Roth, who was a railroad contractor, built a house east of the grove, and afterward sold it to Martin Carley, who made a farm here. Soon after this Daniel Cahill, D. Lyon, James Waugh, Peter Cassaday, Mr. Okley and others came in here and settled.

The first German to settle in the county was Andrew Gosse, who is still one of our most respected citizens. He resides in Princeton.

Butler Denham, a native of Conway, Mass., born July 25, 1805, and died in Princeton, August 8, 1841, was one of the large family of Denhams who were among the early settlers in the county.

Jonathan Colton died December 11, 1854, aged seventy-three years. His wife, Betsey, died October 4, 1846, aged sixty-two years.

The large Mercer family came from Ohio in 1834. William Mercer died here December 22, 1844, aged seventy-seven years. His wife, Ann, died July 21, 1844, aged eighty-four years. Aaron Mercer died October 6, 1845, aged fifty-three years. Jane, his wife, died June 8, 1849, aged fifty-five years. Dr. Joseph Mercer died May 30, 1878, aged fifty years.

Roland Moseley, a son of William and Lydia Moseley, was born in Westfield, August 20, 1788; died September 19, 1855. He came to Princeton in 1831. His first wife, Aghsah G. Pomeroy, was born in Northampton, Mass., February 6, 1792; died October 2, 1837. His second wife, Caroline H. Cabara, was born in Pennsylvania in 1803, died October 23, 1855. F. Moseley died November 3, 1865, aged forty-eight years. Dwight Moseley died September 11, 1870, aged forty-four years. W. N. Moseley, born in Stephen-

son, N. Y., April 11, 1822, died May 6, 1872. Roland P. Moseley died April 29, 1850, aged thirty-four years.

Joseph V. Thompson was born in London, October 31, 1814; died May 13, 1871. His wife, Mary E. Kent, was also a native of London; born 1810, died September 15, 1847. Mr. Thompson was one of the leading men of the county for many years. He filled many of the county offices; was Sheriff at one time. Was noted for his good sense, genial nature, and pungent wit.

Judge Robert T. Templeton was born October 20, 1811; died February 4, 1865. He was buried in Oakland Cemetery. Looking at the monument over his grave the writer's attention was arrested and deeply interested in a sentence on one side of the stone, where it was the only mark. It was, "The Grave of My Dear Papa." There was here a great deal of the story of life, love and inexorable death. Could a book tell more of the story of the babe, the little girl, the child and the strong, doting father and the tender affection and love of one to the other. The writer had never seen either of them, yet this short, simple inscription deeply interested him, and in imagination he could not but go over the sweet story that it spoke of a high and holy love that was stronger than death, so strong and so pure that he frankly confesses that it impressed him as the strongest plea for a union and a recognition beyond the grave that he had ever met. She was buried by the side of her "dear papa's grave." Surely in death they are not separated.

Leonora, wife of Judge Templeton, was born July 11, 1824; died May 19, 1883.

Mr. Templeton was the pioneer merchant of Princeton, and he built the first commerce of the county. He was a man of large business capacity, and active in body and mind.

For his day he accumulated quite a fortune. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1862, was a member of the County Court in 1848, and also Swamp Land and Drainage Commissioner for the county, and in 1839 he was elected County Treasurer. In the building up of Princeton, the organizing the new county and putting its machinery in motion, he was constantly a prominent and efficient actor. He was widely known and universally respected. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Templeton there was but one child—a daughter—Mary Ross Templeton, who was just three years old when her father died. She never married, and died in Princeton in 1878. It will be seen that with the death of Mrs. Templeton recently, the immediate family of Judge Templeton became extinct.

Caleb Cushing was born August 12, 1795, in Seekonk, Mass. Died January 12, 1877, in Providence, Bureau County. He was a son of Charles and Chloe (Carpenter) Cushing, natives of Massachusetts. Their children were Christopher C., Charles C., Chauncey, Polly and Caleb.

Rev. E. Scudder High, who resided near Tiskilwa, was among the early and heroic preachers of the Presbyterian faith. He was full of the severe, intense and dogmatic doctrine that so marked his day and age. He was not ashamed to own his Lord and Master, and it never occurred to him to stop and inquire whether this sentiment was duly reciprocated or not. He believed that religion was a solemn, serious and awfully severe thing, and he loved God exclusively on the ground that a few, only a few, were to be saved, and all else were to be damned, as they richly deserved to be. His God was always duly angry and jealous and He gave the great mass of mankind the hot end of the poker. The beauties of heaven were beautiful only by the

reflex of the eternal and exquisite tortures of hell. He was severely good, heroically pious and very long-winded in his sermons of love and goodness. He was a bachelor, and who can blame him. He rode long distances over all this part of Illinois, and preached long sermons, and received but short pay. His sermons were so long and dry that it was a serious matter, especially with the young folks who had to sit them out. It is said that one real old benevolent Christian was so moved by the discomforts of the children that he provided himself with a lot of doughnuts, which he passed about among the archins, to their infinite relief, and without in the least attracting the holy man's attention or disturbing his "eighteenthly" or breaking the thread of his brimstone sermon.

Going to Market to Sell a Nice Pig.—It is not so long ago but many yet living can well remember when the only market for all this part of Illinois was Galena—the Lead Mines—as it was once called. With no roads, no bridges, no places of shelter or retreat from "the night and storm and darkness," no guiding track except the chance Indian trail, or the sun and stars, and hundreds of miles to haul or drive to market and then get \$1.50 for pork, or 50 cents for wheat, it now seems incredible that people would work and struggle to make farms with only such a prospect as this before them. The farmers usually had to form little companies and thus go together, as this was necessary to help each other along over the long slow trip and as a protection against a sort of banditti that made it often unsafe for a man to travel alone. Many are the tales told of the dangers and fatigues between here and Chicago and Galena. We give one instance as a curious circumstance of the times. Robert Caultass, an Englishman living near where Sheffield now is, had arranged to

join three men from Stark County and take his drove of hogs with theirs to Galena. These three men from Stark were Robert and William Hall and W. W. Winslow. When the drove from Stark County reached Caultass' place he joined them and all started for Galena. They moved along slowly but with no great difficulty until they struck the great prairie beyond Edwards River, which was then a stretch of sixteen miles without a halting place. By this time provisions were growing scarce, and they dispatched William Hall ahead with a wagon to obtain some, and have them in readiness at their next camping spot beyond the prairie. But hardly had he left them when the wind changed and blew a gale directly in their faces; a driving snow filled the air and almost blinded them, and the hogs most positively refused to face the storm. And these were no lubberly pen-bred hogs, but long-legged "graziers," fattened in the woods, that had good use of their legs when put to it; they were travelers from the word go. So the drovers had hard work to prevent a general stampede back to the Bureau timber. To advance a step was impossible. Here they were on the open prairie, in the driving, blinding storm. What were they to do? A council was held and they came to the conclusion that they must either perish or follow the hogs home again. But just at this juncture the Peoria and Galena stage, drawn by four stout horses, came dashing along cutting a path through the snow, and for some reason known only to themselves, the hogs took after the stage, fairly pursuing it for miles, squealing furiously, and running at a rate that almost kept them abreast of the horses, to the great relief of the drovers who thereby soon reached a shelter for the night, and glad to think that "all's well that ends well." In the course of time they arrived at Galena

with their drove, and made arrangements for doing their own slaughtering, as was then common. Some man furnished them yard, board and fire and all conveniences for the work, and in return took the rough fat. And the bold venture turned out very well.

John Musgrove was one of the important early settlers. He was from New Jersey, and to this fact Princeton owes its name, as he was one of the first proprietors of the town, that is, he was one of three that platted and laid off the town, and when they came to select a name for it Musgrove wanted it named Princeton. The others wanted some Massachusetts name, and finally the different names were put in a hat and to Musgrove's joy Princeton was drawn. Mr. Musgrove died October 16, 1839.

In the civil history of the county in other parts of this work the name of Justin H. Olds frequently occurs. He was a native of Belchertown, Mass. Born September 4, 1806; died in Peoria, to which place he had removed, November 30, 1878. He was Circuit Clerk, County Treasurer of Bureau County and County Surveyor, besides other positions of honor and trust. His wife, Louisa G., was a sister of the Bryants. She died December 13, 1868, aged sixty-one years, eleven months and twenty-three days. Their children, Lucy Wood and Bryant, sleep by their side in Oakland Cemetery. The family reside in Peoria, to which place Mr. Olds removed in consequence of his appointment as Inspector in the Revenue Service.

Cyrus Bryant died February 19, 1865, aged sixty-six years, seven months and seven days. Julia E., his wife, died April 25, 1875, aged sixty-seven years.

Austin Bryant died February 1, 1866, aged seventy-two years, nine months and fifteen days.

Mrs. Sarah Snell Bryant, widow of Dr. Peter Bryant, of Cummington, Mass, was born in Bridgewater, December 4, 1768; died in Princeton May 6, 1847. Her illustrious children are the fitting crown to her noble and devoted life.

The settlement in Walnut Grove commenced in 1837. Among the first were Thomas Motheral, William Bates, James B. Akin, Lewis Holmes, Charles Lee, T. J. Horton and Charles Wood.

Matson in his *Reminiscences* says: "On the 19th of May, 1830, Daniel Dimmick made a claim a short distance south of Lamoille, on what is now known as the Collins' farm, and from that time the head of Main Bureau timber took the name of Dimmick's Grove. In the fall of 1849 William Hall made a claim and built a cabin on the present site of Lamoille, and occupied it about eighteen months. In April, 1832, Mr. Hall, having sold his claim to Aaron Gunn, moved to Indian Creek, twelve miles north of Ottawa, where himself and part of his family were killed by the Indians a few weeks afterward. At the commencement of the Black Hawk war Dimmick left his claim and never returned to it again, and for two years Dimmick's Grove was without inhabitants; the cabins and fences went to decay, and the untilled lands grew up in weeds. When Dimmick fled from the grove he left two sows and pigs which increased in a few years to quite a drove of wild hogs, that were hunted in the grove years afterward, and from them some of the early settlers obtained their supply of pork.

In the spring of 1834, Leonard Roth, Greenberry Hall, and Dave Jones made claims in the grove, and for a short time Timothy Perkins occupied the Dimmick cabin. In July of the same year, Jonathan T. Holbrook, Moses and Horace Bowen settled in

the grove. Mr. Holbrook and Moses Bowen bought Gunn's claim and made farms. In the fall of 1834 Enos Holbrook, Joseph Knox and Heman Downing settled in the grove. In the spring of 1836 Tracy Reeve and Dr. John Kendall bought Moses Bowen's farm and laid off Lamoille. Mr. Bowen had previously made a survey of the town, but made no record of it when he sold to the above named parties. The town was originally called Greenfield, but was afterward changed to its present name, on account of obtaining a postoffice.

Joseph Knox on leaving Dimmick's Grove, located at a point of timber which was afterward known as Knox's Grove. One night, while Mr. Knox and his sons were absent, two young Indians came to his house, probably without any evil intentions, but it frightened the women so they fled on foot for Dimmick's Grove, eight miles distant. Next morning these two young Indians, accompanied by their father, came to Dimmick's Grove to give an explanation of their visit to the house the night before. There were present Leonard Roth, J. T. Holbrook and Dave Jones. With the two former the explanation of the Indians was satisfactory, but with the latter it was different; Jones whipped one of the Indians severely.

In the summer of 1831 William Tompkins, Sampson and John Cole made claims on the east side of Spring Creek, and for some time they were the only permanent settlers in the east part of the county. In August, 1832, Henry Miller with his family settled on the farm now occupied by his son, Henry J. Miller. About the same time William Swan made a claim in this vicinity, and the next year James G. Swain made a claim where he now lives. In 1833 Robert Scott became a resident of the settlement, and about the same time Martin Tompkins and Alexander

Holbrook made claims near the east line of the county, where H. W. Terry now lives. Other settlers came in soon after, among whom were Reason and E. C. Hall, Mr. Wixam, Mr. Wilhite, Nathaniel Applegate, Dr. Whithead and C. W. Combs.

In 1834 Timothy Perkins and sons claimed all of Perkins' Grove. The first house built in the grove was on a farm owned by John Hetzler. This was originally occupied by Solomon Perkins and Elijah Bevens. The second house was built near A. G. Porter's, and was occupied by Timothy Perkins; this house was covered with deer skins. Joseph Search, Stephen Perkins and Mr. Hart settled in the spring of 1835 on the west side of the grove; J. and A. R. Kendall, J. and E. Fassett were among the early settlers. A postoffice was established here in 1842 and called Perkins' Grove.

In 1834 Isaac Spangler, George Coleman and Aquilla Triplett settled on the east of Center Grove; William Allen and C. C. Corss north of it.

Providence Colony.—in 1836 a colony was organized in Providence, R. I., for the purpose of colonizing some place in Illinois. There were seventy-two stockholders in the company, who owned from one to sixteen shares each, and each share was to draw eighty acres of land, which amounted in all to 17,000 acres. Com. Morris, Col. C. Oakley, Asa Barney, L. Scott, S. G. Wilson, Edward Bailey and Caleb Cushing, were appointed a committee to select and enter the lands for the colony. This committee, after exploring the country in different parts of the States selected Township 15, Range 8 (now Indiantown), for their future home. The land in this township was then vacant, except a few tracts in the southeast corner, and it was without inhabitants, with the exception of Martin Tompkins and Mr. Burt. All the

vacant land in this township, and some in the adjoining one, was entered by the colony, and a portion of which was soon after made into farms. The colony committee, after entering the land, laid off a town, and in honor of Roger Williams, named it Providence. Two of the committee, Asa Barney and Caleb Cushing, remained until fall for the purpose of erecting a building on their new town site; this building was a large frame structure, built out of the funds of the colony, and intended to be used for a hotel.

In the spring of 1837 about forty persons belonging to the colony arrived at their future home, all of whom found quarters in the house built by the colony until other dwellings could be erected. With this colony came many of the enterprising citizens of this county, and they received a hearty welcome from the early settlers.

This colony, like all others, did not meet the expectations of its projectors, nevertheless, it added much to the wealth and population of the county. Among the members of this colony who settled here were Alfred Anthony, Hosea Barney, J. Shaw, James Harrington, James Pilkington, John Lannon, Thomas Doe, Mathew Dorr, James Dexter, Elias Nickerson and Thomas Taylor.

The first claim made on Chenoweth Prairie, which lies between Senachwine and Main Bureau was in 1834, by Ferrell Dunn, on the farm now owned by Alanson Benson. In the early part of 1835, Elder J. B. Chenoweth (a sketch of whom appears in another chapter), Elisha Searl, H. Sheldon and P. Kirkpatrick, settled here. Hosea Barney came here in 1837. He had a 160-acre interest in the colony. He was from Taunton, Mass., born November 11, 1801. He was a millwright, and had gone South and in South Carolina had built dams and locks on the canal. In 1835 he went to Cuba and put up for a

man in Rhode Island, the first steam-mill in Cuba. He married Hannah Nicholas before coming West. She was a native of Plymouth, Mass. She died here in 1869. Two of her children—Howard E. and Herbert now living on the old homestead.

Edward Dana was born in Providence, R. I., March 19, 1804. He commenced his business, a tailor. Married Mary Lockwood. Came to the county in 1837; settled in Providence. Portions of the colony had preceded him. On his arrival, he found an unfinished hotel, and there was at work for the company Samuel Morse, Anthony Luther, John Lannon, Darius Wheeler, George Rose, Caleb Charles and Albert Haskel. Mr. Dana built a log-cabin and moved into it. On May 8, some of the members of the colony arrived. The most of them in a sorry plight; footsore, worn out and badly homesick. Mr. Dana had heard they were coming and his wife had prepared supper for them. They fed them well, but many were wretched and dissatisfied, and Mrs. Cameron declared she would not change her dress until she went back East. As it was fully three months before she could return, and she kept her word about changing her dress, the reader can imagine it was literally worn off by the time she got back home. Mr. Dana soon moved into Tiskilwa and followed his trade. In 1846 he commenced farming. Mr. Dana was married the second time to Mrs. Sarah Beaumont (*nee* Sarah Douglas).

An old soldier of the war of 1812 was Thomas Doe, born April 11, 1818, in Lincoln County, Me., and died here December 1, 1868, a carpenter by occupation. He was several years Clerk of his township.

Robert Hinman came to Wyandot in 1838. He was born September 5, 1804, in Vermont. He followed the sea for years and in 1826 he was an humble fisherman, "where fishers gang

to fish for cod." He married December 4, 1828, in Vermont, Mindwell A. Bartlett, who is the mother of eight children.

A Menonite Church was built in Indian-town Township in 1873, costing \$2,600. Joseph Burekey, John Bureky, John Albright and Peter Baufman are the leading members of this church.

George E. Dorr was an early tavern-keeper at Bulbona's Grove. He was in his day one of the celebrated landlords along the Galena stage road. He was a native of Chatham, County, N. Y. His father was born November 5, 1821. He came to Illinois in 1837 and improved what is yet known as Dorr's Hill. He was one of the first Postmasters at this place, a position he filled for eight years. He was for a long time a Justice of the Peace.

The Hunters.—There were fourteen of this family came together to Bureau County, of these, Enoch Hunter was born in the mountains of Vermont in 1824. He came here with his father and has been one of our most successful and enterprising farmers. In 1847 he was married to Miss Adeline M. Baker, a native of Chautauqua, N. Y., born November 2, 1829; a daughter of Almon and Julia Baker. Of this union have been born six children.

David Chase came here in 1834, a native of Royston, Mass., born April 30, 1811. He married Lucy Brigham in New Hampshire and at once started to Illinois (see sketch of Joseph Brigham). Mrs. Chase lived with her son, David W., until her death July 1, 1882. Mr. Chase was a very quiet, good man and always avoided noisy politics. They had three children—Lucy Abigail married Oscar Mead. She died in 1879. David Warren lives on the old homestead, and Mary Ellen is the wife of Arthur Fruett. David W. was born January 11, 1844. and except six years he spent in Iowa has lived

all his life in the county. In 1862 he married Miss Mary Coddington, daughter of James Coddington, deceased. She was born December 23, 1840.

Walnut and Ohio Townships.—These are two of the choice portions of the county, and yet they remained vacant land mostly until 1850. We have had frequent occasion to name the Ament families. They were the first in this part of the county. In 1833 James Claypool settled here and in 1836 he sold to the Denhams, who looked at the country and concluded it would some day be an excellent stock country, and they bought with a view of making a stock-farm—a place to produce improved stock.

In the summer of 1836, a man named Martin claimed Walnut Grove; built a cabin, broke and fenced some prairie, but next year A. H. Jones and Greenberry Triplett jumped his claim and made farms here soon after, others settled around the grove, among whom were Truman Culver, Richard Brewer, Peter McKnitt, Thomas Sanders, Richard Langford, E. Kelly, and the large family of Wolf.

In the spring of 1830, Dad Joe (Joseph Smith) located at Dad Joe Grove, and lived here for six years without neighbors. In 1836 T. S. Elston came in possession of this claim, and for many years it was occupied by different renters, who kept here a house of entertainment. In 1841 F. G. Buchan built a cabin on the north line of the county, and it was afterward occupied by Mr. Abbot. In 1846 William Cleveland built a cabin on High Prairie, three miles south of Dad Joe Grove, but he abandoned it the next year. A year or two afterward John and Andrew Ross settled on the prairie, and soon afterward others made farms in this vicinity, among whom were Squire Falvey, John Kasbeer, William Cohen, Stephen Wilson, Mr. Hunter, Daniel P. and Dwight Smith.

CHAPTER XV.

THE CHURCHES OF THE COUNTY.

Ours be meanwhile the cheerful creed,
That leaves the spirit free to roam,
By mount and river, wood and mead,
Till Heaven's kind voice shall call it home.

J. H. BRYANT.

A NATION'S destiny is shaped by its religious faith more than by anything else. The Christian religion, as we believe it, is the true God-given system of faith, and the one which this Government recognizes as a divine emanation. "In God we trust," is stamped on our dollars. We accept it, therefore, in its teachings and its practices, as that mighty, moral force which has impelled us onward and upward in our career of unexampled prosperity in civil, moral, intellectual and commercial advancement. We are but one hundred years old, and yet we surpass all other nations on the globe, in these respects, although most of them are older than America by a thousand years or more.

Compare the people who now dwell in this county, with those whose ancestors occupied these rich prairies for a thousand years before, we having had it but fifty. There is no comparison. We affirm that our superiority comes from our underlying religious faith. Their poverty and heathenism came from the want of it. This is without doubt true of all other nations and kingdoms of the world. The Christian religion lifts men and nations into light and knowledge, and into the possession of all the good that distinguishes them from other peoples. What nation or people now on the globe, except a Christian

nation, ever had a railroad, telegraph, telephone, steamboat, or any of the ten thousand desirable possessions of civilization, until carried there by a Christian people?

When a people become permeated with Christian principles then a superior energy impels that people onward and upward, into everything grand and ennobling, like a divine impulse. Hence the wisdom of the early settlers, as they came to this wilderness country, here to make happy homes and a prosperous State. They planted first the church and the school. Here is a nut for infidelity to crack. Mark what a change came over these prairies in one short fifty years. Instead of the filthy wigwams of the red man, along the marshy bottom-lands, these prairies are dotted all over with splendid mansions, and these limitless landscapes are one broad field of waving corn and wheat. The wild deer and the uncouth buffalo have given place to the fleet horse, the faithful ox, the patient cow, the profitable hog. The useful wagon, with glossy bays attached, take the place of the pony and his rider. We have the cooking stove, comfortable furniture, the piano and organ, and ten thousand other conveniences and comforts unknown to the heathen dwellers on this soil fifty years ago. Why the difference? The answer is at hand. They had no church or schoolhouse. We have. They had no underlying religious faith. We have. This solves the problem, and points the way from poverty to prosperity.

Let us, then, cherish our Christian faith, knowing by delightful experience the truthfulness of the promise of our great Benefactor, when He said: "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you."

In the light of these facts we can see the propriety in giving due prominence to an

account of the rise and progress of the Christian churches in Bureau County.

Congregational Church.—The old Hampshire Colony Church or First Congregational Church, of Princeton, was organized in Northampton, Mass., March 23, 1831. Sermon preached on the occasion by Rev. Ichabod S. Spencer, from the text: "Fear not little flock for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the Kingdom." The following named persons joined the church at this time: E. S. Phelps and wife, Amos C. Morse and wife, Elish Wood and wife, Samuel Brown, David Brown, Dr. Nathaniel Chamberlain, Levi Jones and wife, Alva Whitmarsh and wife, Elijah Smith, Sylvia Childs, Clarissa Childs, Jonn Leonard and Maria Lyman. After farewell meetings were had, and the preliminaries all completed, the little colony church commenced their journey to the land of promise.

The Hampshire Colony had been organized the year previous, and had sent forward two or three of their number to the West to reconnoiter and to locate the colony. The main body did not start until May 7, 1831. They embarked on a canal boat at Albany, with Cotton Mather as Captain. The first Sabbath found them in Buffalo. From here they took steamer for Detroit. They hired teams to take them from here to Chicago, starting May 25.

Mr. Jones had preceded the colony the previous fall and located temporarily at Bailey's Point, eight miles south of LaSalle, near the Vermillion River, where he had built a large double log-house to receive the colony, which arrived June 9, just five weeks and two days from the commencement of their journey. They all remained here some time to rest. Finally, on the evening of July 4, they reached the camp of James Foristol, one mile North of Dover.

Thus far we have seen the church in the wilderness. Now they reach the promised land, and the first formal meeting the church held in Illinois was October 20, 1831, at the house of Elijah Smith, a little north of the present city of Princeton. The first business done was the election of Dr. Chamberlain as clerk in the place of Mr. Morse, deceased. This little colony was soon reduced in number by death and removal until there were but four members left, and these were soon constrained to seek safety in the older settlements from the scalping-knife of the Indian. Both the colony and the church were now reduced very near the point of extinction. This was indeed the day of small things. It was the only church in Illinois at this time of the Congregational order. They were cast down but not forsaken. After about two years members began to return, and others coming in joined, and in February, 1834, the church held its first communion season, at which time six persons joined: Joel Doolittle, Lazarus Reeve and Nathaniel Chamberlain, Sr., and their wives.

Lucien Farnham became their pastor about the close of 1833, and he reports that at their above meeting the house was full, and that Methodists, Presbyterians and others communed with them.

From this time on the church grew rapidly. In 1835 they began to build a meeting-house, 32x44 feet, two stories high, and used the lower story for a schoolhouse. This was called the Princeton Academy, and commenced its first term in the summer of 1836, under the care of Alvin M. Dixon, who is still living in Edgar, Clay County, Neb. Mr. Farnham was a devout and able minister, but in the fall of 1838 he was obliged to desist from preaching on account of chronic laryngitis. During his ministry of four years the church increased to 141 members.

Rev. Owen Lovejoy was called to take the place of Mr. Farnham and commenced his labors as pastor of the church in the fall of 1838. We need not here speak of Mr. Lovejoy, or his labors at length, as his fame became world-wide. He was a man of clear, strong convictions. As a public speaker he was logical, energetic, impressive, magnetic and eloquent. As a platform orator he had no equal. In social life he was genial and attractive. He early espoused the anti-slavery cause and preached an anti-slavery gospel until the people liked it, and then continued preaching it because they did like it. His pastorate continued until the close of 1855, after which he was elected to Congress, and continued to hold that position until his death, March 25, 1864. In 1848 a new church was erected, of brick, and larger, costing \$4,000. Mr. Lovejoy was succeeded in his ministry by the following persons in order of time: N. A. Keyes, S. D. Cochran, W. B. Christopher, Samuel Day, H. L. Hammond, D. H. Blake, F. Bascom, R. B. Howard and Richard Edwards, LL. D., who has just resigned and accepted a position with Knox College, and Rev. S. A. Norton, the present pastor. In 1869 the church was repaired, and added to at a cost of \$8,000, and supplied with a fine pipe organ. A successful Sabbath-school has been kept up from the beginning of the church; also a weekly prayer-meeting. The pastor's salaries have increased from time to time from \$400 to \$3,000 a year. Present membership, 300; Sabbath school, 200. In October, 1837, twenty-four members were dismissed to form the Second Congregational Church of Princeton—now the First Presbyterian Church of this city. In March, 1838, seven members were dismissed to join the Dover Congregational Church; and in May, 1840, a number took letters to the Congregational Church of Lamoille.

Methodist Episcopal Church, Princeton.—

In the year 1832 Rev. Zadock Hall organized a charge called the Peoria Mission. His appointments in Bureau County were at the house of Joseph Smith, north of Princeton, on Bureau Creek; Samuel Williams', in Hall Town, at John Hall's in Shelby Town, and at Abraham Jones', two miles northwest of Princeton. The names of the members of this class were: James and Betsy Hayes, Abraham and Mary Jones, Barton and Susanna Jones, Robert and Mrs. Clark, Joseph and Mrs. Smith and Eliza Epperson. All of the above persons have gone to the better land.

In 1833 Rev. William Royal became the preacher in charge of the northern division of Peoria Mission called the Ottawa Mission. In 1834 this Mission was divided and the west part called the Bureau Mission, and the Rev. S. R. Beggs took this charge and remained through the following year.

There were three appointments in the Bureau Circuit: At Abraham Jones', at John Scott's, Tiskilwa, and at John Hall's, Selby Town. His cash report this year was: Received \$70 from 100 members. Rev. Denning arrived in Princeton in 1836, and became class-leader and remained so up to 1842, at which time he joined the Rock River Conference. The class meetings were held at the house of Abraham Jones until 1838, when they were afterward held at the house of Brother Demings, in Princeton. In 1836 an attempt was made to build a church, but the brick was spoiled in the making and the pledges were lost, so ended this effort. William Cummings was pastor this year. In 1837 the old pioneer, Zadock Hall, was appointed to the Princeton Circuit. A church was finally built and occupied about Christmas, 1838. The preachers on the circuit at this time were Rufus Lumry and George Smith.



Nathan Gray

Lumry remained during the year 1839, in which time the church was finished and dedicated by Elder John Sinclair.

In 1840 the Conference was divided and Princeton became a part of Rock River Conference, and Jonathan M. Snow placed in charge, assisted in 1841 by Wesley Bachelor. In 1842 Harvey Hadley and S. F. Deming were appointed. The latter filled the office of County Clerk during his pastorate. In 1843, Harvey Hadley and Simon K. Lemon; in 1844, J. G. Whitcomb; in 1845-46, Leonard Whittaker. At this time the brick church was built, now Union Hall. O. A. Walker in charge in 1847-48; in 1849, George Levissee; J. H. Moon, in 1850; Martin P. Sweet, in 1851-52. Then followed John W. Stagdill, J. O. Gilbert, Silas Searl, Charles French, Thomas G. Hagerty, W. C. Willing in 1862-63. During Brother Willing's pastorate the beautiful house now occupied was built on the northwest corner of Peru and Church Streets. The Board of Trustees at this time was Joseph Shugart, John Warfield, George H. Phelps, W. H. Jenkins, George Bacon, A. Swanzy, William Carse, H. A. Starkweather and Darius Fisher. The corner stone was laid with Masonic honors July 24, 1863; address by Rev. Charles H. Fowler at the court house. The builders were Allen Morse and W. W. Winters. Dedicated January 23, 1864; services conducted by Rev. F. M. Eddy, D. D., assisted by Rev. J. M. Vincent; cost of church, \$12,000. Preachers in charge after this time were: N. H. Axtell, W. A. Smith, S. U. Griffith, J. M. Caldwell, W. D. Skelton, J. C. Stoughton, W. H. Gloss, John Ellis, James Baum and W. D. Atchison, the present pastor. Present membership, 150. Sabbath-school, 120. The parsonage cost \$2,000.

Presbyterian Church, Princeton, was organized October 26, 1837, at the house of

Rev. A. B. Church. Twenty-four persons—originally members of the Hampshire Colony Congregational Church, formed this the second Congregational Church of this city. Of these only two are now living—Philinda Robinson and Henrietta R. Bryant. The first year they occupied the upper story of Epperson's store, the next year a church was built near their present building, of wood. This was occupied for a house of worship until their present commodious brick house was built in 1856. In 1844, by an unanimous vote of the membership, the church changed its name to the Presbyterian Church, and was received under the care of the Schuyler Presbytery. The first Board of Elders were Daniel Ralinson, Austin Bryant, Isaac Brokaw and Samuel Carey. The first pastor, A. B. Church, remained seven years, or until the church became Presbyterian. Ministers who succeeded him were: John Stoker, one year; William Pekins, two years and six months; Ithamer Pillsbury, seven years; Mr. Carson, a short time; I. C. Barr, eighteen months; I. Milligan, fifteen years and six months; I. C. Hill, eighteen months; D. G. Bradford, five years. The present minister, Rev. M. C. Williams. Present membership about 200. Cost of present church edifice about \$15,000. The Sabbath-school numbers 150. The membership are mostly farmers living from three to five miles in the country.

The Baptist Church, of Princeton, was organized in 1836, with thirteen members, as follows: Stephen and Polly Triplett, Aquilla Triplett, Elizabeth Triplett, W. H. and Lucinda Wells, Isaac and Rebecca Spangler, Edward and Lucinda Triplett, Mr. Bagley and wife, and James Hamrick. The first meeting house was built in 1844, now occupied by the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Prosperity attended the labors of

Rev. F. B. Ives from 1856 to 1858. Up to this time the membership reached 160. For a time after this the members decreased in number, owing, in part, to the want of a suitable house of worship, frequent change of pastors, removals, and other causes, so that they were reduced to only thirty-five members. Their present house of worship was commenced in 1871, and on November 23, 1873, the next house was dedicated, free from debt, costing \$10,000. Rev. Ives was again the pastor during these years of prosperity, and when he closed his labors, November 17, 1874, the membership had increased to eighty. Under the labors of Isaac Fargo the number increased to 106. The Sabbath-school numbers at present 125, and church membership 130. Ministers serving the church after Elder Fargo were: D. W. Richards, M. H. Worrall, and R. Wallace, the present pastor.

The Christian Church, Princeton, was organized March 8, 1840, by John M. Yearnshaw. The original members were: James and Catherine How, Daniel R. and Rachel How, Jonathan and Eliza Ireland, Daniel Bryant, Clark and Mary Bennett, John M. Yearnshaw, Rachel and Juliett Radcliffe, Elmira Elston, Sarah Minier, Mary Hayes, John W. M. How and Margaret McElwain—seventeen. In October four more members were added: John How, Sarah Radcliffe (now Lomax), Mrs. Alice Yearnshaw and Charles S. Boyd. Their meetings were first held in a building near the present court house, called the County Commissioners' House. In 1846 they built a brick house on the south side of the court house square, and occupied this until 1870, when the congregation built their present fine house on Main Street, costing \$11,000, and dedicated by Rev. Isaac Errett, of Cincinnati. The following are the names of ministers who have labored

with the church since its organization, for a short time, in protracted effort: P. G. Young, George W. Minier, Daniel R. How, John Errett, G. W. Mapes, C. W. Sherwood, J. Z. Taylor. The following labored as regular ministers for a definite time: John M. Yearnshaw, George McManus, Daniel R. How, Charley Berry, J. C. Stark, T. Brooks, James E. Gaston, Daniel R. How, T. Brooks, I. G. Waggoner, T. V. Berry, G. W. Mapes, A. W. Olds, A. J. Thompson, J. T. Toof, G. F. Adams, L. R. Norton, George Radcliffe, William Trimble. The church has been without a pastor for some time on account of the divided state of its members. Present membership about ninety, Sabbath-school, fifty.

Methodist Protestant Church of Princeton, was organized in 1837, by Rev. P. J. Strong. The organizing members were: Aaron Mercer and wife, Thomas Mercer and wife, Ellis Mercer and wife, Samuel Triplett and wife, Daniel Young and wife, William Mercer, Elizabeth Mercer, Barric Mercer, Thomas Mercer, Moses Mercer, Enos Matson. Present membership 100. Pastors after Rev. P. J. Strong, were: W. H. Miller, R. Miller, B. Johnson, Mr. Paterson, R. Wright, E. Selton, F. D. and W. W. Williams, J. M. Mayall, C. H. Williams, W. H. Jordan, V. H. Brown, S. G. Lamb and F. Stringer, the present pastor. The church building is of brick, and cost \$11,000, and was built in 1867, under the pastorate of Rev. Mayall. The Sabbath-school numbers 100. The first church was built in 1838, under the pastorate of Rev. P. J. Strong, and cost \$2,000.

The Swedish Evangelical Lutheran, of the Augustana Synod, of Princeton, was organized June 16, 1854, by Rev. Larspaul Esborn. The original members were: P. Fagercranse, E. Wester, N. Linderblad, S. Frid, Niles P. Linguist, Jacob Nyman and

Larse Anderson. Present number, 415 communicants. Whole population attending church, 625. Names of ministers since the first: John Johnson, Aaron Lindholm, John Wikstrand, S. A. Sandahl, the present pastor. The church building is wooden and cost \$3,500. A Sabbath-school of seventy-five members and fourteen teachers. Within the congregation are a Ten-Cent Society, a Five-Cent Society, and a Pauper's-Aid Society—all for benevolent purposes. Lovers of intoxicating drinks and members of secret societies are not allowed as members in this church. The church is in a prosperous condition.

The Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Mission Church of Princeton, was organized December 13, 1871, by C. P. Mellgren. The corporate members were: C. G. Swanson, Andrew Johnson, Rapp and John Pierson. Present number of members, 200. Ministers since the first, were: P. Wedin, A. E. Eckerbery, C. O. Sahlstrom and A. A. Mon-genson. The meeting-house is of brick, and cost \$7,000. A Sabbath-school of seventy-five. The church is in a flourishing condition. In 1882 Rev. C. O. Sahlstrom changed his views somewhat on some of the doctrines, and he, with some seven or eight others, withdrew or were expelled, and are now worshipping in a small hall south of the court house.

The First Swede Baptist Church of Princeton, was organized February 15, 1877, by Rev. John Ongman. Present membership thirty-six. Ministers' names since the first, as follows: C. Silene, A. B. Orgren, J. M. Flodin, A. P. Hanson.

The church building is of wood, and cost \$1,800. The Sabbath-school numbers fifteen.

The Roman Catholic Church of Princeton, was organized in 1865, by Rev. F. Fitzpat-

rick. Corporate members were: Michael Dolen, John Dolen, Pat Quinn, Edward Bunning, Michael Connery, John McGrath, James Bunning, John Glinn, Michael McGrath, John Neagle, John Connery, John Smythe, John Quinn, William Griffin, George Rider, Michael Dorin, James Collins, Andrew Gosse, John Griffith, Pat Row, Edward Row and P. H. Griffith, twenty-two, all living in the corporation, and tax-payers.

Ministers since the first: F. O'Garry, F. Fitzpatrick, Rev. Murphy, Rev. Sweedberth, Rev. O'Farrel, Rev. Cobirn, Rev. Ryan, Rev. Smith, Rev. Lyons, Rev. Sheedy, present pastor. Church edifice of wood, and cost \$2,000. A Sabbath-school of forty pupils.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church of Princeton, called the St. John's Church, was organized in 1874 by Rev. Meier. First members of the church were: William Eickneier, Hoffman, Pultz, Schulz, C. Pempke, Warming, Lohman, H. Torbeck, Geldermeister, C. Becker, C. Praefke, C. Schmidt, Frank Strahlendorf and others. The membership at present are: Families represented, 21; members of the church, 45; cost of meeting-house, \$3,000. Ministers since the first are: E. Hantel, — Meier, Reinhardt and John Haerlin, the present pastor. The corporate members of this church were formerly members of Salem Church, of Princeton. Differing about some matters they withdrew and formed this church.

The German Evangelical, Salem's Church of Princeton, was organized in 1856 by Rev. C. Hoffmeister. Names of corporate members as follows: H. Oberschelp, H. Dremann, W. Dremann, F. Althoff, Dav Goetz, Jul. Schroder, Chr. Schroder, W. Kastroup, F. W. Pottcamp, W. Bruer, Charles Wolf, J. Schaefer. Present membership, 12. Names of ministers since the first: J. Ries, J. Zim-

merann, C. G. Haack, F. Meier, H. Huebschmann, M. Otto, F. W. Campmeier, G. Becker, H. Schmidt. Church building is of wood and cost \$1,400.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church of Princeton, was organized in 1861 by Rev. Joseph Perkins. Present membership about eleven. Ministers who have labored with this branch of Zion are the following: J. M. Darrich, J. W. Lewis, S. F. Johns, H. C. Burton, R. Knight, W. M. Williams and Rev. Roberts. The building is wood and cost \$650. A Sabbath-school of twenty scholars. Their present pastor is Rev. L. M. Fenwick.

The English Lutheran Church of Princeton, was organized February 27, 1858, in Bascom & White's Hall. Twenty-five persons were admitted to membership. Lorenzo Kaar and J. S. Miller, Deacons; and George Kaar and J. Boyer, Elders. Rev. J. Richards and D. Harbaugh preached to them before the formal organization, after which Rev. A. A. Trimmer was pastor. Mr. Trimmer was succeeded by Revs. S. Ritz, D. Harbaugh, D. S. Altman. In 1864 a church was erected at a cost of \$1,800. Pastors following this time were: J. W. Elser, C. A. Gelwicks, J. W. Elser, W. L. Remsburg and A. J. B. Kast. A parsonage was purchased costing \$1,200. They have a present membership of seventy and a Sabbath-school of eighty pupils. Since their purchase the church has been repaired at a cost of \$1,200, and a parsonage at a cost of \$1,800.

The Redeemer's Church of Princeton, Illinois, Protestant Episcopal, was organized February 20, 1856. Rt. Rev. H. I. Whitehouse, Bishop of the Diocese, gave his official consent June 3, 1856, of the formation of the parish. The corporate members were: William Bacon, Robert J. Woodruff, Thomas M. Woodruff, James Thompson, John Cottell,

Henry A. Smith, John C. Smith, F. W. Waller, Lewis Gray. Present number of communicants, ten. Ministers serving the church were: Revs. F. B. Nash, Charles P. Clark, George C. Street, George F. Cushman, R. F. Page, R. N. Avery, Theodore L. Allen. Church building is constructed of wood and cost \$5,000. No minister or Sabbath-school at present.

Churches in Clarion Township.—The German Evangelical Church of Perkins' Grove, organized in 1850. Jacob Pope was leader of the first class. Meetings were held from 1843 to 1850 in the houses of some of the members; in the house of John Tauble, by Rev. S. A. Tobias; in 1848 in the house of Jacob Betz, who was an exhorter. In 1851 two classes were organized, and J. C. Anthes preached. The Sunday-school was formed in 1852. In 1853 the first church was erected and dedicated in 1854 by John Seybert, Bishop. The present church was built in 1865, at a cost of \$3,000, and the parsonage was built in 1876. The membership comes from about twenty families, the Sabbath-school about one hundred.

The German Evangelical Church of Clarion, stands three miles east of Perkins' Grove. Organized in 1850, with twenty members. Their house of worship was built in 1851. Church organized by Rev. Young. His pastorate was followed by Rev. George Gibnor. Some of the early members were G. C. Betz and wife, John Betz and wife, Jacob Kepper, Charles Bitne, Daniel Erbes and their wives. There are now nearly seventy members.

The German Lutheran Church is three miles south of the last-named church. It was organized in 1857. Their house of worship is quite commodious. Some twenty-five families are in communion. The Rev. John Wittig is the present pastor.

Churches in Lamaille Township.—The

Methodist Episcopal Church of Lamoille, was organized in 1850, by Rev. George C. Holmes; present membership 125, and the Sabbath-school numbers about 125. The first church edifice was built in 1852. The present house was built in 1883, at a cost of \$3,200. The names of pastors of this church are as follows: D. A. Falkenburg, J. S. Wilson, P. S. Golleday, J. S. David, Thomas H. Hagerty, A. S. W. McCansland, W. M. Forman, T. C. Young, Stephen Roberts, E. Smith, W. H. Haight, J. S. David, W. A. Cross, R. Congdon, B. Close, E. Brown, P. S. Scott and John H. Bickford, the present pastor. The church is in a prosperous condition.

The Baptist Church of Lamoille was organized May 5, 1838, by Rev. Thomas Parnell, Rev. Henry Headly, Aaron Gunn and James Graw. The original members were John Hetzler, Timothy Perkins, Adam and Mary Spaulding, Joseph and Mary Fassett, Moses and Eliza Bowen and J. T. Holbrook. They worshiped in the schoolhouse until 1850, when they erected a brick church, costing \$2,000. In 1867 they built a new church at a cost of \$12,500, and will seat 450 persons. The old church is now used as a smithshop. Ministers serving the church after Henry Headley were: B. B. Carpenter, S. S. Martin, W. D. Clark, A. Angier, N. G. Collins, J. Winters, I. Fargo, William Green, Henry Llewellen and the present pastor, Rev. E. P. Bartlett. The membership is nearly 200, with a Sabbath-school of 100. There have been additions to this membership since the first of 767 members altogether.

The Congregational Church of Lamoille, was organized May 12, 1840, by Rev. Owen Lovejoy, with fourteen members, viz.: Zenas Church, Julia Church, Benjamin Mather, Mrs. Francis Dodge, David Lloyd, Timothy Edwards, Mrs. Catharine Edwards, David

Wells, Asaph N. Brown. Lyman and Margaret Eastman, T. P. Rust, Hannah Dodge and Mrs. Maria Clapp. Their church was erected in 1849, at a cost of \$1,500. The lower story was used for some time for a school room. In 1863 this building was taken down and another and more commodious one put up at a cost of \$5,000. On Sunday morning, February 10, 1867, this building was burned to the ground, but with commendable zeal the congregation rebuilt a very good house costing \$9,000. The membership is now nearly eighty. The pastors have been: Revs. Morrell, John Crep, Adams, L. E. Sykes, G. B. Hubbard, George Colman, Fitch Burns, L. Gore, Lightbody, M. Willett, L. F. Brickford, W. T. Blenkarn, N. H. Burton and Rev. Byrne, the present pastor.

The United Brethren Church, in the village of VanOrin, Lamoille Township, was organized in 1860, with the following members: V. O. Cresap, John and Barbara Keel, Joel Shirk, Elizabeth Williams, Daniel and Maria Shirk and Mary Wiley. Rev. J. K. M. Lucker organized the church in the schoolhouse in District No. 6, where the meetings were held until 1866, when the present church was built in the village at a cost of \$2,000. The membership is nearly fifty, and the Sabbath-school nearly eighty. Ministers preaching to the church since its organization were: Revs. J. M. K. Lucas, Isaac Stearns, Ezra Palmer, G. B. Walker, William Jackson, R. L. Jameson, John Dodson, John Grim, J. W. Bird, C. Wendal, Gardner, and the present pastor is C. K. Westfall. The church has been repaired at a cost of \$500 this year. They have a parsonage worth \$1,200.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, located on the southeast quarter of southwest quarter of Section 9, no report.

Churches in the Town of Ohio.—The Roman Catholic Church, called the Immaculate

Conception Church of the B. V. M., was organized in 1868, by Rev. M. McDermott, Dan O'Sullivan, Michael Doran, John Murtoigh and Hugh Johnson. Corporate members: Michael Dunn, Thomas Sheehan, Richard Fanton, Hugh Johnson and Dennis Driscoll; present membership, 750; names of the ministers since the first: Revs. P. J. Gormley, S. O'Brien and John A. Tanneng. The church building is of wood and cost \$15,000. The Sabbath-school averages ninety-three.

The Christian Church of Ohio, was organized January 24, 1852. Meetings had been held previous to organization in schoolhouses in the southern part of the township. The church was organized in Schoolhouse No. 2, and twenty-six members united. Joseph and John Ross were elected Elders, and Andrew Ross and Rodolphus Childs, Deacons. In 1854 they built a church on the farm of John Ross, at a cost of \$1,800. This house was occupied until 1871, when they built a good house in the village of Ohio, costing \$5,000. Elder Andrew Ross has ministered to this church most of the time since its commencement. The church is without a pastor at the present time. The membership at the close of Elder Ross' labors was about 100, and the Sabbath-school about the same.

The Methodist Protestant Church of Ohio, was organized in 1871 with twenty members. This same year they built a church, the pastor being Rev. W. H. Jordan. He was succeeded by C. Gray, W. H. Robertson, T. Kelly, H. S. Widney and the present pastor, Rev. V. H. Brown. The church is in a flourishing condition.

The North Prairie Methodist Episcopal Church, on Section 24, Ohio Township, was organized December 10, 1859, by Rev. P. S. Lott. Corporate members were George Hammer, H. F. Cory, George Stephenson and others. Present membership, forty-two; average at-

tendance of Sabbath-school, fifty. Ministers serving the church since the first are: A. W. McCausland, B. Lowe, T. C. Young, M. H. Plump, P. Horten, G. Levessee, Clement Combs, T. H. Haseltine, M. H. Averill, P. S. Lott, G. L. Bachus, James Bush. This church has been blessed frequently with spiritual outpourings. The church building is of wood and cost \$3,000.

Churches in the Town of Walnut.—The Baptist Church was organized in June, 1858, by Rev. N. G. Collins, at the house of J. H. Sayers, with a membership of sixteen, viz.: W. H. Mapes, J. H. Sayers, E. F. Sayers and their wives, John Nelson and wife, and others. They worshiped in private houses and schoolhouses until 1871, when they built and dedicated a house of worship costing \$3,800. Some of those who preached to this church were Rev. Mr. Sealey, C. First, J. B. Brown, B. F. Colwell and others. The membership is over fifty. The Sabbath-school numbers over seventy.

There is a Methodist Episcopal Church in Walnut Village which has been in successful operation for some years, even before the village was started a class existed here. They number somewhere near fifty, and have a Sabbath-school.

The German Evangelical Church of Red Oak Grove, in Walnut Township, was organized in 1863 by Rev. W. Goesele. Corporate members, C. Meishsner, Henry Nauman, Edward Genther, H. Genther, John Baumgardner. Present membership, 114; Sabbath-school, 165. First church building cost \$1,000. The second one, built in 1880, cost \$4,000, and is situated on northwest quarter of southeast quarter of Section 2, in Red Oak Grove. The ministers names who served this church have been: J. C. Shielman, C. Gagstether, George Messner, A. Knobel, T. Alberding, L. B. Tobias, F. Busse, M. Eller,

C. Luckhart, A. Strickfaden, and the present pastor, B. C. Wagner.

Churches in the Township of Greenville.—

The Methodist Protestant Church of New Bedford, was organized in 1839 by Rev. Daniel Young. Corporate members were: John Whittington, J. M. Draper, John Vaughn, S. N. Davison, F. Jackson, Daniel Dixon. Present membership, six. Ministers serving the church since its formation, viz.: T. Rack, John Breck, S. M. Davison, W. S. Stables, Isaac Wood, George Briden, Isaac Fradenburg and Joseph Duckworth, the present pastor. The church is a frame building, costing \$2,000. The parsonage, \$300. A Sabbath-school of fifty-five members. The church has been repaired this year at a cost of \$120.

The Greenville United Brethren Church is situated about one mile South of New Bedford and was organized in 1852 by Rev. Clifton. Corporate members were Jacob Sells, Merrit Lathrop, Robert Gibson, Lucy McUne, and others. Present membership about forty, and a Sabbath-school of about thirty. The church is a wooden structure and cost \$1,100. The principles of this church are anti-slavery, anti-rum, anti-tobacco, anti-secret society. The names of the ministers since the first are: Revs. Luggar, Starnes, Diltes, Boenwell, Lambert, Dunton, Brown, Bird, William Pope, J. H. Young, Chitty, Ezra Parmer, Bender, J. Lewis, Margeleth, Franc, and the present pastor.

The Free Methodist Church of New Bedford.

The Churches of Fairfield Township.—The Swede Baptist Church, west of New Bedford, was organized February 18, 1881, by Rev. A. B. Orgeren. The members were N. Pierson, O. Johnson and John Nyman. Present number twelve. Ministers preaching to this church since its organization have been C.

Celene, N. Pierson. The building is of wood and cost \$800. Average Sunday-school of fifteen.

Church of St. Paul, Fairfield Township, three miles south of York Town. The denomination is Evangelical Lutheran German, and was formed in 1876, by Rev John Witting. Names of first members are Fred Barenthin, Jacob Mathies, Casper and George Luckhard, Casper Ackermann, Jacob Wolf and others. Present number is eighteen families and some young men. Names of ministers since the first, viz: William Reinhardt, John Herlein, who is the present pastor. They have no church edifice yet, but meet in a schoolhouse. Have a Sabbath-school of twenty-five.

The Swede Lutheran Church is situated about two miles west of New Bedford, in the township of Fairfield. It was organized September 17, 1874, by the pastor Rev. Malmsbery. The corporate members were G. R. Carlson, A. Johnson, F. A. Wyberg, S. Youngdohl, Carl Anderson, J. Heurlin. Membership, 101. Ministers since the first, N. Nordling, P. J. Kallstrom. The church is of wood, and cost \$925. The Sabbath-school averages twenty-five.

The Methodist Episcopal of Yorktown Village, in Fairfield Township.

The Township of Gold.—The Methodist Episcopal Church in Pleasant Valley, was organized by Rev. A. Beeler in 1876. The church building cost \$2,000. They keep up a Sabbath-school. The pulpit is supplied by the minister from Sheffield.

The Township of Manlius.—The Free Methodist Church in the village of Manlius,

The Township of Bureau.—The Wesleyan Church connection of America on West Bureau, was formed in the winter of 1844, by Rev. Rufus Lumry. The corporate members were George Hinsdale, George Bennet, and

Mary Bennet, Samuel L. Fay, Mary Fay, Sarah Stratton, Flavel Thurston and Elanor Thurston. Present number, fifty. Names of ministers—Milton Smith, Simeon Austin, John M. Ford, J. Pinkney, William Whittin, B. B. Palmer, R. Baker, H. T. Bessie, H. Hawkins, A. R. Brooks, William Pinkney, E. S. Wheeler, G. P. Riley, William Pinkney, present pastor. Church building is of wood and cost \$2,625. A Sabbath-school of fifty. This church was founded in love for the slave and in hatred to slavery and rum and the lodge.

They disfellowship secret, oath-bound orders.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of West Bureau was organized in 1832. At the time of its organization there were nineteen members. Some have since moved their connection to Wyanet. Death and removal have reduced their numbers materially.

The organization, as it now exists, occurred in 1855, by Rev. Gilbert and T. L. Pomeroy. Names of the first congregation: Abram Stratton, S. S. Newton, Elizabeth Newton, William Carter, Susan Carter, Elias Carter, Rebecca Carter, Michael Carl, John Withington and wife, Nicholas Smith and wife, Lacey Belknap and wife, and Lyman Smith and wife. Present membership numbers twenty-two. Names of ministers since 1855: T. L. Pomeroy, 1856-57; A. S. W. McCausland, 1858; J. S. David, 1859; Rev. Himebaugh, 1861, two years; J. W. Lee, 1862; William Foreman, 1866; N. Stoddard, 1868; Thomas Chitterfield and H. Latimer, 1869; J. E. Ribble, 1871; E. Gould, 1872; G. Chaivly, F. G. Davis, 1875; C. C. Lovejoy removed and charge supplied by T. L. Pomeroy, 1876; W. F. Meatz, 1878; M. Hurlburt, 1879; J. L. Clifton, 1880; A. B. Metler, 1881; A. Newton, 1883; J. B. McGuffin's Sabbath-school numbers forty.

Rev. C. C. Lovejoy as appears by church minutes was appointed in 1875, was transferred to educational institution in the East, and Rev. T. L. Pomeroy supplied the work. In 1883 Rev. J. B. McGuffin was appointed to this charge in connection with Wyanet, but his health failing, Rev. Pomeroy was again called, and he is now in charge. In a note inclosing the above facts, Bro. Pomeroy adds the following interesting church items:

"Perhaps you will allow me to make some statements in regard to my connection with some of the early history of church work in this region. In the autumn of 1854 I preached the first Methodist sermon ever preached in Wyanet, and in the following spring I assisted Rev. Gilbert (then pastor of Princeton Circuit) in organizing the Methodist Episcopal Church of that place, being the first church there. In the fall of 1855 Princeton was erected into a "station," and I was appointed to this region as pastor, to organize and care for "Wyanet Circuit." Bishop Janes, of precious memory, in giving directions to my Presiding Elder, Rev. C. C. Best, said, "tell Brother Pomeroy to preach at Wyanet, West Bureau, Carter's Schoolhouse and the *regions beyond*." In penetrating the "regions beyond," I found Walnut Grove and delivered the first Methodist sermon ever preached there. During the following winter I held a protracted meeting and organized the Methodist Episcopal Church of that place.

The Friends' Church (Quaker) of West Bureau, is still in existence, and have occasional preaching. Old Father Mowry is the father of that branch of Zion.

Churches in the Township of Dover.—The North Prairie Baptist Church was organized in 1859, in the Holliday Schoolhouse with about twenty members. They continued to worship in schoolhouses and in private houses until 1865, when they erected a

church, costing \$1,200. The church increased up to 1870, when it numbered 162. Since then death and removals has reduced their number to not far from sixty. Their ministers have been: Revs. J. G. Johnson, S. Hulroyd, I. Wilder, J. D. Pulis, H. C. First and J. B. Brown. They do not now sustain a continued pastor.

The Protestant Methodist Church of Limerick make no report.

The Baptist Church of Dover, was organized April 28, 1841, at the schoolhouse. The original members were: John Durham, Silvester Brigham, George Puffer, Mary Bass and Lucy Brigham. Elder H. Hedley presided. They completed a church building in 1848. The ministers have been: Solomon Morton, G. W. Benton, Thomas Reese, F. B. Ives, L. L. Lansing, J. C. Berkholder, J. B. Brown, D. S. Donegan and Elder Prunk. This church is connected with the Baptist Church in the south part of Westfield Township, in the support of a minister. The membership is not far from seventy, and their Sunday-school will number forty.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Dover, was formed in the house of Dabney Ellis, in 1834, with six members—Dabney Ellis and wife, Peter Ellis and wife, Joseph Brigham and wife. For seven years meetings were held in private houses. In 1841 they erected a frame church. This was superseded in 1857 by their present church of brick. This church is connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Malden, in the support of a minister. Among their first ministers were: Stephen R. Beggs, Linslay Smith, Mr. Leman and Zaddock Hall. The church building was repaired in 1874. This people has enjoyed a usual share of prosperity since the first.

The Congregational Church of Dover, was organized March 24, 1838. Rev. Lucien

Farnham presided at the meeting. Nine persons constituted this church, having taken letters from the Congregational Church of Princeton, as follows: Eli O. Thorp, Lydia Thorp, Lyman Stowell, Amanda Stowell, Sylvester Brigham, Eliza Brigham, Joseph H. Brigham, Wealthy Pool, Oramel A. Smith. The first minister was Rev. Asa Donaldson, who commenced his labors next year after organization. For ten years this church worshiped in a schoolhouse. The present building was put up in 1850, and dedicated November 7. After Asa Donaldson their ministers were: Ami Nichols, Allen Clark, E. G. Smith, F. Bascom, S. G. Wright, O. F. Curtis, W. T. Blenkarn, W. E. Holyoke, A. Ethredge and Rev. Brown, the present pastor. First Deacons: Sylvester Brigham, Isaac Delano and Robert A. Leeper. Present membership, about 125. The entire additions to this church from the beginning has been over 400. It has always borne faithful testimony against slavery, rum, and other popular evils.

The United Brethren in Christ Church of Dover, in November, 1882, by Rev. William H. Chandler. Corporate members were: A. L. Williamson, Susan Williamson, Jacob Wyble, Elizabeth Wyble, Daniel Wyble, Laura Wyble, Mrs. Van Tress, Clara Van Tress, Jacob Miller, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Stoner, I. W. Keel, Mrs. Keel, Mrs. Forestall, W. H. Mason. Mrs. Mason. Present number is 74 in the charge. Rev. W. H. Chandler is still the pastor. They worship in the chapel room of the Academy. A Sabbath-school of thirty. The church began work in connection with the Dover academy, where excellent advantages are offered at very reasonable rates. The church takes advanced positions on questions of moral reform, refusing membership to distillers, users and venders of intoxicants, and adhering members of secret societies.

Churches in the Township of Berlin.—The Congregational Church of Malden, was organized March 2, 1857, and is the oldest church of the place. The first meeting to consider the matter of forming a church was held at the house of George I. Porter, December 15, 1856. This meeting was attended by Albert Ross, Henry D. Steel, Pascall P. Turner, Orasmus C. Belden, Edward N. Page and George I. Porter. Twenty-seven persons united to form this church. The first meeting was held in Benjamin Smith's warehouse. The sermon was by Edward Beecher, D. D., of Galesburg. In 1857 Owen Lovejoy preached to this church. The church has grown to over 100 members and the Sabbath school is large. Rev. Mr. Brown is the present pastor.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Malden was organized in 1856 by the pastor Rev. Forrest, six persons united. They held their meetings in a schoolhouse until 1867 when they built their present house of worship, which cost about \$6,000. This church has been blessed from the first with an increase, and has never been without the preached word. Its present pastor is Rev. W. A. Willison, who also preaches to the Methodist Episcopal Church in Arlington.

There is a Presbyterian Church in Malden. They have not had regular meetings for some years, and they have not furnished any statistics of their organization. A committee of Rock River Presbytery—Rev. J. C. Barr and Rev. Josiah Milligan organized this church September 19, 1857. Fourteen persons united, and James McIntyre and Samuel Corbett were chosen Elders. Their first house of worship was built in 1858, costing \$1,500. The second house was built in 1866, and cost \$7,000.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Arlington, was organized in 1856 in a schoolhouse,

by Rev. U. P. Golliday and E. S. Ballard, supply. The mission was part of a circuit including Arlington, Malden, Dover, Lamaille, Sublette and North Prairie. The corporate members were: Lydia Ann Simpson, H. Marie Simpson, Julia A. Larkin, Tristram Foss, Sarah Glasenor, Julia A. Berry, Rebecca Brumback, Benjamin Parks, Charity V. Pearson, and James Simpson class-leader. Present membership thirty-eight. Ministers since organization: J. S. David, Thomas H. Hagerty, A. S. McAusland, William M. Forman, T. C. Youngs, Septer Roberts, T. L. Pomroy, E. Smith, W. H. Haight, W. A. Crogs, J. S. David, R. Congdon, B. Close, E. Brown, T. L. Pomroy and W. A. Willison, the present pastor. The present church was built in 1859 at a cost of \$2,250. A Sabbath-school of fifty members. The church is now in a flourishing condition.

The Presbyterian Church of Arlington, was organized February 21, 1859, with twenty members. The first Elders elected were William Morrison and J. S. Carriek. Meetings were first held in the old schoolhouse, afterward in Joseph Vanlan's carpenter-shop until the winter of 1859 and 1860, they completed their present house of worship, costing \$4,000. The congregation grew and flourished for some years, but after a while began to decrease until regular service was discontinued for a few years. Regular preaching is now kept up under the pastorate of Rev. McGee, a resident minister.

The Roman Catholic Church of Arlington, is quite a strong church in wealth and numbers. No special report of it has been forwarded.

The Berean Baptist Church, located on the southeast corner of Section 31, in Westfield Township, is a flourishing church, and has many live men and women in its membership of over forty. The church was organ-

ganized in 1859 by Rev. F. B. Ives, thirty-two persons uniting. About one-third of the original members still remain. Death and removal has caused some diminution in their congregation. They have a Sabbath-school of thirty-five members. A church was dedicated in 1866, costing \$3,250. Ministers since the first: L. L. Lansing, J. C. Burkholder, G. B. Bills, J. B. Brown, D. S. Donigan. The church is harmonious and prosperous, but is now without a pastor.

Hall Township Churches.—The Methodist Protestant Church of Hall Town, is situated on the west side of Section 27. Their house of worship is called Union Chapel.

The Methodist Episcopal Church maintained a class for some time in a church building in Ottville, on the northwest corner of Section 29. They do not keep up regular service at the present writing.

Churches in the Township of Selby.—The St. John's Evangelical Lutheran German Church of Holwayville, was organized in June, 1854, by the first German settlers in Selby Township, whose names were Rudolf Hassler, H. Hassler, Charles Hassler, Sr., T. Hassler, A. Wagner, C. Wessenburger, T. Schneider, Ch. Stadler, L. Lehrest, T. G. May, T. Hopler, Sr., G. Heitz. Present number is forty-six. The church building is of brick, and cost \$6,000. The names of the preachers since the organization have been, viz.: Rev. Frederking, Tobius Ritter, John Haerdsell, and L. E. Nabholry, the present pastor.

The German Lutheran Reformed Church of Selby, on the southwest corner of Section 14, Rev. Albert Bithob, pastor, is not reported in particulars. They have a good brick church on a high point of land. The church can be seen for many miles.

German Evangelical Protestant Church of

Hollowayville, was organized in 1858, by Rev. H. Zimmermann. Names of corporate members: Lor. Heintz, Fried Heintz, Lud. Merkel, Jac. Genzlinger, William Croissant. Present membership about sixty families. The ministers since the organization have been: Rev. Haak, Rev. B. N. Buhrig (was here four years), Rev. W. Jung (was here three years), Rev. F. Woelfle (was here two years and a half), Rev. Albert G. R. Bueton (has served nine years). The church building is of brick, and cost \$2,200.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has a house of worship called Ridge Chapel, in Selbytown; a very neat and new building, near the residence of John Searl. Regular meetings were held in this house for some years, but deaths and removals have reduced the class so much that they now fail in keeping up regular preaching.

The Township of Wyanet.—The Methodist Episcopal Church of Wyanet, was organized in 1859, by Dr. Forman. Corporate members are: William Frankerberger, Mr. Youngson, John Blake, Mr. McGifford, Mr. Hale, Solomon Sapp, William Waller, Amos Fisher, Obediah Weever and others, in all, about fifty; present number about forty. Names of some of the ministers serving the church are as follows: Revs. Forman, Yates, Fisher, Pomroy, Newton and John McGuffin, the present pastor. The church building is of wood, and cost \$1,100. A Sabbath-school from the first, and now numbers nearly sixty.

The Congregational Church of Wyanet, was organized September 27, 1866, by Rev. L. H. Parker, of Galesburg, who was sent here by the Home Missionary Society; Rev. F. Bascom, Moderator. Twenty-four persons, from ten different denominations, united to form this church. The original officers were: Rev. L. H. Parker, pastor; S. C. Sparks and O. W. Gills, Deacons; John

Latty, L. T. Cobb and F. Crittenden, Trustees; Hiram Hunter, Treasurer; and E. S. Phelps, Clerk. The church joined the Bureau Association October 9, 1866. Meetings were held in the Methodist Church for one year. When the new school building was completed they held their meetings in the hall. A church was erected, and dedicated June 14, 1868; sermon by Rev. J. E. Roy. Cost of the building \$5,000. A Sabbath-school was organized February 16, 1868, J. O. Craid, Superintendent. Ministers serving the church were: Revs. L. H. Parker, E. H. Baker, S. F. Stratton, J. D. Baker, H. N. Baldwin, A. Doremus, Henry Wilson, Mr. Denny and their present pastor, Rev. N. T. Edwards. The church is in a prosperous condition.

The Swede Lutheran Church of Wyand, has a good commodious house of worship, costing about \$2,000.

Churches in the Township of Concord.—Hickory Grove Wesleyan Church. The denominational name being the Wesleyan Methodist Connection of America, was organized January 28, 1877, by Rev. G. P. Riley. The corporate members were: Ebenezer Strong Phelps, Ancil W. Phelps, Otto C. Phelps, W. J. Houghton, Mrs. A. Houghton, Mr. A. Houghton, S. W. Houghton, Mrs. S. E. Houghton, Miss Adelaid Houghton, Mrs. M. A. Maddison and Mrs. Abba Cook. Present number is seventeen. William Pinkney is the present pastor. The church is of wood and cost \$1,600. Sabbath-school averages thirty-five. The church is located on the southwest quarter of Section 2.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Sheffield, was organized in the fall of 1854, by Rev. William Smith. The present membership is forty-nine. Sabbath-school numbers sixty-three. Names of ministers who served the church since it was organized are:

Revs. William Smith, Wright, John T. Whitson, Harris, George M. Mowry, Linktom, B. F. Kaufman, Theodore G. C. Woodruff, G. W. Brown, Jameson, S. S. Gruber, Williamson, A. E. Day, A. Beeler, T. L. Falkner, J. W. Cor, J. Hart, A. Brown and R. W. Ames, the present pastor. This is an active, growing, prosperous church.

The Danish Lutheran Evangelical Church of America, is located in Sheffield, and was organized by Rev. C. S. Clausen, October 24, 1869. The corporate members were: Christian Peterson, M. Peterson, Fredric Larson, Simon Peterson, John Jacobson. The church was reorganized March 22, 1879. Their house of worship was built and dedicated, September 12, 1880, at a cost of \$2,700. The congregation contains about 150 confirmed members. The Sabbath-school has about eighteen pupils. The present pastor is Rev. V. A. M. Mortensen.

The Congregational Church of Sheffield, was organized July 15, 1854, by Rev. L. H. Parker, Asa Prescott and Addison Lyman. This meeting was held in the Sheffield House, there being no meeting-house at this time. Nine persons constituted the church. Rev. Lyman remained with the church as its pastor for thirteen years. During this pastorate the church received aid from the Home Missionary Society. In time of the next pastorate, that of Rev. John Adams Allen, the church became independent. The meetings of the church were held at first in private houses, and in the railroad depot. After the winter of 1854, they were held in the schoolhouse. In 1857 a church was built and dedicated, at a cost of \$1,800. The Rev. W. I. Baker supplied the church pulpit three years—to 1876; then Rev. G. W. Colman; then came Rev. Abbot. The present pastor is Rev. Akeman. This church is a power for good in the community. It

has a good Sunday-school of 120, and a church membership of 101.

There is a Free Methodist church, a Unitarian church, a Baptist and a Catholic church, in Sheffield, but their history has not been given to the writer.

The Congregational Church of Buda, in Concord Township, was organized at the house of Joseph Foster, October 17, 1856, by Revs. Pierce, Todd, Prescott, Lyman, Bascom and Vaill, with delegates Goodrich, Sargent and Ensign. The first members were but five, as follows: Joseph Foster, Mr. and Mrs. William T. Randall, Franklin Foster and wife. This church was supplied with preaching from the Congregational pastor of Sheffield, more or less, for many years. The following are the names of some of the ministers who have preached to this church: L. F. Waldo, L. H. Parker, S. H. Kellogg, J. J. A. T. Dixon, C. Seldon, C. Hancock, H. L. Boltwood, S. Webb, A. E. Arnold, J. A. Allen, G. W. Colman. The church is now in a prosperous condition. It has always stood firm and radical against all the evils of the day, such as slavery, intemperance and other immoralities. Cost of the church, \$1,700. Church membership, fifty. Sunday-school, seventy.

The Union Church of Buda was formed at the house of Joseph Foster, in 1858, by the present pastor, Elder Covell, who has been its pastor to the present time. They built a church and dedicated it in 1859. The congregation has grown to nearly 200. The Sabbath-school numbers nearly eighty. This church holds no ecclesiastical connection with any sect.

The Baptist Church of Buda, was organized in 1856, by Rev. William McDermond, in a schoolhouse. The same year they built a church costing \$3,000. Some of the early members were: William H. and Mary Patter-

son, J. W. and Mrs. Lewis, Thomas and Mrs. McMurry, William and Mrs. Crisman. The membership is now nearly seventy, and the Sabbath-school is larger.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Buda, was organized in 1851 in a schoolhouse. Among its early members were: Joseph Green, John Mason and wife, Thomas and Mrs. Stinson, Samuel and Mrs. Zink, George Kriger and wife, Elizabeth Stinson, Catharine Zink and Emeline Herbert. The church was completed and dedicated March 2, 1865. The full cost was \$4,000. The present membership is ninety-five. The church supports a good Sabbath-school. The following have been pastors of this church: William Smith, C. W. Wright, James Linthicum, R. Kinney, William Leher, Elliott, A. A. Matthews, D. M. Hill, J. E. Rutledge, N. V. B. White, H. Tiffany, J. J. Fleharty, A. Fisher, B. E. Kaufman, R. Wood. The present pastor is Rev. Millsap.

The Church of God of Buda, sometimes called the Winebrennarian, was organized about fifteen years ago. They built a meeting-house and dedicated it December 12, 1875—a very commodious church. They now have about sixteen members and a good Sunday-school. They are at times without a minister. Some of the first members were: George Thomas and wife, David Diltry, Sr., and wife, and David Diltry, Jr., and wife. The first preacher was Elder George W. Thompson, then J. M. Cassel and J. E. Boyer. George Thomas and Mark Anderson were Ruling Elders, and John Berkstresser, Deacon of the society. This branch of the church had its rise in 1830 at Harrisburg, Penn., by the followers of John Winebrenner, a German reformed minister. They are evangelical, and practice immersion, and believe in carrying out literally the command to wash each others' feet.

The Free Will Baptist Church of Mineral, was organized in the schoolhouse in 1868. The first members were viz.: Thomas and Ann Conibear, Joseph and Minerva Johnson, Robert and Manda Price, James De Maranville and Mrs. C. Oehler. Rev. William Bonar preached the sermon at the organization, and was the pastor until 1870. This year they purchased and fitted up the schoolhouse for a church. Rev. A. F. Taylor, S. I. Mendell, E. E. Tibbott and others have preached for this church. There are times now when the church does not have a regular supply. The Sabbath-school is quite prosperous.

The Free Methodists have an organization in Mineral, but no house of worship. They have made no report of their church.

The United brethren in Christ have a church on Section 22, Mineral Township. This congregation is very small. No report comes in from them.

Churches in Neponset.—The Congregational Church of Neponset, was organized April 21, 1855, and reorganized December 4th 1856. The first organization was at Kentville, three miles south of Neponset. The second organization was in the village of Neponset. Of the eight who first united, none live in the village. But two retain their connection with the church, Hall S. and Margaret Wright, who now reside in Lombard. The church was organized by Rev. S. G. Wright, Ebenezer Kent, Charles Kent and Hall G. Wright, Trustees. The first members were: H. G. Wright, C. D. Wright, S. C. Dorr, C. C. Latimer, W. P. Bunnell, C. P. Blake, I. B. Blake, John Atwood and W. D. Whaples. Present membership is eighty. Meeting house is of wood, and cost \$2,000, and was built in 1863. The Sabbath school numbers 100. Names of ministers who have served this church are: Revs. Loren Robbin,

C. H. Price, C. M. Barnes, Samuel Ordway, S. G. Wright, G. W. Colman, I. E. Loba, W. E. Holyoke, A. A. Robertson, and S. L. Hill, the present pastor.

The Baptist Church of Neponset was organized March 26, 1864, under the ministerial labors of Rev. C. A. Hewitt. Names of corporate members are: Dr. J. L. Pashley, J. O. Weed, Levi Lewis, Benjamin Bogart and wife, Sarah Weed, Julia Shoap, Harriett Barrett, S. P. Russell, and R. M. Russell. Present number of resident members, 35. No Sabbath-school at present. Names of ministers who have served the church are: Rev. E. L. Moon, O. P. Bestor, B. F. Colwell, J. Kissell, J. D. Cole. The church has been without a pastor since 1881. The church building is of brick, and cost \$6,000, and is the most capacious meeting house in town. Will seat 300.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Neponset organized a class a few miles north of the village. The members were: John Norton (the leader), Sarah (his wife), Mary Norton, George Norton and Mary Hall, and some others. The meetings were held here four years or more, when they were moved to George Norton's, half a mile south of town. Here the meetings continued until 1855, when a church was built in Neponset. This house was changed to a parsonage in 1864, when the present house was finished. The church has grown from its small beginning to over 100 members, with a Sabbath-school nearly as large.

A note from George Norton says: A class organized in 1841 of the Methodist Episcopal Church, by Brother Walter. It was named Brankley, afterward Brawby and now Neponset. When organized in 1841 there were but two houses in the township, and these were William Studley's and William Norton's log-cabins. The first members were John Nor-

ton, class-leader; Sarah Norton; George Norton; Robert Norton; Mary Norton; David Bartram, local preacher; Elizabeth Bartram; Mary Ann McElroy; William Moorcroft, local preacher. They had no church building at that time, and held their meetings in private houses for four years, and then for nine years in the house of George Norton, a log-cabin. When Neponset was located, a church, the first, was built, cost \$800. In 1866 it was changed into a parsonage and the present building erected, costing \$4,500.

The preachers were in their order, commencing in 1840: Brothers Walter, Whitcomb, Anthony, Wm. C. Cummings, David Oliver, P. C., and B. F. Bestor, A. P.; H. J. Humphreys, P. C., Brother Day, A. P.; A. Wooliscroft, P. C.; William Fidler, A. P.; Rev. J. M. Hinman, H. J. Humphrey, C. Lazenby, P. C.; William Bremner, A. P.; S. B. Smith, P. C.; Robert Hoover, A. P.; W. J. Smith, P. C.; Fielden Smith, A. P.; Rev. C. M. Wright, J. T. Whitson, J. S. Cummings; W. P. Graves, W. J. Giddings, J. D. Smith, G. W. Gue, Elijah Ransom, J. E. Rutlige, M. C. Bowling, Thomas Watson, J. J. Flehartz, William Wooley, M. V. B. White, J. T. Wood and D. T. Wilson.

In 1868 a church was organized in Neponset, called the Second Advent Church, with thirty members. J. S. Heath, Samuel Beutel, Stephen Carpenter, Mr. Guile and Mr. Turner were chosen Trustees. Services were held in the old schoolhouse and other places until the present house was built. Elder Heath has been the minister from the first organization.

Churches in the Township of Macon.—The Bunker Hill Church was organized in 1856, and worshiped in a schoolhouse for three years and then erected a house of worship costing \$2,200. The original members were

Mr. and Mrs. Berkstresser, Elizabeth Berkstresser, John Casper, Catherine and Elizabeth Casper, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Celover, Mr. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Longnecker and Mrs. David Fisher. For some years this church grew rapidly, but death and removals have diminished its members, until now not sixty remain. They call themselves the Church of God. The church is built on the northeast quarter of Section 16.

The Mount Pleasant Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1866, and built a house of worship the same year. It is located on the southwest quarter of Section 33. About twenty persons united with this church when organized.

Old School Baptist Church.—The father of this pious and sincere branch of the Church of God, in this portion of Illinois, was the venerable and holy man, Elder James B. Chenoweth, who was born in Berkeley County, Va., June 27, 1800, and who died in Tiskilwa near the close of the war. Mr. Ferrell Dunn, father of the Tiskilwa Postmaster, was the instrumentality, in the hands of Providence, of bringing Father Chenoweth here. Ferrell Dunn had been a ranger, and had become perfectly familiar with all this portion of the country; and in 1835 was visiting friends in Danville, Ill., and here he had many conversations with Elder Chenoweth about this part of Illinois and the great wants of his church here, and he finally prevailed upon him to come. They started from Danville May 12, 1835.

In 1836 the church, Baptist, was organized in Indiantown; Elder J. Root, Peoria, making a visit for the purpose of organizing and ordaining Mr. Chenoweth Elder. The members present at the ceremony of organization were: Sampson and Rebecca Cole, Stephen Triplett (formerly of Loudon County, Va.),

William Wells and wife, from Zanesville, Ohio. Jesse Sawyer and James Mason. The next morning after the organization, Elder Root ordained Mr. Chenoweth "by imposition of hands" as Elder, who at once entered upon the duties of his sacred office.

A young man named Henry Headley had come in company with Elder Root, and he laid claim to great piety, and professed to only desire that he might learn grammar enough to preach. He was sent to Princeton to be taught grammar, but the first thing the good Elder knew Headley had had himself ordained Elder, and claimed himself to be pastor of the Princeton Church, and co-pastor all around the country. Elder Chenoweth attended meetings in Princeton, and Headley marched into the pulpit and preached. Mr. Chenoweth was much surprised and humiliated. He asked for letters of withdrawal for himself and wife, and some of his members. This was refused. The end was a split, and the Princeton branch took Elder Headley, and attempted to build a church of their own. The effort failed. Elder Chenoweth then went to Ox Bow, and was made pastor of that church, where he met with the greatest success.

For years he was a member of the Spoon River Association. In 1850 a new association was formed in which were united the following churches: Sandy Creek, Pleasant Grove, Crow Creek, Zion Hill and Bureau. The Elders in this association were Ezra Stout, James B. Burch, Zachariah M. Masters and James B. Chenoweth.

Elder Chenoweth had many friends, and no minister of the gospel ever drew from his flocks and friends generally more sincere love and respect, or was more widely or deeply mourned than was this good man when the call from his great Master came for him to join the silent multitude, and go sleep in the

city of the dead. When all of us who are now here shall have passed away and perhaps be forgotten, then may a remote and grateful posterity read this, and not forget that his beloved and noble memory is a sacred keep-sake, handed to them by this page of Bureau County's history.

The Churches of the Township of Indian-town.—The Baptist Church of Tiskilwa was organized April 18, 1858, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, twenty-three persons joining. It was formed by the Rev. F. B. Ives, who was their pastor for eleven years. He was followed by Revs. W. R. Webb, C. F. Nickolson, E. James, and others. The following are the names of some of the original members: B. F. Allen, Mrs. L. Allen, Mrs. M. A. Owen, Mrs. Joel Colby, Mrs. J. M. Pratt, E. A. Sawyer, W. W. Carpenter, Alexander Benson, J. E. and Mrs. J. Williams, A. W. Blake, Mrs. J. F. Blake, Isaac Tebow, Mrs. D. Reigle and Mrs. Sarah Tebow. This church occupied the Methodist Episcopal Church for a short time, and then the Union Schoolhouse. Here they remained until they built and dedicated a house of worship, in 1859, at a cost of \$2,300. The membership at this time was about seventy five. In 1867 the church was repaired, costing \$3,000. They have usually maintained a large and flourishing Sunday-school.

The Catholic Church of Tiskilwa has a house of worship. It is not strong and does not have continuous Sabbath service. Occasionally priests from other places come and hold services here.

The Mennonites have a church organization and a house of worship, about four miles southwest of Tiskilwa, on the south side of Section 26. They have a flourishing church, and their preachers use the German language.



E. W. Hassett

The Methodist Episcopal Union Church is located in the county, on the north side of Indian Township, three miles north of Providence. Its pulpit is supplied by the minister from Wyanet, at present the Rev. John McGuffin. Present membership, eighty. The church was built in 1855. Names of ministers since the first: in 1856, Rev. W. Shepherd; in 1857, Rev. J. T. Linthicum; 1858, J. Kerns; 1859-60, A. H. Hepperley; 1861, G. M. Irwin; 1862, W. Leber; 1863-64, J. L. Ferris; 1865, W. A. Cumming; 1866-67, A. A. Matthews; 1868-69, Josephus Collins; 1870, R. A. Cowen; 1871-73, A. K. Tullis; 1874-75, D. T. Wilson; 1876, W. Wooley; 1877, B. C. Dennis; 1878, E. C. Wayman; 1879-80, N. T. Allen; 1881, W. K. Collins; 1882-83, and part of 1884, J. Hart.

The church building is of brick and cost \$5,000. The Sabbath-school membership, at present, is an average of 110.

The Congregational Church of Providence, in the township of Indiantown, was organized June 22, 1841, with fifteen members. This church has had nine different pastors, including the present one, Rev. Paddock. Rev. David Todd served the church longer than any one other preacher. He preached to this church twenty five years. Their present house of worship was dedicated October 23, 1870. The church having been formerly connected with the Wyanet Church in the support of a minister, is now self-sustaining. Rev. Paddock, who has been their pastor for two years, has been greatly blessed in his labors. The church has received to its communion, in the last eighteen months, over 100 members, making it one of the strongest churches in Bureau County. They have a flourishing Sabbath-school, and have enlarged their house of worship this summer.

The Episcopal Church of Tiskilwa—

called St. Jude's Church—was organized by Rev. G. C. Porter, in 1853, with a membership of twelve persons. The present membership is thirty-two, with a Sabbath-school of eighty. The parish is reported to be in a more flourishing condition—financially, morally and religiously—than it has been for many years. In 1857 a rectory was erected, at a cost of \$1,000, and in 1869 they commenced building a meeting-house (which was dedicated in 1870), at a cost of \$5,500. The present pastor is Rev. Robert C. Wall. The following persons have preached to this church since its formation: Revs. G. C. Porter, F. B. Nash, G. C. Streat, Jo McKim, J. Cornell, R. N. Avery and J. S. Chamberlain.

In 1843 Bishop Philander Chase visited this county and organized a church about four miles southeast of Tiskilwa, calling it the Church of Christ of Errondale. Some years after this church was disbanded and merged in the Tiskilwa Church. Another church of this order was formed in Providence, and after a brief existence it also was disbanded, and merged in the Tiskilwa Church.

Churches of the Township of Milo.—The Christian Church of Milo, located at Boyd's Grove, was organized April 23, 1855, by Elder George McManus. The names of the corporate members were: R. M. Keerns, Joseph Sutherland, George S. Downing, Caroline Downing, Margaret Sutherland, Matilda Sutherland, Darius Sutherland, and others. Present number is twenty-five. Names of ministers since the first are: Hiram Green, G. W. Sears, Phelps, Herman Reeves, Dr. J. Hough, J. L. Thornburg, L. Ames, A. Curb, J. W. Harvey and J. F. M. Parker. The church building cost \$1,800. They maintain a Sabbath-school of thirty-five. Since the organization of this church 175 persons have been

added. Mr. Joseph Sutherland has held the office of Elder eighteen years. This church seems to be a power for good in this community.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Milo, located one mile south of Boyd's Grove, was organized in 1851 by Rev. J. L. Wilson. Names of corporate members are: T. N. Shepherd and wife, W. W. Macklin and wife, T. R. Capperone and wife, Rufus King and wife, Harvey Bacon and wife, Horris Berry and wife. Present number is fifty-four. The Sabbath-school averages fifty. The church building cost \$2,100. A Bible society was organized here in 1850, and is in a flourishing condition.

Names of ministers since the first are: J. L. Pinkard, William Cummings, Mr. Frasure, William Calhoon, J. F. Whitson, J. Matthews, T. Watson, J. T. Linthicum, S. B. Smith, William Stuble, James Cowden, H. Tifney, G. J. Luckey, T. Hogland, J. W. Anterman, S. Wood, R. N. Morse, W. H. Hitchcock, H. K. Metcalf, E. C. Wayman and J. A. Riason. This church is doing a good work.

The Baptist Church of Milo has a church in Boyd's Grove. It is not known at this present writing that this church now keeps up any regular services. No report has been received.

The Methodist Episcopal Church keeps up a class in Hunter's Schoolhouse on the southeast quarter of Section 13.

The Methodist Episcopal Church in Wheatland Township is located on the southeast quarter of Section 31. Called Whitefield Corners Church.

French Grove.—Going back a little in time we find the following interesting items in reference to the first church movements in this place as follows:

July 26, 1841, at the log schoolhouse at the east of French Grove, a church was organized

and was to be known as the "First Church of French Grove." This was composed of members of various denominations, and Rev. S. L. Julian was the first pastor. They adopted a constitution August 21, 1841. By consent of all, Article 7: "We will not drink ardent spirits ourselves, nor allow them to be drunk in our families, nor furnish it to those in our employ, and will discourage its traffic in our community;" was adopted. They also agreed to immersion. Were neither Unitarian nor Trinitarian, but on the middle-ground, and the agitation of either subject would be a violation of the covenant. First members who signed the covenant, were: Jabesh Pierce, James Carroll, John Mason, Elizabeth Pierce, Abigail Mason, Elizabeth B. Foster, Mary Stevens, Malinda Stevens, Abraham Fry, Nathaniel W. Stevens. Rev. S. L. Julian and wife did not sign the articles till November 13, 1841. June 9, 1842, at a business meeting of the church, they voted to do away with the previous church organization, and also gave letters of dismission to all who requested the same. June 14, 1842, a number of those who had been members of the previous church met and organized the "First Free-Will Baptist Church of French Grove," and the following subscribed to this organization: Rev. S. L. Julian and wife, John H. Stevens and wife, John Mason and wife, Augustus Lyford, Charlotte Lyford, Mary Emerson and Florinda Stevens. December 24, 1843, is the last record of this organization.

French Grove Sabbath-school Society was organized August 23, 1843, and constitution adopted and signed by the following: S. L. Julian, D. E. Brainard, Shallor Brainard, William H. Mason, Nathaniel W. Stevens, Joseph Foster, John Mason, Andrew Julian, Charles Townsend, John W. Mason, Jesse Emerson, D. E. Stevens, Albert R. Brainard,

Franklin Foster, N. L. H. Julian, Abigail Mason, Harriet Foster, Elizabeth Foster, Sally Brainard, Mary Stevens, Mary F. Julian, Angeline Brainard, Abigail Rowell, Julia Brainard. Soon after this the name was changed to Union Sunday-school, and has continued under the same form of organization to the present day, with an enrollment of about 100.

Perkins Grove Church (Zion Church).—German Evangelical. In 1843 Johannes Faubel came to the county from New York. S. A. Tobias preached in Faubel's house. In 1848 the meetings were held in Jacob Betz's house. In 1850 the members increased. Jacob Popp was elected class-leader and Jacob Betz as exhorter. In 1854 the circuit was divided. T. C. Anthes was the minister and Conrad Spielman was class-leader. In 1853 they built a brick church 28x36. In 1859 fifty persons were joined to the church.

In 1864 the Zion Church was built—a frame, 32x42—costing \$1,700, and the old church was torn down and rebuilt 36x50, costing \$3,000. Both houses were dedicated by Bishop J. J. Escher.

In 1870 at a church meeting it was decided that Kuntel Bauer was not a witch as her sister charged her to be.

The present minister is Charles Gagstaetter, a native of Germany. The present membership is sixty.

Clarion Township Zion's Church.—German Evangelical Lutheran Church (only fourteen members.) It was founded September, 1857, by Rev. Johannes Koch. It was a branch of the German Evangelical Zion's Church built in 1851 by Unions and Lutherans. The number of members was twenty: Frederick Stanberger and wife, Nicholas Gross and wife, Adam Geuther and wife, Sebastian Puehlhorn and wife, John F. Meier and wife, George Schaller and wife, Hen-

ry Truckenbrod and wife, Peter Faber and wife, Adam Grosch and wife, Mrs. M. Barbara Heiman, John Waid and wife, John Bauer and wife, Pancratz Gross and wife, George Platsch and wife, John Gruber and wife, John Schmidt and wife, Casper Fetzner and wife and Frederick Herr.

In September, 1858, a church was built—a frame—costing \$1,200; now, since improved, \$2,200. It was remodeled about 1874, and cost \$2,200. The following is a list of ministers: John Koch in 1857; George Guebner 1858-60; Henry Ehlers of Bremen Seminary, 1860-67; George Schieferdecker, Saxony, 1868-74; John Wittig, 1874-84; the latter is a native of Hessen, Germany. He was educated in St. Sebald, Iowa. Most of the members are Coburger and Bavarians; all natives of Germany.

There is a German school attached to the parsonage, where they are taught all branches; also has a German Sunday-school. Present members about fifty.

There is a branch of this church at Van Orin, in Lamoille Township, which was founded about 1876 by Rev. John Wittig. The meetings are held in the schoolhouse every month. It is called the St. Johns Church—nine members.

CHAPTER XVI.

ORIGIN OF THE ANTI-MONOPOLY MOVEMENT—JOHN H. BRYANT'S CONNECTION WITH THE SAME—BIRTH OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY—JUDGE LAWRENCE DEFEATED FOR SUPREME JUDGE—JUDGE CRAIG ELECTED—THE BEGINNING OF THE GREAT CONTEST OF THE PEOPLE AGAINST CORPORATIONS—ITS EFFECT ON THE WHOLE COUNTRY—HOW BUREAU COUNTY HAS KEPT IN THE LEAD IN ALL GREAT MOVEMENTS—THE XIIITH ARTICLE OF THE STATE CONSTITUTION AND ITS CONSEQUENCES—THE LAWS ENACTED AND THE COURT'S DECISION FOUNDED THEREON—ILLINOIS THE BIRTH-PLACE OF EVERY MODERN GREAT POLITICAL REVOLUTION—SOME CORRECTIONS IN HISTORY—THE FACTS IN THIS CHAPTER WILL SOME DAY BE A GREAT CHAPTER IN AMERICAN HISTORY—ETC. ETC.

And as it is with money-getting,
So with life, 'till life is o'er,
Man seldom has so much of it,
But he wants a little more.

—J. H. BRYANT.

ENGLAND'S Magna Charta has now for centuries stood as one of the most prominent landmarks in the great highway of National and civil liberty. And well it may. It was the victorious assault upon "the divine right of kings," and that monster heresy that the "king can do no wrong." It was a sure foundation on which to build the liberty of the people and check the tyranny of rulers—to give the people some voice in the assertions of their plainest rights. Nothing could be more interesting to the student of political economy (a subject of which every voter in free America is, by a terrible legal fiction, supposed to understand) than the study of the history of charters and charter rights, and the growth of their abuses in this country. In the United States the interesting chapter dates its commencement from the argument of Daniel Webster in the Dartmouth College case. This great forensic effort, from the master of American constitutional law, became a national era, and the great argument was a settled fundamental law of the country for half a century. But at that time we had no great and rich rail-

roads, no powerful private corporations, and no chartered privileges were sought, except for religious, educational and, perhaps, in a few instances, social bodies. Mr. Webster was the father of the idea of "vested rights"—that a charter was "a contract" by which the State gave a portion of its powers to a company, and that it could not resume powers it had granted away. Hence, at the time of Mr. Webster's argument in the Dartmouth case it could not be foreseen what the future of this country would bring forth. The history of the sudden rise of great charter corporations is so recent that it must be familiar to the reader. These rich corporations sprang into existence like the growth of the mushroom, and so numerous were the calls upon the Legislatures for acts of authority to incorporate that finally a general law was passed authorizing everybody that might desire it to apply to the Secretary of the State and procure license therefor. The rapid building of railroads, especially after Senator Douglas' bill in Congress which resulted in the completion of the Illinois Central Railroad, started up an era of prosperity and rapid development of the country never before equaled. Men who were paupers one week became often millionaires next week, and the people rejoiced and showered their favors upon these and all other corporations without stint, and they voted all the money and all the privileges they asked for without question. Voters did not look ahead—they never stopped to think, and they could not comprehend how evil could come of institutions that were so rapidly developing the wealth of the country. As said above, a history of this general frenzy that seized the voters, which permeated the remotest frontier cabins in the land and extended up through the smallest local municipalities to and including the General Government itself

until the financial agent of the United States in official publications announced in flaming headlines that "*A Public Debt is a Public Blessing*," and its equally swift development of gigantic evils, would be a most interesting and instructive chapter for the rising generation to contemplate and study. Internal improvements, credits, vast speculations and inflation were the national South Sea bubble, that ran like a prairie fire over the country. In the meantime the vast corporations were being gathered into the hands of the big and little Jay Goulds of the Nation, and while the people were lured by the rush of prosperity, these schemers were sapping the public substance, piling up fortunes that would individually run into the hundreds of millions, and were commencing to subsidize and control little ignorant and feeble municipalities rapidly, and from here extended their vision until they boldly and successfully captured States and then the General Government itself. They elected members of State Legislatures, State Senators, Congressmen, United States Senators; and Judges and courts and lawyers were their ready and willing minions. The principal men of the smallest villages filled their pockets with free passes, and the lawyers all over the land answered any grumbling complaint by simply saying, "Here are vested rights, and you people must endure it the best you can." State Supreme Courts, especially the Illinois court, and the United States Supreme Court, had either expressly decided or had tacitly conceded that the charter of a railroad company in which was granted the right to fix tolls, there was no power in the State or people to modify or change it. In other words, the roads could form their syndicates or pools and there was no limit to their powers to extort and oppress the whole people.

In order that the reader may look behind

the curtains and see something of the real doings of these great corporations, we extract briefly from the evidence before a committee of the late State Constitutional Convention of New York. The entire testimony may be found in the reports of the committee, Vol. V, No. 150:

Edwin D. Worcester, sworn:—I am Treasurer of the New York Central Railroad Company, and have been for two years; was Assistant Treasurer for two years previous.

QUESTION.—Do you know of the New York Central Railroad Company paying out considerable amounts of money during the sessions of legislation?

ANSWER.—Yes, considerable amounts of money.

Q.—I think you have succeeded in procuring legislation for two or three years past?

A.—Yes, we succeeded in getting the legislation.

Q.—Were the expenses attending the application paid by the President of the road?

A.—I can state the amount of money he had; the whole amount of money paid was \$205,000.

Q.—Did he ever state to you any purpose for which it was to be applied?

A.—Well, I don't remember that he did.

Q.—How are the items or entries made in your books with reference to the expenditures of this \$205,000?

A.—There were no entries made with regard to those disbursements.

Q.—Was authorization given before or after the advances or disbursements were made?

A.—It was after that the Board confirmed the advance, but did not state what should be made of the item.

Q.—What is the condition of the item on your books?

A.—It is charged to the Treasurer's office

and remains there. The action of the Treasurer in advancing the money was confirmed by the Board.

Q—The year previous about what money was expended?

A.—I think it was something like \$60,000, that was charged to expenses pertaining to the Legislature.

In 1873 a bitter quarrel between the railroad magnates brought about an investigation by a committee of the State Legislature of New York, before whom Jay Gould testified and coolly informed the people that through his manipulations and by the power and influence of his money, they had been wrestling with one another for years past, as Democrats and Republicans, with no other result and no other purpose but the election of his creatures to office. Here is his testimony:

"I do not know how much I paid toward helping friendly men. We had four States to look after, and we had to suit our politics to circumstances. In a Democratic district I was a Democrat; in a Republican district I was a Republican, and in a doubtful district I was doubtful; but in every district and at all times I have been an Erie man."

The state of things unearthed by this investigation was officially described in the report of the Legislative Committee as follows:

"It is further in evidence that it has been the custom of the managers of the Erie Railway, from year to year, in the past, to spend large sums to control elections and to influence legislation. In the year 1868 more than one million (\$1,000,000) were disbursed from the treasury for 'extra and legal services.' For interesting items see Mr. Watson's testimony, pages 336 and 337.

"Mr. Gould, when last on the stand, and examined in relation to various vouchers

shown him, admitted the payment during the three years prior to 1872 of large sums to Barber, Tweed and others, and to influence legislation or elections; these amounts were charged in the 'India rubber account.' The memory of this witness was very defective as to details, and he could only remember large transactions; but could distinctly recall that he had been in the habit of sending money into the numerous districts all over the State, either to control nominations or elections for Senators and Members of Assembly. Considered that, as a rule, such investments paid better than to wait until the men got to Albany, and added the significant remark when asked a question that it would be as impossible to specify the numerous instances as it would be to recall to mind the numerous freight cars sent over the Erie road from day to day."

Through these methods the railroads not only pack Legislatures and the bench with their creatures, from whom they can obtain such laws and such rulings as they desire, but by other methods, not less nefarious, they compel the people to re-imburse them for the money expended in securing the nomination and election of their own tools by stock watering. Shortly after the transactions admitted by Worcester, Treasurer of the New York Central Railroad Company, the Vanderbilt management of the New York Central Railroad watered the stock of the road \$47,000,000 and a purchased Legislature legalized it. Regular dividends of 8 per cent have since been declared upon it and these dividends upon the water alone, have in thirteen years, with interest compounded annually, amounted to over \$75,000,000.*

There is no purpose in this reference to the general state of affairs which were rapidly culminating about the year 1872, to reflect

* From a circular by John Scott, Esq. of Princeton

or prefer charges against any particular corporation. This prominent road is merely selected and the above extracts from sworn testimony is given simply to elucidate what we started out to say, and to make plain the existence of the great Gorgon that the foolish people had fostered and fattened and possessed with their money and unlimited powers. The country had reached a period when some man must step forward and cut the Gordian knot. The people were rudely awakened from their golden dreams when these great corporations began to carve "the pound of flesh nearest each one's heart." The people must revolt and strike the hand that was at every man's throat. They did, and as much as it may be news to even the people of this county, yet, Bureau County is entitled to the great honor of starting the movement that extended all over the United States, and to John H. Bryant is due the conception and execution of the first steps in the revolution and the rescue of our people from these soulless tyrants. The golden opportunity presented itself in the spring of 1873, when Judge Lawrence was a candidate for re-election to the Illinois Supreme Court from this district. The usual form that had obtained in the election of Judges was for the members of the bar to agree upon some one and the people would elect whoever it might be. Judge Lawrence was admittedly an able jurist, pure and upright, but he was purely a lawyer, and the cold letter of the law was the one thing before his eyes when he made up his judgments. Ancient precedent, the decisions of the courts, the great arguments like Webster's and the black-letter of the law were the supreme things in a court room to his mind. The only question possible for him to consider was, "Is it so designated in the bond?" and if yea, then he was the "Daniel come to judgment," and who suffered he

could not consider. Hence his purity of mind and great legal attainments at that particular time made him both a menace and a danger to the public weal. The bench and bar of this district had chosen Judge Lawrence for re-election, and when a visiting attorney came to Princeton, we are informed, there was but one firm of attorneys—Herron & Scott—but that endorsed Judge Lawrence for re-election. Under the move given the people by Mr. Bryant, Judge A. M. Craig was secured to stand against Judge Lawrence, and thus was the issue of anti-monopoly first fairly presented. It was the people on one side and the railroads and great corporations and the attorneys on the other side. The people triumphed and Judge Craig was elected, and is now in the early part of his second term, having the second time defeated a nominee of the Republican party.

The race between Craig and Lawrence was one of the notable contests in this country for the judicial ermine. It was watched with deep interest in all the States, and everywhere the lawyers and railroads were for Lawrence, and many good people were frightened into voting against their own plainest interests by the sneers and taunts of those who called Judge Craig the ignorant "Granger." The writer of these lines was not in the district, but he distinctly remembers how the lawyers in his town were ready to work or pray, or both even, for the success of Lawrence. They openly said the dignity of the learned profession, the cult of the wig and woolsack, were at issue, and it would be almost a crime to defeat the great jurist by this farmer judge. But Judge Craig was elected and the people won a great victory, and he has been re-elected, and nothing better can be said for the sound sense of the people than the fact that he defeated a party nominee, running as an independent, in a district overwhelmingly

Republican. Here was a real case of the conflict of the "higher law" *versus* the law of the land—the cold letter of the statute book, *versus* the rights and liberties of the people. We have no hesitation in saying it was the beginning of a revolution—a revolt by the people in their own interests,—that is one of the greatest victories attained since the Declaration of American Independence. True, it did not, like the "Irrepressible Conflict," exterminate the great evil it attacked, yet it is a step forward all along the line for the relief and freedom from the tyrant monopoly, and it was the liberation of white men, the entire farming and laboring interests in this country, exceeding in numbers ten times the 4,000,000 of slaves that were liberated by the late war. It was a bloodless victory, yet the grander by this fact, and except that the miserable demagogues have stepped in and checked and to some extent stopped the great movement, yet the leven has commenced its work, it is there, and some day it will go on to the end in the general relief. As an illustration of what were the first results in this contest the following recital will explain:

The first case that arose after Judge Craig became a member of the court was the case of *Munn & Scott vs. the People*, reported in the 69 Ill., page 80. The Constitution of 1870, Article XIII, declares that all elevators and warehouses where grain is stored for compensation, are declared public warehouses, and where such warehouse or elevator is located within the corporate limits of a city of 100,000 inhabitants, certain duties were enjoined upon the owners or operators of such warehouse obviously, because the people by the XIIIth Article of the Constitution, declares them public warehouses, etc., and to give proper effect to this XIIIth Article, the General Assembly, in 1871, passed an act to give effect to the Constitution, and provided

all owners of such warehouses, before operating the same, should take out a license from the Circuit Court of the county, and give bond to the people in the sum of \$10,000, conditioned, for the faithful performance of their duties as such public warehouse.

The law of 1871 referred to provides that such warehouses should receive for storage any grain that should be tendered them and that the warehouseman should not make any unjust discrimination in the amount he should charge between individuals, and that such license should be taken out from the Circuit Court before such warehouseman could operate at all.

Munn & Scott, of Chicago, owned a large elevator combined with a warehouse in the city of Chicago; had owned and operated the same prior to the adoption of the new Constitution, containing the XIIIth Article before referred to. It was well known that they had exercised unfair and unjust discrimination between individuals in Chicago, who stored large amounts, and the producer in the country, who wished to store smaller amounts. And when the Constitution of 1870 was adopted declaring such elevators and warehouses public warehouses, and after the acts of the Legislature passed in aid of the Constitution and requiring such warehouseman to take out a license from the Circuit Court to operate the same and give bond in the penal sum of \$10,000, conditioned, that they would not make unjust discriminations between individuals who might wish to store grain in such place, and as the railroads all over the Northwest were making unjust discrimination in the amount they charged in carrying the people's freight, claiming that they had vested rights, by their charters, to charge people what they pleased; and that the people were powerless and had no remedy.

Munn & Scott claimed their warehouse

was private property; that they could operate it as they pleased; that it could not be declared a public warehouse and they refused to take out a license or pay any attention whatever to the laws of the State, and they were upheld in their disobedience to the laws by the railroad corporations. An information was filed in the Criminal Court of Cook County by the State's Attorney; they were put on trial, convicted and fined \$100. They were defended by five able railroad attorneys: Messrs. Jewett, Goudy, McCagg, Fuller and Culver, all claiming that the law was an infraction of the rights of the citizen and an unwarranted interference with their property. The case was appealed by Munn & Scott to the Supreme Court, prior to Craig's election, and was argued before he took his seat on the bench, but the Court could reach no decision and did not decide the question.

After Craig took his seat upon the bench with the other new member elected at the same time, Munn & Scott's case was re-argued and with the aid of Judge Graig's vote the case was decided in favor of the people—Judges Breese, Sheldon, Craig and Scholfield making a majority opinion in favor of the act of the Legislature giving validity to Sections 3 and 4 of the Act of the General Assembly entitled an "Act to regulate public warehouses and to give effect to Article XIII of the New Constitution." The other three Judges, McAllister, Scott and Walker, did not concur in this opinion.

This was a test case and struck directly at the mooted principle of vested rights, behind which the great railroad corporations were sheltering themselves in their extortionate charges and unjust discriminations against the struggling people.

The case of Munn & Scott was a test case in the new departure in legislation and was carried by them and the corporations to the

Supreme Court of the United States and heard by that court, and the decision announced by Breese, Sheldon, Craig and Scholfield was affirmed in a very able and elaborate opinion by a majority of the judges of that court. It was held, soon after, in the case of *Jewel vs. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company*, by the Supreme Court of the United States, that railways were liable to be regulated in their charges by the Legislature, upon the same principle of law and reason that warehouses were subject to legislation. The Supreme Court of the United States in deciding the case of *Jewel vs. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company*, referred to the case of Munn & Scott and advanced the principle that railroads were liable to be regulated in their charges by the acts of the General Assembly upon the same principle that warehouses were subject to regulation. It cannot be denied that the railroad cases decided in this State in which it has been held that railroads may be regulated in their charges by law is founded, in part, upon the warehouse decisions of Munn & Scott.

Railroad companies have been chartered in part for the public good. They are given extraordinary powers that they may the better serve the public, and are therefore rightly held to legislative control. Judge Craig's election was not a mistake on the part of the people; it was the entering wedge. It should not be forgotten that the lawyers and Judges and railroads told the people they could not do this, exactly as the same men told the people they could not interfere with slavery. In one instance they quoted the Dartmouth College case, and in the other they quoted the Dred Scott case. Yet both these cases, as precedents, are consigned to the limbo of the waste-baskets, and thereby the wrongs of 4,000,000 slaves were in one case righted, and in the other case was, to

some extent, not wholly, the righting of most grievous wrongs and oppression of 50,000,-000 white men.

The average American thinks that because he can vote, parade and carry torches after a band; get drunk and yawp his patriotic yells, and monkey himself generally, that he is a free man—the freest of the free. The more intelligent monopolist knows better; he is ever ready to step forward and tickle the long ears of the groundlings with his foxy pretensions of loyalty and peculiar friendship to his voting victims, and he wheedles and buys his slaves in the open and secret market around the ballot boxes. It is this state of affairs that has prevented the great movement from completing itself, and is the prime cause of the evils that are now flowing out over the country, and producing much of the disturbances in the labor districts of our country.

In the mines, in the great mills, the factories and iron mills of the country is a perpetual contest going on, and the monopolist is tightening his clutch upon the laborer. The charter companies water their stock by hundreds and thousands of millions of dollars, and then starve the labor and rob the public in order to collect dividends on this watered stock. These evils have now reached enormous proportions; strikes of workmen are of daily occurrence; blood is shed; the militia are frequently called out, and the voting laborer is daily and hourly tending to a more cruel and insufferable condition. Overproduction is cured by paying certain factories more than they can make by running their machinery, to close their doors, and thus thousands of workmen are turned out to idle, starve or tramp. And still not satisfied in their enormous exactions, these rich corporations are crying out for more protection from the government—their exactions from

the toil and life-blood of the people to be, not only increased *ad libitum*, but enforced and exacted at the point of the government bayonets. Hundreds of factories are idle, while the owners are reaping rich profits from the very idleness that turns out the laborers to starve by the thousand. In the nature of things the laborer cannot hire a million of his fellow laborers to quit work any day, and pay them more for idling than they could make in work; but the great factories and mills can, and then they can force their manufactured articles to high enough price to pay these idle mills and pay themselves enormous fortunes. The laws of the land that not only permit but enable and encourage these national outrages, need the speedy attention of some such reform movement as was commenced in Bureau County, and that gave the incalculable benefits of its healthy correctives to the country at large. The success of that movement is a perpetual proof that the people need only move in the right direction in order to right their wrongs. It is better for the monopolies and great tax-eaters themselves, that the people move in time, and bring them with a grand round-to at the ballot box, than that they should lie supinely and await the fastening of the fetters that will some day only be loosened by chopping off heads.

In the Hocking Valley (Ohio) mines are to-day 10,000 workmen thrown out of employment, and their families are on the roadsides unhoused and verging upon starvation. This is one small section of our country, and so far as these 10,000 men and their families are concerned, there is no government on earth that is exercising a more crushing tyranny than are these poor men suffering at the hands of the Hocking Valley Railroad and the mine owners and combined capital of the charter companies. The farmers of

Illinois would to-day have been in probably as wretched a state of serfdom and suffering as are these poor miners in Ohio, had they not boldly took the evil by the horns and stopped it in its career of general destruction—not only the farmers of Illinois, indeed, but the farmers, laborers and all industrial classes in the country. It is in the view of the anti-monopoly movement in this county that we are justified in saying that, considered in all its bearings, it was one of the greatest movements that has yet come from the people.

This anti-monopoly movement originated in Illinois—not only in Illinois, but in Bureau County—and from here it has extended over our whole country. It was a remarkable struggle between right and wrong—most extraordinary indeed, when we consider the circumstances surrounding it. Never in the history of our country has the issue been so clearly and sharply made, where it was the people, the masses, on one side and the lawyers, legislators and the combined wealth of monopolies on the other side. The mass, the common people cannot be organized, while the moneyed power is a close corporation—an army equipped with all the sinews of war, ably generaled, every man in position, alert, vigilant, untiring and unscrupulous. The great movement rewrote the law of the land, and emancipated 50,000,000 people.

We do not pretend to say that Mr. Bryant alone wrought out all these results; that he alone did the work from which have come these grand consequences. We do not even insinuate anything of the kind, because he had able lieutenants, strong and willing hands to aid him when once the work was fairly commenced. We simply assert he was the prime instigator, who, when the harvests were ripe, called up the slumbering laborers and led them to the field. We could name a score of

men in Bureau County who are richly entitled to immortal honor for the efficient, prompt and wise aid in the field-work and in the councils of the leaders of this movement. Among this class of men, where there are so many that are especially worthy, it might seem invidious to mention some and omit others where the great numbers preclude the possibility of a full list. But at the risk of censure in this line, we will say that to the Hon. L. D. Whiting, who was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1870, is due the fullest credit for his efficient aid. He was literally the father of the XIIIth Article of the Constitution, wherein he had to meet nearly every leading lawyer in the convention and out of it. He was in the Senate when the Legislature considered the subject of passing laws to give force and effect to the XIIIth Article. And here the destiny of the movement rested on his shoulders, and it was his energy and ability that brought the eventual triumph.

Before the close of the late Rebellion, or at least immediately thereafter, Mr. Bryant began to call the attention of the people to the monstrous claims being put forth by certain charter companies. Through the papers he sounded notes of warning to the farmers of northern Illinois, against the exactions of railroads. In the early part of 1870 a meeting of the farmers assembled in Bloomington. Mr. Bryant attended this meeting and offered a series of resolutions through Hon. L. D. Whiting, in which for the first time in a public body was laid down the doctrine that the people had not bestowed upon charter companies "vested rights," that were above the power of the Government. He ably sustained his resolutions in a speech that was published and created a profound impression upon the country. Fortunately, in this meeting there was a delegate to the Constitutional

Convention, then nearly ready to assemble at Springfield—Hon. Lewis W. Ross, of Fulton County, who listened to the resolutions—and their advocacy by their author and largely through this circumstance and also another address delivered in Springfield by Mr. Bryant, during the session of the Convention, there was inserted in the Constitution "Article XIII," to which reference is made in the decision of the Munn & Scott case above referred to. The address of Mr. Bryant in Springfield on the subject of corporations was published in the *Industrial Age*, and was widely read, and we are told that the printed address having fallen into the hands of Amasa Walker, who carefully read it and endorsed the positions there assumed, and thus the movement received the weight of this eminent financier and political economist. As a result of this movement of the people, in which they had to fight the combined power of wealth, the bench and the bar of the land, as well as the politicians, the first tangible advantage or victory was the incorporation of the "thirteenth Article" of our State Constitution. The motion to insert this article was bitterly opposed at every step by a powerful lobby, as well as by the attorneys of the railroads, who were not only members of the Convention, but were there in strong array and were everywhere proclaiming that the measure would bankrupt the rich corporations and ruin the country. The newspapers of the country took up the hue and cry against what they called the "socialists," the "destructives," and no taunt was spared, no vituperation was too strong for these "enemies of social order." But the movement went on like a rolling snow-ball; the people became thoroughly aroused, they listened to the "agitators," they started new papers to advocate the people's cause, they organized to some extent and began to nomi-

nate their own candidates, and after a long and fierce war of words the celebrated "thirteenth Article" of our Constitution was adopted by the convention. The overwhelming vote on the Constitution could not be misread, and it was natural that the succeeding Legislature would enact laws to enforce its provisions.

The following is Article XIII:

SECTION 1. All elevators or storehouses where grain or other property is stored for a compensation, whether the property stored be kept separate or not, are declared to be public warehouses.

SEC. 2. The owner, leasee or manager of each and every public warehouse situated in any town or city of not less than one hundred thousand inhabitants, shall make weekly statements under oath, before some officer to be designated by law, and keep the same posted in some conspicuous place in the office of such warehouse, and shall also file a copy for public examination in such place as shall be designated by law, which statement shall set forth the amount and grade of each and every kind of grain in such warehouse, together with such other property as may be stored therein, and what warehouse receipts have been issued, and are, at the time of making such statement, outstanding therefor, and shall, on the copy posted in the warehouse, note daily such changes as may be made in the quality and grade of grain in such warehouse; and the different grades of grain shipped in separate lots, shall not be mixed with inferior or superior grades without the consent of the owner or consignee thereof.

SEC. 3. The owners of property stored in any warehouse, or holder of a receipt for the same, shall always be at liberty to examine such property stored and all the books and records of the warehouse in regard to such property.

SEC. 4. All railroad companies and other common carriers on railroads shall weigh or measure grain at points where it is shipped, and receipt for the full amount, and shall be responsible for the delivery of such amount to the owner or consignee thereof at the place of destination.

SEC. 5. All railroad companies receiving and transporting grain in bulk or otherwise, shall deliver the same to any consignee thereof, or any elevator or public warehouse to which it may be consigned, provided such consignee or the elevator or public warehouse can be reached by any track owned, leased or used, or which can be used by

such railroad companies, and all railroad companies shall permit connections to be made with their track, so that any such consignee, and any public warehouse, coal bank or coal-yard may be reached by the cars on said railroad.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to pass all necessary laws to prevent the issue of false and fraudulent warehouse receipts, and to give full effect to this Article of the Constitution, which shall be liberally construed so as to protect producers and shippers. And the enumeration of the remedies herein named shall not be construed to deny to the General Assembly the power to prescribe by law such other and further remedies as may be found expedient, or to deprive any person of existing common law remedies.

SEC. 7. The General Assembly shall pass laws for the inspection of grain, for the protection of producers, shippers and receivers of grain and produce.

The Legislature passed laws giving force and effect to this Article of the Constitution, and then came the claim from the monopolists that the law was a barren nullity, and hence arose the case of *Munn & Scott* as a test case that was taken to the Supreme Court. The rich companies now sounded their notes of alarm all over the country. As an evidence of the wide-spread interest the movement in Bureau County had by this time created, and as a complete proof also that the anti-monopoly movement had its inception and guidance in this county, we need only state the fact that the New York *Tribune* sent its correspondents to Princeton to interview the leaders and ascertain what they really meant by the bold movement. That paper had become alarmed at the reiterated assertions of the monopolists that it was the red revolutionist, and boded the destruction of the capital and great property interests of the country. These representatives of the New York papers called upon Mr. Bryant and frankly asked him if such were the purposes of the movement. They soon learned that nothing could be more false than the cry of the mo-

nopolists; that the movement was in the interests of all, especially the farmers, and through the farmers the permanent and true interests of the railroads and all other public corporations.

Our excuse, were any needed, for this extended notice of this important event, is the fact that it is the first time, so far as we can learn, that the facts have been given the world of this most vital movement of the people—their greatest victory since the formation of the Republic—and that its lessons should be known to every voter in the land, and for the further reason that one of the greatest truths in our political history may not be wholly obscured and misrepresented, as it has been in a recent publication by D. W. Lusk, of Springfield, Ill., entitled the “Political History of Illinois,” in which is what purports to be the account of the anti-monopoly movement, that is a tissue of misrepresentations from the first to the last. There is hardly a single sentence in the account that is not only in error, but a total perversion of the truth. As a specimen of the recklessness or carelessness of the facts, this historian says the movement commenced in Washington City; that had it not been checked by the sober second thought of the people it would have destroyed the capital of the country; that it was only evil in all its effects and aims; that it gradually extended west and invaded Illinois, and did succeed in even electing a member of our Supreme Court, etc., etc. If Mr. Lusk is in the pay of the country’s common foe, then we are constrained to say, his book is a weak invention of the enemy; the history of even unimportant events cannot thus be either perverted or obscured, much less this great movement whose effects will go on and grow while our free institutions last. We refer to this error in the “Political History of Illinois” not to accuse the

author of a willful perversion of the by far most important chapter in the history of the State, but to correct it, and as an evidence of how widespread is the ignorance of the people generally of the most important facts of their history—of events that have not only occurred recently, but in their very midst.

As a fitting conclusion to this chapter we quote a few sentences from an address by J. H. Bryant, delivered at the third annual meeting in Springfield of the Illinois State Farmers' Association, January 28, 1875, as follows:

It is now more than forty years since, when a young man, I came to this State, and with these hands reared my cabin amid a waste of uncultivated lands, with only one human habitation in sight. During all these years I have watched with joyous satisfaction each step of progress and every discovery in the arts and sciences tending to the elevation and improvement and happiness of our people. I have witnessed with feelings akin to enthusiasm the rapid increase of our population, carrying with it the civil and religious institutions belonging to our age, and converting deserts and waste places into orchards, gardens and fruitful fields. There is not a fruit tree or shade tree in the county where I live that has not been planted since I first set foot upon its soil, and not a dwelling-house or other structure that was not built since that day. I have seen our population increase from about 150,000 to 3,000,000. But now it seems to me that dark clouds are gathering about our pathway, not only involving our pecuniary interests, but involving our personal rights. And we have a bitter contest before us—a struggle with an enemy that never sleeps. And this struggle with the monopolies that claim our God-given rights will not be a short one, unless—which God forbid—the people are the first to yield. So long as we have among us keen-sighted, selfish grasping men, so long unceasing watchfulness alone will preserve our free institutions from encroachments and finally from subversion. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

I have said that railroads are conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity, and I believe this is true, so true that the contrary is the exception and not the rule. Where was there ever a railroad built in our State that there has not been wrong, cheating and deception interwoven in its every fiber? If all

the villainies practiced by railroad managers, all the dark and hidden ways resorted to to extort money from the people, and even to rob their brother stockholders, were laid bare and exposed to view and fully or even partially understood, the public would stand aghast at the sight. It has been said that railroad companies have got all the money and all the brains on their side, and that they cannot be opposed with any chance of success. It is true that they have vast amounts of capital in their hands and can wield it very effectively. But the people collectively have vastly more beside the political power of the State, if they have virtue and wisdom enough to use it. And as for brains, railroad men have no more than many others. They are usually what are called sharp men, which means that they are subtle, cunning and grasping. This is, or would be, if their acts were known to the public, their general character—I mean the leading, controlling spirits. Look at them! Vanderbilt, Fisk, Jay Gould and others. These are your model railroad men who have adopted Rob Roy's

"Simple plan,
That they shall take who have the power,
And they shall keep who can."

But you say all are not such. Perhaps not, but I think if the acts of all were laid bare to your inspection, you would find few exceptions, save in degree and opportunity. * * The money which gives them position and respectability is wrung from your hard earnings. And yet you are maligned, traduced, slandered, ridiculed and blackguarded and caricatured; called all manner of opprobrious names; charged with the intention to commit all manner of grave crimes against society; and all this goes to the public through the columns of the public prints of the large towns and cities, whose support comes largely from the patronage of the abused classes, reminding me of the story of the wounded eagle that saw its own feather guiding the arrow that pierced its heart * * * They have under the pretense of rights granted them by our Legislature, usurped a portion of our sovereignty. They defy our authority, and rob us universally and systematically under the sacred name of law: every year entrenching themselves more strongly in power, until they shall have finally raised upon the ruins of public liberty a moneyed oligarchy more oppressive than the monarchies of the Old World.

VESTED RIGHTS.

Now a word under the doctrine of vested rights which is held in such reverence by the most of the

legal profession. An English poet of the last century says:

"Such dupes are men to custom, and so prone
To reverence what is ancient, and can plead
A course of long observance for its use,
To even vested rights, those worst of ills,
Because delivered down from sire to son,
Are kept and guarded as a sacred thing."

It is under this doctrine railroad corporations shield themselves in committing their extortions and robberies. It is a doctrine which grew up under despotic governments and is said in its inception to have been in the interests of liberty shielding the common people under certain chartered rights, granted by the king, from the oppressions of the great barons who claimed their allegiance and service. But it has no business in free America. In this country it is a grant against liberty and not in its favor. It is not, as of old, an act enfranchising the few, but enslaving the many. "The same process, which, when the people were debased, elevated them to their proper level, now, when the people are elevated and occupy the lofty place of equal political rights, debases them to a comparative servitude."

Away with it then, since it does not belong to the jurisprudence of a free people, and can not co-exist with liberty and equal rights. Let it be buried with the dead past, where it belongs. I hear people say we must go slow; we must be careful not to wrong the railroad companies; let us be just and fair, even liberal. We must

"Be meek and gentle with these butchers."

But if they have all the money and all the brains, as some claim, and the right to do as they please, as they claim, one would think they might take care of themselves, which all experience proves that thus far they have been able to do.

But who has any wish to harm them? I know of no one. It is right and justice, or some approach to them, that we are after. Having submitted to wrong for many years, we think it about time to seek redress, and some of the people do mean to re-establish the supremacy of the Government over the railroads, make them submit to law, and regulate them as right and justice demand. * * * They will so constitute the courts that they will sustain the liberties of the people, without regard to any precedent or old decision whatever. * * * Mr. Harris, in his talk before the Railroad Committee, two years ago, insisted that we should so legislate that this company (the C., B. & Q.) could make good dividends—eight or ten per cent at least. But how is it with the millions of

people by whom, and for whose more especial benefit this Government was instituted, and is sustained? Are they not as much entitled to legislation that will ensure good dividends, as these railroads? Nay, more, for they are children to the manor born, while the most of the railroad stock is owned by foreigners, and is controlled by a set of Wall Street gamblers, passing from hand to hand, like a shuttle-cock. The railroad rings have absorbed nearly all the earnings of our people for many years, and made themselves rich. Is it not about time the tables were turned? Cannot these people who have made such enormous dividends afford to take something less for a time, while the crushed people take a breathing-spell, and recruit a little? Is it not our right, nay, our duty, to compel them to do it, and thus save our people from poverty and our liberties from annihilation?

The times are sadly out of joint. Many of our public men, who have long been trusted, have lost the confidence of the people. Corruption, bribery and speculation have taken the place of old-fashioned integrity and honest dealings with the men of all parties, in our State and National councils. Force and fraud are more common and more successful in their schemes than ever before in the history of our country. There has never been a time when murders and other high crimes were so frequent and so boldly committed, or when human life was held so cheap, or when legislation was so corrupt, and the administration of justice so lax; when the sanctity of an oath was so little regarded; when taxation was so oppressive on the mass of the people, or when public funds were so criminally or needlessly wasted, and our public treasures so shamelessly plundered.

"The frequency of crimes has washed them white."

* * * * *

Scarce an instance of legislative or judicial bribery has come to light that could not be traced to some connection with railroads. The corrupting influence of money, in the hands of their emissaries—money wrongfully filched from your pockets—is sapping the very foundations of society. Railroad men subsidize the press, fee leading attorneys, and seek the favor of all active business men and other men of influence, by special favors, and all at the expense of the people who foot the bill.

[Here follows a brief and lucid account of the celebrated Dartmouth College case, and an explanation that it was not a decision that would sustain, except by the grossest distortion, the claims of the railroads and their attorneys.—Ed.]

It is time this error of opinion was corrected, and a more just and sensible one promulgated. If our courts and attorneys cannot of themselves arrive at a more correct opinion—if they cannot see that the doctrine of vested rights, as applied to railroads, strikes at the very foundation of our liberties—it is for the people at large to give them lessons in State and National jurisprudence. The common instinct of the people teaches them better. They see the danger, and are determined to avoid it. If our courts will cling to this radical error, we must, as we have opportunity, replace them with men of more enlightened and just convictions.

This talk that the people condemn the courts for deciding the law to be what it really is, is all nonsense, as much as to say the law is an exact science like mathematics, and that Judges can cipher out an infalible decision. The decision of the court is only the opinion of the men constituting the court—usually founded upon the opinion of other men given in similar cases. It may be right and it may be wrong. Another court may and ought to set it aside, if they believe it contrary to justice, and the best good of those concerned. Law, as administered, is for the time being what the court of last resort declares it to be. It is true there are immutable principles of right and justice, which ought to govern courts. And it is equally true that Judges, who are only men with the prejudices and imperfections common to us all, do not always find the right, or if they do, are not always controlled by it in making up their decisions. * *

Mr. President and gentlemen, reflecting upon the subject under consideration, it has seemed to me the hope of the Nation in this crisis is with the people of these Northwestern States, and I think I can give good reasons for my opinion. Ours is a great segregated population, by which I mean, that with us generally each individual man in his material interest, at least stands more independent of every other man than is the case in any other part of our country. There is a smaller part of our people who are directly and necessarily dependent upon others for labor and bread, than in any other section of this Nation. They are also less controlled by the conventionalities of society than in the older States where wealth is more in the hands of the few. Our people are consequently better prepared to act independently and more directly upon their convictions of right, and more decidedly and intelligently for the public good. Now let us turn to the older States, Massachusetts, for example. There the preponderance of population and political power is in

the cities and manufacturing villages. There a larger majority of voters are under the influence, if not control, of the wealthy employer or corporation. Thus the corporate wealth of the State, consisting of the railroads and the great manufacturing establishments, which are essentially one in interest, control the political destinies of the State. So completely is this the case that their Railroad Commissioners declare, in their report, that the railroads are the controlling power in the Legislature. The other New England States are no exception in this respect, and New Jersey and Pennsylvania are not far behind, while New York is essentially controlled by her vast, overshadowing corrupt metropolis and monopolies."

* * * * *

One is almost led to think that in this last paragraph Mr. Bryant was foreseeing what would soon come in the way of distorting and misrepresenting the people of Illinois, and especially the people of Bureau County, in the entire false coloring of this very important chapter in history. He plainly indicates that such a movement could only start in the Northwest, as it did, and that it is here the country will some day learn to look for its bold and able defenders—to the people possessing that genius of freedom that dares stand up in the face of all the world and assert their rights.

During the past summer several places have come forward as the champion spots of the birth-place of the Republican party. We believe some place in Maine, August 13 last, celebrated the anniversary of this great event. There are hundreds of people here living in the county that will recollect a meeting held on the grounds of J. H. Bryant, July 4, 1854, where resolutions were passed and an organization formed, and as Judge Stipp informs us, named Republican party, and many persons signed the articles or constitution, and this was the same organization that extended over the country and in six years after its birth elected Abraham Lincoln President. There is strong evidence going to prove the fact that here was the birth-place of the Republican party. Here, too, originated the idea and finally the act of the State Legislature which led to the building of the noted and splendid Princeton High School, and the general law empowering other townships in the State to build similar schools.

We assume the fact that these three things are great historical events; events that have had, and will continue to have, immense influence and effect throughout the State and Nation. And like many of the greatest events in history that were freighted with the weal of Christendom, and that will grow



A W Boyden

and deepen for incalculable generations to come, they came so silently, were born of the brain and heart of men so retiring by their very nature, that their nearest neighbors heard no bluster and brag and noise, and really were not aware that they were moving in the midst of events that would never be forgotten, and that would, be studied and contemplated in the long after-ages as the pages of most absorbing interest.

It is not the noisy events, or the notorious and noisy men that are always the true themes of the historian. But it is this common error of writers that talk so long and so learnedly and so silly often, about notorious things in the belief that they are the only items in history worth considering. The writer remembers hearing, not long ago, a discussion in a literary society of "Who is the greatest living American?" One speaker bravely contended it was Seth Green, the father of fish culture. Another speaker ridiculed the Green idea; inquired who ever heard of Green, and contended that Beecher was the man, because everybody knew of Beecher, and declared that the whole population would turn out to see him if he was to come to the village, etc., etc. The neat retort was, that if notoriety constituted greatness, then Guiteau, the assassin (who was then on trial), was the greatest man in the world. To ninety-nine men in a hundred, all they ask is, Was he ever in Congress or worth a million dollars, and if not, they jump to the conclusion, "Oh, he wasn't much—no greater than I am." They can estimate a man only by the noise he makes, much as did the darkey when he said, "That was the biggest speech I ever heard; why, you could hear it a mile."

We have no hesitation in saying that Bureau County will eventually go into history as the historic county in the Nation, and she will wear this great title from the men who have passed their active lives here and wrought out some of the most important events in our Nation's history.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL—HISTORY OF THE PROJECT OF EXTENDING TO THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER—JACOB GALER, THE FATHER OF THE SCHEME—SOME CURIOUS LEGISLATION—INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS—SOME STATUTORY PYROTECNICS, ETC., ETC.

We sing the song of the farmer,
Who tills the stubborn soil,
And feeds earth's countless millions
With the fruits of his patient toil.

—JOHN H. BRYANT.

AS early as 1821 the Legislature appropriated \$10,000 for a survey of the route of this canal. Judge Smith and others were appointed Commissioners, and they appointed René Paul, of St. Louis, and Justin Post, of Cairo, as engineers. They surveyed the route, reported the work easily practicable, and estimated it would cost \$600,000 or \$700,000. In 1826 Congress donated to the State about 300,000 acres of land on the route of the canal. The stock was never subscribed. In 1828 another law was passed, providing for the sale of lots and land, for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners, and for the commencement of the work. Nothing was done under the law, except the sale of some of the lands, and a new survey of the line and a new estimate, by the new engineer, Mr. Bucklin. He ran the estimate up into millions, instead of thousands, but still too low, as experience finally demonstrated. After this second failure there were various projects of giving the work to a company, or of making a railroad over the contemplated route. But nothing effectual was proposed to be done until in the Legislature of 1834-35.

George Farquer, of Sangamon County, was Chairman of the Senate Committee of Internal Improvements, and he made a masterly State paper in a report on the canal project,

and recommended the authorization of a loan of the State credit, which passed the Senate, but failed in the House. Its failure in the House was principally due to the fact that the Governor, in his message, had asserted with great confidence that the money for the work could be obtained upon a pledge of the lands alone. And Farquer's bill, thus amended, became a law. This was the first efficient movement toward the construction of the canal. The loan failed, but at a special session of 1835 a law was introduced by James M. Strode, of Peoria, authorizing a loan of \$500,000 on the credit of the State. This loan was negotiated by Gov. Duncan in 1836, and with this money the work was commenced in the month of June of that year. William F. Thornton, of Shelby County, Gardon S. Hubbard, of Chicago, and William B. Archer, of Clark County, were the first Canal Commissioners.

In the spring of 1836 the great land and town lot speculation of those times had fairly set in and was affecting the whole country, and Illinois was a favorite field for the wild craze that took possession of the people. It seemed to commence in this State first in Chicago, and was the means of starting up that place and at once transforming it from a mere trading-post to a struggling, bustling town of several thousand inhabitants—looking something like a flock of new barns had alighted among bogs and mud puddles and had most of them brought their stilts along to alight upon. The stories of the sudden fortunes made there traveled over the civilized world, exciting the amazement and wonder of men, and the pell-mell rush commenced. A spirit of gambling was started there and speculators and adventurers and all were wild with a desire for sudden and splendid wealth. Chicago had for a few years been only a great town market. It now became an immense

"Board of Trade." For hundreds of miles around the plats of towns were carried there to be disposed of at auction. From one end of the State to the other, indeed, into other States, the infection spread, and at Cairo the absolute furor was worse even than in Chicago, and there was D. B. Holbrook and his great "South Sea Bubble," backed not only by every politician and statesman in southern Illinois, but by the State Legislature itself. And upon the State statute books of that day are solemn acts of the Legislature enacting "by the authority of the people of the State of Illinois," that Cairo was high and dry above high water mark—that it was the natural point for the great city of the New World. Solemnly these men enacted the most absurd spread-eagle auctioneer stump speeches and were ready to vote the State's credit—fortunately there was no money in the treasury—to these mad-cap schemes where they had purchased or been given lots.

The East caught the infection, and every vessel coming West was loaded with people, bound for these fairy cities of the West. But as it was impossible for the people of the old States to get here fast enough for the desires of the Western speculators, they freighted the returning vessels with town lots, cities, parks, fountains, colleges (good places for them), canals, railroads, etc. Lands and town lots were the only exports of the country, pretty much the sum total of the productions, and the decorative arts were taxed in producing those highly colored lithographs of cities (that were to be) with their six and eight-story blocks and squares, their magnificent public buildings, schoolhouses, churches, fountains, parks and lawns; elegant carriages and equipages, the smoking chimney stacks of factories, glittering spires and minarets filled the distant prospective of the alluring pictures. And upon great auction days in

these leading embryo cities would gather the people by thousands—statesmen, poets, editors, literary men and great orators—and with bands of music the momentous event would be inaugurated by the people assembling about the platforms erected for the auctioneers and commence exercises, dedicate them, as it were, by a poem, perhaps by George D. Prentice, and speeches from some of the most celebrated orators from Kentucky or Ohio, and then the auctioneer would commence and at fabulous prices lots out two or three miles in the swamps and jungles would be scrambled for.

Across in Missouri one of these towns, called Marion City, was laid off on the banks of the river, a bottom prairie, surrounded by swamps. The founder of this city had discovered the spot in the dry season of the year and he at once commenced extended operations. He borrowed money and commenced building warehouses, mills and factories, and here came the people, and temporary tents, brush huts and cabins were put up. So immense was this promised city that fifteen miles back on an elevation was laid off grounds for a college, and a railroad was to be built from the city to the institution. The first little rise that came in the river flooded the place, and then money was borrowed and levees were built. This gave work to thousands of men, as they were seven or eight miles long and averaged over seven feet high. And then people would come and every steamboat was laden with fresh immigrants, the most of whom had had their houses all framed and made ready to put up on their arrival. The spring freshets came and the city and levees and all were soon lost from view beneath the eddying waters.

This rage for new towns was so general and the paper towns became so numerous that the wags began to say that the whole

State would be just towns with not enough room left for a single farm. After Marion City had been literally swept from the face of the earth by the waters, a cartoon appeared in an Eastern paper, which represented parties in a flat-boat with long poles hunting for their houses. One man had run down his pole a great length and exclaimed: "I think I felt the top of my chimney."

When the present generation reads the story of the internal improvement craze that seized upon the State about this time through the Legislature, and which resulted in State bankruptcy, they are apt to wonder how so many fools in finance and business could have been gathered together at the Capital. But the facts we have given above explain the action of the State, and is only another proof that in a representative government the condition of the public mind is generally truly reflected in the law makers. Or, in other words, the best of legislative bodies are no more to be implicitly trusted for wisdom than are their constituents, and may furnish the student of history a hint that the demagogue's often repeated assertion that *vox populi, vox Dei*, is to be received *cum grano salis*.

It was this widespread craze that unsettled the judgments of business men, and the evidence of honest sincerity of the proprietors of these paper towns, especially along the rivers, is given by the fact that while they borrowed immense sums of money in the East and in Europe, they expended it in levees that were washed away, and in houses and foundations for great public buildings that were flooded before they were built, and the bubble would burst and wreck proprietor and purchasers in one common ruin.

Hence, as already intimated, in the fall of 1836 began the agitation of the system of internal improvements. It was argued that Illinois had all the advantages to become a

great State; that her soil, climate and vast territory were such as to invite people here and make all who would come rich. All it needed was inhabitants and enterprise, and these would be invited by a liberal system of State improvements. Public meetings were called and resolutions passed and this new craze spread over the State so rapidly that before the Legislature of that winter assembled, delegates were appointed by the people's meetings and they were to meet in a great Convention at the Capital simultaneously with the Legislature. This Convention had much greater men in it than did the legislative body. It formed a plan and pointed out ways for the vast improvements by the State, and in its communication to the Legislature it concluded with this significant phrase: "that it should be commensurate with the wants of the people." This was the culmination of the new frenzy, and wild speculation once more became the order of the day, and every means was adopted to hastily give an artificial value to property. People surrendered their judgments to the dictates of the wildest imaginations. No scheme was so extravagant as not to appear plausible to some. Experience had taught them that their own pockets were not inexhaustible, but now the State had stepped in they never dreamed that there could come an end to the golden stream from this fountain. Possibilities were argued into probabilities and the latter into infallibilities.

The people were deeply moved and their actions influenced the legislators, and in the memorable session of that body of 1837 it passed an act providing for a canal from Peru to Chicago, for making the Kaskaskia River and the Little Wabash and Rock Rivers navigable, and for railroads from Galena to Cairo; from Alton to Mt. Carmel; from Alton to the east boundary of the State in the direc-

tion of Terre Haute; from Quincy via Springfield to the Wabash River; from Bloomington to Pekin; and from Peoria to Warsaw. In addition to the canal and rivers there were 1,300 miles of railroad provided for. A separate loan of \$4,000,000 was for the Peru & Chicago Canal. The Legislature had already provided for Canal Commissioners and now a Board of Fund Commissioners was created, which was to negotiate the loan for the whole of the contemplated improvements, as well as a Board of Public Works, one for each of the seven judicial circuits of the State. This Board was to superintend the works, and the crowning folly of the act was a provision that the works should all commence at the same time, at each end of the roads, and at the river crossings. Thus was a swarm of officials provided for, and their control and appointment became one general political intrigue. The Legislature was to elect these multitudes of men to expend the people's millions, and that honorable body came very near making corrupt combinations to elect and appoint each other to all the best places, although the Constitution made them ineligible, by providing that no member should be appointed to an office created during the term for which he had been elected. Gov. Duncan had to declare he would not commission members, if elected, to these offices. And the Legislature attempted to pass a law to nullify the Constitution by dispensing with a commission from the Governor, in the face of the provision of the fundamental law that "all civil officers should be commissioned" by him. The Legislature made a vigorous fight against the Governor and the Constitution and adjourned from day to day. And the people were not shocked by these flagrant acts of their representatives.

The Long Nine.—All the north part of the State was deeply interested in the canal. Sangamon County was then represented by

the immortal Long Nine, two Senators and seven Representatives, as follows: Abraham Lincoln, E. D. Baker, John Dawson, Ninian W. Edwards, W. F. Elkin, A. McCormick, Daniel Stone and Robert L. Wilson were the Representatives, and Archer G. Herndon and Job Fletcher in the Senate. Sangamon County wanted the State Capital from Fayette County, and the "Long Nine" were a conspicuous power in that session of the Legislature. Of the means used in the Legislature, Gov. Ford says: "The canal was threatened if other sections of the State were denied the improvements demanded by them; and thus the friends of the canal were forced to log-roll for that work by supporting others which were to be ruinous to the country. Roads and improvements were proposed everywhere, to enlist every section of the State. Three or four efforts were made to pass a smaller system, and when defeated, the bill would be amended by the addition of other roads, until a majority was obtained for it. Those counties which could not obtain a road were to receive their portion of the \$200,000 set apart for them. Three roads had to be made to terminate at Alton, before the Alton interest would agree to the system. The seat of government was to be removed to Springfield. Sangamon County was represented by the 'Long Nines,' the seven Whigs (only one of the ten being a Democrat) in the house, and two Whig Senators. Amongst them were some dextrous jugglers and managers in politics, whose whole object was to obtain the seat of government for Springfield. The 'Long Nine' threw themselves as a unit in support of, or opposition to, every local measure of interest, but never without a bargain for votes in return on the seat of government question. Most of the counties were small, having but one Representative, and many of them with

but one for a whole district, and this gave Sangamon County a decided preponderance in the log-rolling system of those days. *

* * By such means the 'Long Nine' rolled along like a snow-ball gathering accessions of strength at every turn, until they swelled up a considerable party for Springfield to be the seat of government. Thus it was made to cost the State about \$6,000,000 to remove the seat of government from Vandalia to Springfield." This Legislature will forever possess a historical interest far beyond that of any other legislative body in the history of the State. A list of some of the men who were in the Legislature and who voted for the internal improvement system is enough to immortalize it as a law-making body. Among others were Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, Ninian W. Edwards, Gov. A. C. French, John Hogan, U. F. Linder, John A. McClernand, Lieut.-Gov. Moore, Gen. James Shields, (afterward Senator from three States), Robert Smith, (Congressman), Judge Dan Stone, James Semple, the Speaker, and afterward United States Senator. All these voted in the affirmative. Of those who voted in the negative, the only ones who attained any eminence were William A. Richardson (short term in the United States Senate), Col. John J. Hardin and John Dement.

The internal improvement laws and those other equally bad laws of the State banks ran their career in about three years; and in 1840, after they were exhausted for evil, the Legislature commenced repealing the acts. The Presidential election coming on that year, the people of Illinois forgot their own sad financial condition in the din and general hurrah over the "coon-skin and hard-cider" campaign. No politician was ever called to account for the grievous mistake of voting for the bad laws. They had

not been party measures, and all prominent politicians were equally guilty with the people, and in fact the people rather seemed to sympathize with these erring brothers, and the list of those who voted for the measures, and they were advanced in life much above those level-headed and certainly honest members of the Legislature who faced the public storm and voted "No."

But to go back a little. The work upon these improvements was commenced upon all the railroads and upon the canal. The Board of Canal Commissioners, in pursuance of law, projected a magnificent work, and even completed small portions of it, in a manner creditable to the engineers and contractors. But here again was the spirit of over-calculation working its cruel mischiefs. The United States, in 1826, had donated 300,000 acres of land to this work. And now, in the frenzy of the hour, these lands were estimated at a fabulous value, and hence the Commissioners supposed their funds were inexhaustible for carrying on the work, and they projected a large and deep canal, to be fed by the waters of Lake Michigan. To complete their vast plans and make a steamboat canal, would cost about \$9,000,000, but this was nothing in the estimation of the Commissioners.*

But the inevitable crash came, and the

State was plunged over \$14,000,000 in debt, and out of it all the State afterward went on and finished about forty miles of railroad, and did eventually complete the Peru & Michigan Canal, at a cost of over \$8,000,000. The forty miles of railroad cost the State over a \$1,000,000, and the State eventually sold this and took its pay in evidences of State indebtedness for \$100,000. But on the canal investments it seems the State was never so greatly wronged. The canal lands brought the State over \$5,000,000, and its earnings over expenses of operating have been over \$2,000,000. The termini of the canal are Chicago and Hennepin, and for many years the States of Illinois and Iowa have been deeply concerned in extending this great work from Hennepin to the Mississippi River. It is now believed that it is only a question of time when the General Government will take the present canal (which is offered as a free gift, if completed to the Mississippi River) and make it a great artery of cheap transportation from the Mississippi to the sea shore. This is a matter of vast interest to Bureau County—the leading county of its size in the United States in its area of corn grown. Every ten years the county will produce an average of over 100,000,000 bushels of corn. On this one article of corn alone then a canal would be worth over \$5,000,000 to the county every ten years, or \$500,000 yearly. Every cent transportation is cheapened to the sea shore adds that much to the value of the crops, and hence it proportionally increases the value of the land.

The great problem of this age, especially to the people of the Upper Mississippi Valley, is cheap transportation, and every day it is more and more pressing for a solution. The interest in this subject in the six States of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota and Wisconsin may be partially under-

*Hon. John Wentworth tells the following amusing incident, in regard to the commencement of the work on the canal.

"On the third day, from every man, woman and child in the city of Chicago, men, boys and girls, went down to where the canal was to be commenced, then called Canalport, and celebrated the opening of the first barrel of dirt by the Canal Commissioners. Near the place was a living spring of water. The men, clapped at the feet of several toll boxes and threw them into the spring, to make lemonade for the temperance people. Then they spread the assembled by emptying into it a whole barrel of whisky, which so penetrated the fountain-head of the spring, that it kept all people from the effects of it to this day. All of you who have ever heard the late Dr. William B. Ewing, the humorist, speak of the most successful fashioners Chicago has ever had, will remember how good he was of quoting Debs's poetry, some of his maxims had quietly stolen away, and as they had appeared in his book, they had, too, are then thrust at the spring, when he brought down the crowd by pointing his finger at the spring and exclaiming—

"Drink deep, or taste not that Pierian spring,
Its shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
But drinking largely sobers you again."

stood when we reflect that these States annually produce of wheat, corn and oats 1,047,536,850 bushels. And to show how rapidly, too, the increase of production is going on, we may cite one of many that we might give as instances. In Iowa the wheat from 1849 to 1860 aggregated 50,000,000 bushels; from 1860 to 1870, 195,000,000; from 1870 to 1881 it was 375,000,000 bushels. The total wheat crop of the United States in 1867 was 181,199,000 bushels, and in 1881 it was 498,549,000 bushels, and the larger portion of this increase was in the Upper Mississippi Valley, the locality deeply interested in the extension of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. This is the locality that is destined, is already, the chief producer of American exports. Those European markets are no longer left to the supply by American producers. These are invited, but only in competition with those of other countries. The freight rates to be paid in transporting products from the Upper Mississippi to Liverpool often alone determine the possibility or impossibility of profitable exportation. On this point we are furnished the most conclusive evidence. A committee which had its sessions in New York in September, 1881, recorded the testimony of members of the New York Produce Exchange, which asserted that it frequently happened that the difference of one cent per bushel in the price of wheat in New York City determined the ability or inability of the commission men and dealers to make shipments to European markets. One shipper placed that controlling difference as low as one-fourth of a cent per bushel. It was also the concurrent statement of several of the gentlemen testifying that advance in freight rates frequently estopped grain exportations, while freight reductions stimulated such movements of cereals, and gave legitimate impetus to the grain markets of the entire country.

So manifestly correct are these several testimonies, that they were even anticipated by Mr. Joseph Nimmo, Jr., of the Bureau of Statistics, when he said, in his report on the commerce of the United States for 1880 (page 154):

“The price of all commodities of low value in proportion to weight is in every market greatly affected by the cost of transportation.

“Especially is this the case in regard to the surplus agricultural products of the Western and Northwestern States. The low rates which prevail for transportation upon the Northern water lines, therefore, exercises an important regulating influence over the price of all the products of the West, not only in the markets of the Atlantic seaboard States, but also in foreign countries. It is due chiefly to this fact, during the last ten years, that the value of domestic exports from the United States has greatly increased, and that since the year ended June 30, 1875, the value of exports from the United States has largely exceeded the value of imports to the United States.”

Scarcely less important to the Upper Mississippi Valley region than the export of its products, rendered possible and profitable only when cheap transportation is secured, is the ready and inexpensive delivery of its imports. The aggregate of these increases year by year, while it has already reached proportion and value which are literally immense. Thus, not only are vast totals of anthracite coal and crude and manufactured iron from Pennsylvania, pottery from New Jersey and Ohio, hard woods from Indiana, and stone and bituminous coal from eastern Illinois, shipped in large quantities to the Upper Mississippi Valley States, but the cotton goods of Massachusetts, the woollens of Rhode Island, the machinery of Connecticut, the agricultural implements of New York, all

constituting heavy bulk freights, are constantly adding to the number of their consumers in the wide area of territory to be more immediately benefited by the construction of the Hennepin Canal.

A single locality may be specifically mentioned as furnishing significant illustration of the general fact thus urged to attention. The tri-cities of Moline, Davenport and Rock Island (to name each in the order of its manufacturing importance) have had their respective business interests carefully revised in statistical form, at the close of each year for the columns of the *Davenport Gazette*. The last of these reports—that of January 1, 1883, for the year 1882—presents some noteworthy figures. A single plow manufactory establishment at Moline (Deere & Co.) consumed in 1882 1,110 tons of steel, 3,000 tons of wrought iron, 900 tons of pig iron, 300 tons of malleable iron, 2,000,000 feet of oak and ash lumber, 400 tons of grindstones, 30 tons of emery, and 250 barrels of oil and varnish, employing weekly 700 men. Another establishment (the Moline Plow Company's Works) used only a less aggregate of similar material, the value of the products of these two establishments footing up to \$2,500,000 for the year. The Moline Wagon Company manufactured goods to the value of \$625,000; the Deere & Mansur Planter Company, to the value of \$600,000; the two malleable iron companies, to the value of \$280,000; the machine, engine and boiler shops, to the value of \$480,000; the paper mills, to the value of \$150,000, the pump factory, to the value of \$125,000; while the saw-mills and other establishments aggregated a yield of products exceeding in value \$1,000,000 more. In Davenport the enumerated manufactures for the year—agricultural implements, lumber, flour, oatmeal, glucose, carriages, woolen goods, cigars, clothing, etc.—aggregated a

value of \$5,864,876; and the value by jobbing houses, the sum of \$8,046,730; the shipments of local freights by three railroads, 17,536 car-loads, and the receipts, 16,653 car-loads. In Rock Island the plow works manufactured goods in excess of 1,000,000 in value; the glass works to the value of \$200,000; stove works, to the value of \$1,000,000; the saw-mills, 80,031,866 feet of lumber only, 18,328,750 shingles, 16,653,000 lath, and 198,650 pickets. If to this partial exhibit of the manufacturing interest of Rock Island City were added those of the United States Arsenal, on Rock Island, the aggregate of railroad shipments would be 17,982 car-loads shipped and 18,258 forwarded by four roads, including the receipts and exports of coal, largely mined from the extensive coal-fields lying within an area of fifteen miles east and south-east of Rock Island.

The construction of a canal to connect the waters of the Upper Mississippi with those of the lakes, by way of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, has long been earnestly desired by the people occupying the vast area lying west of Chicago and seeking improved channels of communication with that city and the East. Four times—in 1864, 1870, 1874 and 1882, respectively—has the General Assembly of Iowa, by concurrent action on the part of each of its branches, specifically memorialized Congress for the opening of such a canal by the General Government. The Legislature of Illinois has also similarly addressed its appeal to Congress repeatedly, the last occasion being that of the special session of that body last year. These two States, thus speaking through their representatives, embrace more than 5,000,000 of people. Their expression of opinion and desire have been earnestly supported, too, by resolutions adopted by such Boards of Trade as those of St. Paul, La Crosse, Duluth,

Davenport, Rock Island and Chicago in the Northwest, and those of Buffalo, Syracuse and New York in the East, and by the resolutions of the Senate branch of the New York Assembly last May, which would have been concurred in by the House had the session had two days longer continuance. In the city of New York, particularly, not only on the Board of Trade and Transportation, but the "Produce Exchange," a body numbering in its membership nearly 3,000 of the produce commission and other business men of that city, have addressed Congress in urgent appeals in behalf of the canal in question, usually denominated the "Hennepin Canal." In May, 1881, there assembled in Davenport, Iowa, a delegate body of about four hundred members, representing commercial bodies, municipal corporations, and farmers' associations, of seven different States, expressly to urge upon the attention of the country the desirability of and the necessity for the construction of the said canal by the General Government. That Convention, attended and addressed by Governors of States, members of Congress and prominent business men, emphatically urged upon Congress the great importance of the proposed canal as a means to secure to the people a greatly needed improvement of facilities for the transportation of their products and commodities.

Exactly what a boon the extension of this canal will become to all the country west and northwest of Chicago, will be plainly seen by the following table of railroad charges for 1880:

RAILROADS HAVING COMPETITION IN WATER-ROUTES.	
	Per ton per mile
New York Central Railroad.....	\$0 00.88
Pennsylvania Railroad.....	00.88
New York, Erie & Western Railroad....	00.84
Philadelphia & Erie Railroad.....	00.56
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad	00.75
Michigan Central Railroad.....	00.842
Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne Railroad for 1879, for 1880 not given.....	00.76

RAILROADS NOT COMPELLED TO MEET WATER-ROUTE COMPETITION.

	Per ton per mile.
Boston & Albany Railroad.....	\$0 01.20
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad (for 1879, for 1880 not given)....	01.023
Chicago & Northwestern Railroad (for 1879, for 1880 not given).....	01.49
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad (for 1879, for 1880 not given)....	01.76
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad (for 1879, for 1880 not given).....	01.21
Erie Canal rate for 1880.....	\$0 00.49

When the great work is completed to the Mississippi River,—perhaps eventually extended to all the great granaries of the Northwest beyond the Mississippi—the first point of historical interest to posterity will be, who was the originator of the idea; whose brain conceived it, and who is entitled to the imperishable honor of being its sponsor? In this light the following letter will be read with great interest by not only the people of Bureau County, but all who are interested in the Hennepin Canal, or the story of some of the remarkable men, who like the writer of this letter, have pioneered civilization literally across the continent. When the great national canal, as it will be some day, is completed to the Mississippi River, it should be made the eternal monument of its projectors. The following is the letter in full:

"SEATTLE, W. T., April 13, 1884.

"MR. H. C. BRADSEY.

"*Dear Sir:* I have received your letter of inquiry and will try to answer it.

"You said you saw in your local paper that I was the originator of the idea of the Hennepin Canal project:—To give you the moving cause, I must go back a few years prior to that time. My father's name was Peter Galer; he had ten children. I was the fourth. I was said to be the first white child born in Fairfield County, Ohio; my birthplace was near Lancaster, and in the year 1807, August 20. My father moved to Licking County, Ohio, when I was one year old, where I lived

until I moved to Illinois in 1834, crossing the Illinois River the 20th day of August (my twenty-seventh birthday).

While in Ohio (in 1825) on the 4th of July, at what was called the Licking Summits on the Erie & Ohio Canal I saw Gov. Morrow take out the first wheelbarrow load of dirt from the canal. Shortly after I hired as a common laborer to work on the canal at \$12 per month, but by taking the part of a boy that the superintendent of the job was abusing, the superintendent was discharged and I was given his place. From that time I superintended the job until the canal was completed. I then engaged in buildingsaw-mills. There was a reservoir to feed the summit level and south of that a deep cut that for three miles averaged thirty-three feet digging. From the circumstance of heavy rains, and seaps in the banks, it kept washing and slipping in until a boat half loaded could not pass through the deep cut. About that time the reservoir broke, and they could not get anyone to repair it permanently, so they sent thirty-five miles to me for me to try what I could do. After I spent several hundred dollars in repairing, I originated the idea of a new reservoir on the west of the old one. The bank of the old reservoir was the tow path of the canal. There were several thousand of acres of swamp land that I proposed to utilize for the new reservoir with a lock at its north side, also one at the south end of the deep cut, thereby raising the water twelve feet in the deep cut. I reported this plan at headquarters and it was approved and carried out. That was my experience at canalizing at Ohio.

As I said before, I crossed the Illinois River at Hennepin on the 20th of August, 1834. I was in company with my parents, four sisters and three brothers. We went up Robinson's River or Bureau through what is

now called Tiskilwa and settled on Center Grove Prairie. In September, 1834, I took my blanket and gun and viewed the country through from Hennepin to the Mississippi River, near Rock Island, and thought it a natural pass for a canal, as there was a depression all the way across with high land on either side. I reported my discovery but was much ridiculed for holding such ideas.

In October following my oldest brother, John Galer, helped to review the route, and I talked with Dr. A. Langworthy about the project. At first he made very light of the subject, but on my showing him the advantages that would accrue to him if it was carried out, his having property at Indiantown, now Tiskilwa, he began to see that there might be dollars and cents in it, and so he joined in with me, and I appointed a meeting in Hennepin, where I gave my views on the canal project, and the doctor made a good speech. My plan was only for a common canal to be taken out of the river at the head of the Lake DePue so as to have that for a harbor, and also to avoid much overflow of the river. I also planned to have a dam across Green River at the narrows where New Bedford now is, and use it for a reservoir to feed the summit level and put the feeder into the lake on the south side of Devil's Grove, so it would feed the canal both ways, until other supplies could be got from the Bureau and Green River further down on either end of the canal. We had circulars printed, and finally got a bill through the Legislature for a company to undertake the project; but the State was deeply involved, and the Michigan & Illinois Canal being delayed, the subject was dropped until the country around Rock Island had settled quite thickly, when a company changed the canal to a railroad, and the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad was put

through almost directly over my old route. The railroad becoming exorbitant in freight charges, the canal project was again revived and carried up to Congress by Hawley, and was known as Hawley's canal bill."

This communication is to the point as to who was the first active worker in the project of extending the canal from Hennepin to Rock Island. It is more than a generation ago this movement had its inception. It was perhaps chimerical at that time, but since then millions of people have become deeply interested in the subject of cheap transportation, and it is now both feasible and possible to carry out the original idea of extension that was agitated as a necessity so long ago.

CHAPTER XVIII.

ARTHUR BRYANT, THE PIONEER FORESTER AND HORTICULTURIST—
ABOUT TREES GENERALLY—FIRST PLANTING IN BUREAU COUNTY
—BEST VARIETIES—SKETCH OF ARTHUR BRYANT, ETC., ETC.

And there in the sultry noon,
With brawny limbs and breast,
On the silken turf, in that cool shade,
The reaper came to rest.

—JOHN H. BRYANT.

THE pioneer "tree-man" was a boon of no mean magnitude to the people of the broad prairies of Bureau County. He must have been an enterprising, public-spirited man with an alert and active brain to anticipate the benefits and the good that would some day come from the culture here of trees. He saw here not long ago vast plains dotted with farm-houses, standing cheerless and treeless on the bleak expanse, which was inhabited by a people whose highest ambition was to grow corn and swine and cattle enough to furnish himself and family a livelihood, and also enable each to add a few

more acres to the dreary homestead. The intelligent lover of trees set about the work to create in the people a taste for something higher and better—to teach them that even a northern prairie would grow the hardier fruit trees and the shade trees and flowering shrubs about their houses and thus double the beauty and money value of their homes; give them comforts and cash bountifully for this labor of love. They (possibly only he) must have realized that the way to do this successfully was to set the example, and thus tree-planting commenced.

Those who first planted trees here must have been amazed at the rapid growth they made, which continues to give evidence that there is no place that is possessed of a deeper or stronger soil than is this county; and now the towns and villages have beautified their streets, and the spreading branches of trees only twelve or fourteen years old offer their pleasing and shady bowers to the passer, and around every farm-house are fruit and shade trees that dot the broad prairies in every direction, and give to the eye of the beholder the most pleasing landscapes and enchanting views to be seen in all the world.

As to the question of what varieties of trees to plant, it was of easy solution as to shade and ornamental trees, because almost every variety yet planted had yielded a most rapid and healthy growth. The elm, the maple and box elder so far predominate, and many trees, especially elms, can now be found, not more than a quarter of a century old, that throw out their long branches and wide-spreading shade equal to the grandest monarchs of the forest. But the question of the best adapted fruit trees and vines for this locality was a more difficult one to solve, and perhaps something in this line—possibly very much—is, even after these

fifty years of trials and experiments, yet to be learned, because the successful prosecution of this industry requires some understanding of the soil and climate, and the habits of insects destructive to the trees and fruit, as well as a knowledge of the mode of best caring for the different varieties of fruit trees. The State, through the solicitations of the various societies, provided a competent entomologist, and he has done much in aiding fruit growers to understand the injurious insects, and to provide for their destruction.

We are indebted to the writings of Arthur Bryant, whose work on horticulture deservedly ranks high, for the following facts in reference to Bureau County:

The first attempt at fruit growing in Bureau County was in 1830 or 1831, it is not certain which, when John Hull sowed some apple seeds brought from Kentucky, and raised a few hundred seedlings. Small orchards of these were planted three or four years after by Christopher Corss, John Musgrove, Roland Moseley and some others. The fruit was better than the average of seedlings, but most of the trees have perished. Nurserymen have been accused of introducing the apple borer. The orchards above mentioned, and the nursery from which they were taken were attacked by the insects before fruit trees were brought here from any other part of the country, which would seem to be good evidence of its previous existence in this section.

In the spring of 1833 John Belangee brought a lot of grafted apple trees from Belmont County, Ohio, and commenced a nursery near Princeton. During that and the following year orchards of these trees were planted by Cyrus, Arthur and John H. Bryant, Aaron and William Mercer, and a number of others whose names are not

recollected. None of these orchards were of any considerable size. At that time and for years after it was a prevalent opinion that it would never be an object to raise apples for market, and it was sometimes remarked when one was seen planting trees, that when those trees came into bearing, apples would not be worth more than a shilling a bushel. Mr. Bellangee introduced some of the best varieties now cultivated, as well as many that are rejected. He soon removed to Dover, where he continued the nursery business for ten or fifteen years.

From 1841 to 1844 nurseries were commenced in Bureau County by James Bosley, Charles S. Boyd and Curtis Williams. Their stock was obtained from Mr. Curtis, a nurseryman in Edgar County. A few good varieties were brought here by them, and many that were worthless. The Milam, under the name of Winter Pearmain, constituted a large proportion of their stock—a variety which it was said Mr. Curtis propagated to a considerable extent by means of suckers. Their mode of obtaining suckers for grafting was to cut from trees taken up for sale such roots as were of suitable size—a practice copied from Mr. Curtis. Neither of them continued the business more than four or five years.

In 1846 Samuel Edwards commenced a nursery near Lamoille. He brought from near Cincinnati a considerable stock. A great part of it, however, was destroyed during the winter, which was very fatal to young fruit trees of almost every kind. In 1847 Arthur Bryant began a nursery upon a small scale near Princeton. Since then V. Aldrich, H. W. Bliss and John G. Bubach have established nurseries in the county; and Mr. Bubach now has a very extensive garden in the east part of Princeton. Bliss and Aldrich discontinued the business some years ago.

The winter of 1855-56 was noted for the

wholesale destruction of fruit trees. It was estimated that one-half of the bearing apple trees in Bureau County were destroyed or rendered nearly worthless. Most of the pear, plum, peach, quince and cherry trees (Morrelos excepted) likewise perished. This for some years greatly discouraged tree planting, especially fruit trees. All the orchards of any considerable size in the county have been planted since the hard winter of 1855-56. At this time (1869) the largest orchards are those of Arthur Bryant, V. Aldrich, Mrs. F. Moseley, J. G. Calef, and M. Greenan. Some years ago J. H. Bryant planted a large pear orchard, but it never amounted to anything, and now (1884) the trees are either dead or nearly worthless. It has been chiefly destroyed by fire blight.

Of early apples, Mr. Bryant, in 1869, says: Those principally cultivated are the Early Harvest, Red Astrachan, and Early Pennock—the latter has hitherto been planted more than any other. Trees of this variety, however, appear to become unproductive from age sooner than most others. Maiden's Blush is highly esteemed.

The Snow Apple takes precedence of all others as a hardy, profitable and enduring apple for a fall apple. The Rambo is popular and productive, although less hardy. Haskell Sweet and Rumsdell's Sweet are two of the best fall varieties.

The varieties of winter apples best established with cultivators are the Jonathan, Willow Twig, and Domine. The Ben Davis has not been cultivated long enough to test its endurance, but already shows signs of deterioration on some of the older trees. Rawles' Janet, so much esteemed in the South, is here considered neither excellent nor profitable. It is feared that the Winesap, on rich prairie soil, will disappoint the expectation of cultivators. Sweet Vandever and Broad-

well are two of the best winter varieties of sweet apples.

A committee of the State Horticultural Society in 1869 traveled over the important parts of the State. The committee visited Princeton, July 1. From their report we condense the following: "We examined the grounds of John H. Bryant, Arthur Bryant, Sr., and Arthur Bryant, Jr. At John H. Bryant's we were shown a tree of Early Pennock, planted in 1836, and afterward top-grafted with Early Harvest, which was thrifty and bearing a good crop. A Pennock root-grafted, planted in 1836, is now twenty-five inches in diameter, and promises to endure many years.

"In the old orchard of Arthur Bryant we had an opportunity of taking notes on a considerable number of varieties. Mr. Bryant planted fifty trees in 1836, of which twenty are living and healthy. All these are root grafts. Mr. Bryant gives the following criticism: Newtown Pippin worth little; Early Harvest bears well every other year; Hoops of no value; Pennock, a large tree now twenty-four inches, has generally not borne well, but one year produced thirty bushels; Rambo the most profitable variety up to 1856; English Golden Russet of very little value; Maiden's Blush has borne well; Snow (of which Mr. Bryant planted the first tree in Illinois, 1837), is very good; Green Pippin not productive; Winesap, too small, not profitable; Early Pennock profitable; Golden Sweet productive.

"In the young orchard of Mr. Bryant were found still other varieties, the favorites being: Jonathan; this keeps here until April or May, although a late fall or early winter apple in southern Illinois; White Pippin good, bears well; Summer Sweet Paradise moderate bearer and fruit excellent; Early Strawberry, except being small, is excellent;

Haskell's Sweet, a large and productive September apple; Whitney's Russet, good; Danver's Winter good, but bears poorly; Tallman's Sweet, drops badly; Mother, first-rate, bears tolerably; Northern Spy, top-grafted, tolerably good; Striped Gilliflower, showy, not first-rate; Ben Davis bears well. [In the heavy apple-growing district of southern Illinois the Ben Davis excels all others for profits, as it bears well, trees nearly always full, and keeps well, ships well, and very showy apple that always sells well. Last year (1883) any number of these trees the fruit was sold on the tree for \$10 a tree in central Illinois. And often when all other varieties have totally failed there would be a fair crop of the Ben Davis. In flavor it is not one of the best, but for profits it so far excels all other apples in middle and southern Illinois.]'

In 1859 Mr. Bryant planted 350 trees of Winesaps, Willow Twig, Yellow Bellflower, Jonathan, and Red Astrachan. These were planted in the spring. In the fall of the same year he planted 350 trees, 25x25 feet in a tract of six acres, surrounded by woods. The varieties are Jonathan, Willow Twig, and Ben Davis. The trees are grown with a leader and laterals instead of cutting out the center.

Arthur Bryant, Sr., commenced his nursery about 1845. He regarded himself as a farmer for many years after this, and the nursery business merely an aid in his farming and furnishing employment for his love of trees and flowers. But soon his nursery trade grew to unexpected proportions, and after he had moved it to where his son is now carrying on the business in the south part of town, his son saw that it was of itself quite business enough, and now he has one of the most extensive and prosperous nurseries, containing sixty-five acres, crowded with all varieties of nursery stock, in which he employs a large

force of men, and in the spring of the year his shipments are very extensive and nearly all over the country, but especially west to the Pacific Ocean. No man who came as a pioneer to Illinois did more for horticulture and tree-growing than did Arthur Bryant, Sr. He loved the trees, the woods, the flowers. They spoke their own language to his poetic soul. No man was so retiring in his nature. He turned instinctively from a public gaze, and in the noisy throng his refuge was to retire within himself. A nature quiet, pure and diffident. An intellect cultured, strong, manly and elevated, with the finest poetic imaginings. It was but natural with such a temperament to commune with himself, or pour out the fervor of his soul to the grand and beautiful in nature, in all her gorgeous decorations of landscape, trees and flowers. His education was real, profound and accurate in all its grand range from the highest Greek classics to the practical details of the counting room or the printing office, and to those who did not fully understand him it is passing strange, that from the first position in a leading daily newspaper in the city of New York, he could become a pioneer in the wilderness, with all its trials and deprivations and rough life. But not so to those who could better understand him. The brick walls and stony streets, the black pall and sooty cloud of a city, the noise, the vice, the crimes, the suffering, the selfishness, the shams and the whited sepulchers of the metropolis repelled him, and he sought undisturbed nature. Where the sweet repose, the inviting field, the ethereal feast in the shady lawns called him and he could hear the birds upon the swinging limbs, carolling their notes of liberty and joy in the sweet sunshine of heaven. These shall be his fitting and immortal epitaph.

We insert the following from the pen of

Dr. Richard Edwards, as published in the *Chicago Inter-Ocean*, of March, 1883:

“*Arthur Bryant, Sr.*—The fashions that prevail among men often have a tendency to obliterate in our minds the true estimate of a manly character. So much is made to depend upon mere social position or political influence that the innate worth of a genuine manhood is in great danger of being overlooked. With the crowd, notoriety comes to be the thing sought for. Mere brazen noise too often drowns out the gentle utterances of a well-founded fame. It seems hard for many to understand that one may be great, worthy of the respect and even of the admiration of his fellows, and at the same time be only a private citizen, performing the ordinary duties of an ordinary life. With this delusion, that measures the man by his accidents, the crowd is very liable to be carried away. And it is a dangerous delusion. It tends to destroy all right ideals of living. It tends to dissuade men from pursuits that are really honorable and useful, and leads them into employments that are in themselves worthless and mean, for the arts of the sycophant and demagogue are essentially debasing.

“Humanity, therefore, owes a debt of gratitude to every man who by his life and character helps to correct this mistake. And such a man was the subject of this sketch. Fitted by natural abilities as well as by scholastic culture for a conspicuous position; enjoying in a more than ordinary degree the respect and confidence of those who knew him, he was still content to live quietly upon his farm, in no way distinguished from his neighbors in the same occupation, except as he was a better farmer and a wiser, more exemplary man than the average. Only once is it remembered that he held any public office. In the spring of 1837, when the

county of Bureau was first organized, he was elected one of the Judges of the County Commissioners' Court.

“The principal facts of his life are somewhat as follows! He was born in November, 1803, at the Bryant homestead, in Cummington, Mass. He was originally of feeble constitution, being greatly troubled in early life with asthma. His father, an eminent and skillful physician, had little expectation of his living. But as he grew older the disease seemed to lose its hold upon him, and through his youth and manhood he suffered little from ill-health. During the years 1822 and 1823 he was fitted for college at Barrington, Mass., under the tutorship of his brother, William Cullen. In the winter of 1824 he received a cadet's warrant from John C. Calhoun, then Secretary of War under James Monroe, and entered the military academy at West Point in June of that year. But a prolonged and severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism compelled his resignation in the following December. The season was a wet and cold one, and the long hours of guard duty, performed in the thin clothing rigorously prescribed at the academy, were too heavy a burden upon his slender frame. Early in 1826 he began the study of medicine, but by the advice of his brother William that study was abandoned, and in October of the same year he became a member of the sophomore class in Williams College. For some reason, now unknown, his course at Williams was terminated on the 3d day of March, 1829. The next six months were spent in New York City in the employ of his brother, who was then connected with the *Evening Post*, and had been since 1826. Here he made himself useful in a variety of ways, reading proof, etc. From November, 1829, until October, 1830, he was employed as a tutor in the famous Round Hill School at Northampton, Mass.

This school was established in 1823 by Joseph G. Cogswell and George Bancroft, and in its day enjoyed the highest reputation. Its founders had examined the schools of England and the European continent, and availed themselves in founding their new institution, of all they had learned abroad. One of the results was that it attracted pupils from all parts of the country. And here Mr. Bryant labored as an instructor for about one year.

"On October 11, 1830, he set out upon his first journey to Illinois. At that time the trip was a very different affair from what it is now. The details of the early part of the journey are not at hand. But, by the help of the Ohio River, he at last reached Cairo. His objective point, however, was Jacksonville, in Morgan County, and the trip from Cairo to that place—a distance of 200 miles—was made on foot. In those days it must have been a tedious tramp, through brush and briar, over hill and stream, for we know that, through most of the distance named, the roads are even now none of the smoothest. The journey was accomplished, however, and Jacksonville was reached December 1, 1830. Here he addressed himself resolutely to the business of pioneer life, laboring industriously with his hands. Soon after his arrival he seems to have purchased a quarter-section of land, in the working of which he was afterward helped by his youngest brother, John, who arrived in Jacksonville in May, 1831. In the autumn of that year he returned to Massachusetts. His errand appears to have been an important as well as an interesting one, for we find that, on the 10th of May, 1832, he was married in the town of Richmond to Miss Henrietta Plummer. Of that event the fiftieth anniversary was most pleasantly observed at the home in Princeton, in 1882. And any one who was then present or who

has witnessed the gentle and unremitting care with which Mr. Bryant was watched and succored during his last illness, must have been satisfied that the vows of that marriage had been faithfully and affectionately kept.

"In September, 1833, Mr. Bryant came to Princeton, and settled upon the farm whereon he has ever since lived. Here he betook himself to the labor necessary to the subduing of the wild prairie and the building up of a comfortable and attractive home. Most of the work in which he was engaged was substantially the same as that performed by his neighbors. But it soon became evident that he looked at nature with more discerning eyes than the most of them. He was not satisfied with the annual crops, and the annual product of cattle and swine. Not that he neglected these, by any means; but he thought also of other things. He planted trees, not alone for wind-break, but also for ornament, in order to diversify and adorn the monotonous prairie. And there they stand to-day, the double row of splendid hard maples that line the street on either side, a conspicuous landmark—a place from which distances are reckoned and directions indicated. Besides these are the evergreens, the charming varieties of indigenous and exotic trees of many kinds, some very rare, which beautify the ground. They are living monuments, more expressive than any cut in marble or granite, of the essential refinement of the man.

"About the year 1845 Mr. Bryant engaged in tree culture as a business. His nursery soon became well and favorably known. His own name became identified with the movements organized for the propagation of fruit and forest trees. The Northwestern Pomological Society was set on foot about the year 1850, in the town of Princeton.



Tracy Reeve

During its continuance he was one of its most prominent members. A few years thereafter it was merged in the Illinois State Horticultural Society. This association still exists, and is actively promoting its beneficent purposes. One of its specialties at the present time is the extension of forest culture. This object Mr. Bryant had much at heart. In the meetings of the society he seems to have been always quietly but efficiently active. His reports from the committees have about them an air of thoughtful honesty. At the urgent request of members of the Horticultural Society, he published, in 1871, a book with the title: 'Forest Trees, for Shelter, Ornament and Profit. A Practical Manual for their Culture and Propagation.' It is a smallish volume of 248 pages, containing as much downright practical sense, and as little of the opposite, on the designated subject, as one often finds in the same space. A careful reading of this book by the farmers of the Northwest would undoubtedly result in great blessing to the country, now and hereafter. The subject is one whose importance cannot be overstated. How to extend the forest area of these prairie States is a most vital question. On the way in which it shall be practically answered will depend the comfort, and even the civilization of the future dwellers upon these plains. And here, in this book, we have the practical instructions of an educated, sensible, practical man.

"By the State Society, and by kindred associations, Mr. Bryant's death has been appropriately and, we may say affectionately noticed. His memory has been honored by fitting resolutions. Affectionate letters have been addressed to his bereaved family, by the co-laborers of years gone by. The Hon. G. W. Minier says: 'Our loss seems irre-

parable, especially at this crisis. We are organizing an effort to conserve our forests and to plant new ones. Our eyes turned to this veteran forester for counsel. We feel like Clan Alpine's men, and are ready to cry out,

"One blast upon that bugle horn
Were worth a thousand men."

"His place cannot be filled. Others may come, as wise, as earnest, as devoted, but the sincerity, the tenderness, and the patience were all his own."

"Mr. Bryant was a thorough man. He was thorough in his scholarship, notably so in his knowledge of the Greek language. He was thorough in his botany. To his mind the trees which he handled had other significance than that which appeared upon his ledger. He felt impelled to look into their structure and laws of growth. He was thorough in his moral convictions and qualities. In his dealings with men he was upright beyond the shade of suspicion. He was always true, always correct, always clean.

"His death was caused by gangrene, which had proved fatal to some of his ancestors. The disease first appeared in one of his feet, and after about three months of gradual progress it attacked the vital organs, and the scene soon closed. His death was such as become him, calm and trustful. He died as he had lived, a firm believer in the Christian faith.

"Of his six children five remain. One, the second son, Col. Julian Bryant, who had already achieved some distinction as an artist, and who had faithfully served his country during the war of the Rebellion, was drowned on the Texan coast in 1865."

P. H. Griffith, of Princeton, has for some years dealt in nursery stock, and has raised considerable stock. Mr. Bubach, in the east

part of town, is now giving nearly all of his attention to small fruit, and is making this quite a successful industry. (See his biography.) Mr. Edwards, mentioned above, closed his nursery and removed to Mendota some time ago. A man named Aldrich at one time had a nursery near Tiskilwa; but since his death the business is discontinued. At one time Mr. Bliss also had a small nursery near Providence.

Arthur Bryant, Jr., is the leading horticulturist in the county, and, like his father, has expanded his business and kept even pace with the demands of the surrounding country, and by intelligent industry has promoted the industry and continues well the work left off by his father. He reports but little change in the leading varieties of apples and cherries from what is given in the foregoing report of 1869. He thinks the Ben Davis yet the best and leading apple for the general markets, but the trees are not as hardy in the way of a long life as are some others. The judgment of all the fruit growers of northern Illinois now is that the late fruits are the most profitable; that the railroad communication with the South has completely changed the former advantages that there were in some of the earliest crops that would command often fancy prices in the city markets.

Mr. Bryant reports the Morello cherry as the only reliable variety that can be grown this far North. And that the grape production has decreased the past fifteen years. There is very little grape wine now made in the county, whereas a few years ago there were some good sized vineyards. But at this time, except about De Pue, the business has gone down to a great extent. He does not believe the black soil especially of the prairies profitable for grapes.

The Snyder blackberry is the most successful so far, and this industry is a growing

one. The raspberry and strawberry are not so reliable here as they are further south.

This is the great corn and grass belt—the land of fat and sleek horses, cattle and hogs. These will be the great leading industries of northern Illinois. And yet apples, cherries, and to a certain extent peaches, will in the end be successfully raised here and great profits made on each. But pears may so far be counted a failure.

In Tracy Reeve's yard we noticed a fine, thrifty chestnut tree, and on it a quantity of the real chestnut burs. We never saw a chestnut tree look more thrifty than this one, even in the chestnut regions of Pennsylvania.

The timber growth all over the county bespeaks a soil and that moisture of the air that should encourage the people to busy themselves in the good work of tree-growing all over this part of Illinois. Already the beauties of landscape, the orchards, the artificial groves, the shaded avenues, the shrubbery and lawns that have added to the natural beauties of the country, are to be seen on every hand, and have added incalculably to the value of the whole county. They go far to demonstrate the inviting possibilities for this already favored land. Where trees will grow, as it is demonstrated they will here, men and women, strong and vigorous, will also grow and mature.

The first essential to each is a moist air, a bountiful rainfall. Animate and inanimate life seem fixed in their habits by the same law of soil and climate. An arid climate is not the best for either, and hence the interior of continents are the dry, sandy deserts. One recent writer of much ability contends that our prairies are the result of the dryness that once prevailed over the regions where prairies exist; that the rain belt and the tree belt are always the same. Recent investigations make it quite plain that animate and

inanimate life is regulated more by the geological and meteorological surroundings than by anything else. There is growth and life in a moist atmosphere, and the opposite is true of an arid region. Among human beings this regulates the size of families. Every day you can hear people wondering why it is that the number of children in families now are so much less than among their fathers and grandfathers. Buckle tells us that the number of marriages among the nations of Great Britain, France and Germany are powerfully influenced by the price of corn. In prosperous times there are more marriages than in hard times and as there are more marriages there will be a greater increase of population, but the number of children to each family is influenced by both the prosperous condition of the country and the moisture of the atmosphere, and probably more by the latter than the former. The largest average families of children in Europe is in England. On that moist island every portion is teeming with life. A recent naturalist tells us that certain birds that lay four eggs at each hatching there produce only two if transported to this country. The investigations of these subjects are important to the horticulturist, to the farmer generally and especially to the many stock-raisers in this county.

CHAPTER XIX.

SOME CURIOUS BELIEFS—CREDULITY AND SUPERSTITION—GOLD AND SILVER MINES—"WAY BILLS"—GOLD AND SILVER, AND THE MAGICIANS, ETC.

O, may the light of truth, my steps to guide,
Shine on my eve of life—shine soft, and long abide.

—JOHN H. BRYANT.

BELIEFS in the magic art, especially in the active work of the magicians in the handling of the precious ores, are as slow to

leave men's minds as is the beliefs in witches, spooks and spirits, and the bobbing around of ghosts in the affairs of men. Almost any day you may read an account of some locality that is all torn up over a haunted house, where apparently a lot of fool ghosts meet every night and carry on a general idiotic drunken orgy. There are not a few people in the world who yet believe in witches. In another form, there is a class, very large, indeed, that publicly teach "Providential interference" in the daily and hourly affairs of men—punishing some, running errands for others, and cheating the doctors out of their patients constantly. The amount of ignorant credulity and the persistence with which it maintains its hold upon men presents, one of the strongest subjects for our consideration. In every city of the civilized world are nightly seances in which ghosts, most generally Indian shades, are made to do duty in the silliest imaginable roles. And this form of witch belief is found widespread and nearly everywhere. While it is palpable that all these beliefs are bordering closely on the idiotic, yet it is not true that all the people who thus dupe themselves and one another, are by any means fools on all subjects. Many and many of them are remarkably bright apparently, and some in fact are noted for strong and vigorous thinkers, when their minds are directed to almost any other subject save that of the ghosts or ghostly affairs. There is nothing new in this strange phase of the human mind. It has apparently existed always, and just as strong and as well defined as it is now. Education has no effect upon it, for it is found as common with the educated as among the illiterate. The strongest believers often in ancient and modern history, in the most stupid, silly and even infamous beliefs, have been the most earnestly advocated by the best educated and

otherwise the strongest minded of their day. The most curious thing in this world is men's beliefs. Any man will tell you in looking back over his life, that its course has been directed by the most trivial and singular circumstances. In fact, nearly every great life is fitly synonymized by a great river. At its source it may be turned by a straw or pebble out of its course, and when it has gathered its tributaries it moves with a swift and resistless force. But the same man will believe, nay, know in the most dogmatic way, that his judgment and beliefs are founded upon the eternal granite rocks—here there were no influences of circumstances; nothing but the iron of logic. While the truth is his bent of mind in youth, the most singular and inconsequential accidents have started him in a certain course, or changed his course, and again, like the river, in proportion to each mind's resources—its tributaries—does it become stronger and stronger, firmer and firmer in its judgments, whether they were right or wrong. The tenacity with which the most idle beliefs cling to the human race is most extraordinary. When the advance of civilized ideas force their way into men's minds—ideas that you feel certain cannot exist in the same mind with the crude beliefs of a barbarous people, they only drive out by a slow process the folly they find, and it appears at once in some other shape. And the superficial observer says the error is dead when it has only, like the actor, changed its dress, and while its appearance may be greatly improved it is essentially its original self. It is this genius for playing hide and seek that makes it nearly impossible to successfully extinguish this strong bent of the human mind. When killed in one form in one age it is found in its new habiliments in the next age, denouncing its former self, exulting over its own de-

struction, and says, "Look at me, I am the only truth in the world."

Is there a grown man or woman in the world of intelligence enough to partially understand their mother tongue, who has not had his or her mind twisted in infancy by ghostly or fairy stories of the most stupid and injurious kind? "As the twig is bent the tree inclines," whether it grows that way or not. You cannot read a newspaper without being confronted constantly with such stuff. From the lips of the prattling child and from trembling senility; in eloquent poetry or stately prose; in common conversation among all classes and in books and paintings, it may be found, in ugly blotches and in exquisite shadings and it is everywhere and at all times. In some of its Protean forms it is ubiquitous, among all nations, peoples, classes and conditions of life. Is it possible for a perfectly healthy mind to grow in such surroundings? Every other man you may meet in a day's walk, if he would be thoroughly honest with you, will tell you that he is an exception, perhaps the only one in the world, yet a miraculous exception to that human trait of beliefs that are either illogical or stupid. Of course he realizes in his neighbors, in all mankind except himself this fault and, therefore, he is certain that he is free from the common or universal error. In looking over the curious subject we are free to confess that with the spread of civilization the change that is constantly going on in the outward paraphernalia of injurious superstitions are, as a rule, an improvement of the new upon the old. For instance, the difference is by far to better the beliefs of our fathers in witches and witch burning and the same thing in its modern form of seances and spiritual materializing. The latter is innocent so far as legal faggot and murder are concerned. We say this without any exam-

ination into the ultimate evils to healthy mind growth and their comparative effects in this line. We merely assert the palpable fact and leave results for others to examine.

Among the early settlers of Illinois, there was one phase of ignorant credulity that has now nearly ceased to exist.

But few localities in the Northwest, or for that matter in the Mississippi Valley, since the coming of De Soto and his hunt for the fountains of youth and the precious metals, but that have had attacks of the curious delusion over the reported discovery of gold, silver or lead mines. There were always men hunting and dreaming for such discoveries. There is a percent of cranks all over the world on certain well-understood subjects, like perpetual motion, the end of the world, religion, or being President of the United States, beatification, or silver or gold mines. Of all these the mine-seeker is the one excusable being, because since and before historic times there have been found rich mines of various kinds that have yielded enormous fortunes to the lucky few, while the other victims of their heated fancies have invariably suffered only from long hopes deferred, or been put in straight-jackets by their friends.

Some of the early people were brought here in the pursuit of the gold and silver mine *ignis-fatuus* that beguiled De Soto and his followers to penetrate the wilderness and leave their bones scattered along their dreary route from Florida to Mexico. Indian traditions and idle pioneer stories lured many to the West in the hope of finding rich gold and silver mines. The great "Mississippi Bubble" ran its course in Europe and bankrupted its thousands and sent its hundreds to their graves as they followed up the Mississippi River and found their way to Illinois, in the faith that they would find the hidden treasures, and all over southern Illinois

especially along the country adjacent to the Mississippi River, is to be found to this day the marks of their presence. At one time a Frenchman brought to Illinois 500 slaves to dig in the mines, and in the oldest settlements in the State flows Silver Creek, which got its name from the fact that along its banks the miners had flocked in crowds, and were digging and prospecting upon its hills from its source to its mouth. The relics of those superstitions about gold and silver were thus handed down to the early pioneers, and among some of our people the faith lingers to this day, and they dig yet in the hills and rocks, and to find a rock flecked with bits of mica is enough to set them wild, and renew the otherwise fading superstitions on this absorbing subject. The banks of the Wabash have been celebrated grounds, and the early settlers were sometimes provided, when they came, with precious "way-bills." This consisted of a paper containing minute directions, by referring to certain streams and marks upon trees, by which the possessor of the way-bill could follow the route to a silver mine. They purported to come from the French, those people who were here before the English came, and who had been driven out of the country by the Indians, and these fugitives had prepared these "way-bills," it was said, in order that they or their posterity might, when the savage was out of the way, return and claim these secret stores of inexhaustible wealth. Hence, the man who possessed a way-bill was the happy heir apparent, to great fortunes, and he dreamed in want and poverty about his wealth of which some day he would take possession. He would not often openly go out and hunt for the route as his chart gave it, for fear that his envious neighbor might be watching his action and thus gain his great secret. Nothing could shake this

faith in the original way-biller. And when he had spent his life in following the delusion, he would on his death-bed call his wife and children about him and tell them the story of the precious paper and bequeath it to them, and they would take up the pursuit and expend their lives in the same infatuation. One now can form but little idea of how general and wide-spread was this delusion here in former days. It is about extinct now, and the few faithful that yet linger among us will, as a rule, deny it stoutly when approached on the subject.

A friend tells us at some length of how the way-bill disease flourished for a long time in this section, and extended into surrounding counties. He speaks of one celebrated way-bill which came from Vincennes, and found its way here and for a generation or more attracted wide attention. The early hunters for game and silver reported finding many coke pits, and they were built on the bank of the river, about six feet deep and four feet wide, and were walled with rock, the bottom was oval in the shape of a kettle, and the walls showed they had been subjected to great heat. There had been work on almost every hillside, showing in places a vast amount of labor in the hunt for the mines. A five-pound lump of pure native copper was found. Other copper specimens were dug up and these were pronounced by geologists, so report says, to be blossoms of silver ore. Among the romantic fictions that fired the peoples' imagination was that of a man who came to the county and for two years hunted for his silver mine. He insisted that when a little boy he had been in a shaft which was worked deep under ground; that he came up from St. Louis, and after a little while returned to St. Louis. He remembered he came with some Frenchmen, and rode a mule, and he thought from his recol-

lections he could go to the place, but after two years hunting he finally acknowledge his complete failure. Many think that some of the pioneers in their lonesome isolation from all fellowship with civilization, were easy victims to the wildest romance and story, and in the most inconsiderate way went to work digging holes here and there in the roughest parts of the country; and mines were traded for old horses, broken down wagons, and many of the caves and holes fell to the possession of counterfeiters, who largely supplied the people with pretty much all the currency of the realm. This money would for a long time pass current except at the government land office, and the people in their trades and sales would agree that the pay was to be in "land office money." That is when "land office money" was mentioned it simply meant it was to be good money.

In the central portion of the State lived an old reprobate who made the "Hull money." For years he plied his nefarious trade, and the "Hull money" was well known far and wide, and at one time there were people who honestly believed his money was better than the genuine. He was eventually sent to the penitentiary, and for years people hunted for his mine. They believed he dug out the pure silver and simply coined it, and his only crime was in making his money too pure; that he found the precious metal in such abundance that he could not afford to put any alloy in his coin, and much such worse than idle stories went the rounds among the people of that day. We give this as one of the forms of credulity that was peculiar to the early settlers of our country. And we record its history because it may now be called a thing of the past.

CHAPTER XX.

DEBATING SOCIETIES—SOME IMMORTAL SPECIMENS—OLD TIME
CHURCH SEVERITY—HOW MATTERS ARE MODIFIED AND BET-
TERED—FOREFATHERS' DAY, TOASTS, POEMS, AND ADDRESSES—
DISCUSSIONS ABOUT IT IN THE PAPERS—REVIEWING OF HISTORY
—ETC., ETC.

My thoughts steal back to that sweet village still;
Its flowers and peaceful shades before me rise;
The play-place and the prospect from the hill,
Its summer verdure and autumnal dyes;
The present brings its storm; but while there lost,
I shelter me in the delightful past.

—JOHN H. BRYANT.

THE story of the average county in its days of pioneer farm-making, house-raising and tree-planting, alternated by coon-hunting and August elections, spread-eagle orators and "a little for the stomach's sake," is not, as rule, very largely connected with literature, mind growth, or intellectual culture in any of the branches of education that come of real education in the walks of life of a literary, religious, social or political people. Generally there is too much of the grim realities for much time to be given to the artificial or the polish that comes of the higher culture that attends upon ease and leisure. Yet, even fifty or more years ago in perhaps every then organized county in Illinois, there was the incipient debating society in about every schoolhouse in the land, and the comparative beauties of "Art" or "Nature," or the "Penitentiary" or the "Hangman's rope," or "Pursuit or Possession?" were fanning the latent fires of the young Ciceros and Demosthenes of the whole country. This intellectual fruit was then, as it is now, a winter's growth entirely, and flourished during the three months' winter school. The commanding intellectual figure usually was the teacher, who was working for \$10 or \$12 a month and "board round;" the

"round" was mostly where was the fattest table and the biggest houseful of fine healthy girls—the neighborhood belles. Many of the swains who radiated about this spot, no doubt, often envied the teacher, and in their hearts were ready to teach the school for nothing, that is, nothing more than the "board round" at this one particular house. These were the primitive literary clubs of the average county, commencing nearly always in the chief town of the county and from here extending to farthest outlying school district. As remarked above there was an average in these things among the counties in the early days of their existence, and in them the performances, the questions discussed and the speeches were much alike. They were then and so are they now, excellent training schools for the the young as well as the full grown. In the rural districts, especially, their effects were the very best. They brought the people together, improved their social intercourse, and exchanged thoughts and ideas and tended to polish and improve those who were blessed with but few facilities to this end. They were sometimes amusing, often interesting, and always profitable. What grown man is there in the land who cannot recall his blushing, first effort in the debating society? The writer well remembers the little old log schoolhouse, where, during the days of the week he was trying hard to get at the intricacies of "figgers," and on Friday evenings he attended his first debating society. The older men would be appointed, and then they would choose one at a time alternately until every one present would be elected debater, and they would speak in the order chosen. The head leaders would be the real lions of the evening, and as it tapered off in succession toward the tail of the intellectual whip, the speeches would be correspondingly

shortened about in the ratio that the embarrassment increased. On one of these occasions, the writer being very young and among the very last chosen, in fact, was only named for forms sake at all, he commenced, and by a sudden inspiration as it were—the subject is forgotten, and it was evidently not germane to the incident, nor necessary to the story now—he broke forth: “Where was Henry Clay? At the head of the army with a big gun killing Indians; that’s where he was. And what would have become of all this country if it had not been for James Francis Marion, as he sat eating roasted sweet potatoes on a holler log, when the King of England called to see him before breakfast, and he wanted something to wash the cob-webs out of his throat. No, sir! Think of all the people of this country being scalped, killed and carried into captivity by the Indians. Was not all these things worth fighting for? No, sir! Tippecanoe and Tyler, too, and so say I forever!” And the tyro sat down covered with glory. From that on during the winter he was always the very first choice, and as he could discuss any subject in the world equally well, he was quite a hero. We presume the reader has heard of another immortal effort when a society was discussing the subject of “Art or Nature,” and the orator rose upon his tip toes and exclaimed: “Mr. President, I say nature is the most beautifuller. What, Mr. President, is beautifuller than to see a nateral steamboat flying and puffin’ up a nateral river, or a nateral canal at sea, when the houses rock and bob like nateral corks when you are gitting a big bite from a little sun fish.” This settled it and “Nature” won the day, of course.

As early as 1836, before Bureau County was formed, some of the early settlers had taken steps to form a literary society. There

was not enough people in and about Princeton to call it a town yet, but there was enough people of that kind who aspired to the highest walks in the mental fields, who set about the organization of a literary society. They met together and by a vote determined to incorporate the “Putnam County Lyceum.” And this was done. The names of the officers chosen are a sufficient assurance of the force and ability there was in the society. These were: Cyrus Bryant, President; Justin H. Olds, Secretary and Librarian; R. T. Templeton, Treasurer; Arthur Bryant and Degress Salisbury, Trustees. When Bureau County was created a meeting of this society was called, and on motion of Judge Templeton it was unanimously resolved to change the name from “Putnam County Lyceum” to that of “Bureau County Lyceum.” This action of the Lyceum was duly spread upon the records of the County Court. Although this society was a creature of the early pioneer days, the names on its rolls, while the list is much smaller than has been some of the more modern literary bodies in the county, yet it possessed men of as thorough culture and as great natural abilities as can now be gathered in the county or anywhere else for that matter. We award much of the spread of improvement that has always distinguished this county to the early work of the lyceum. Its influence could not but be felt, and to this day its effects are easily traced on every hand. The philosophical conclusion was long since reached that one great man can not exist alone in a county. He will cause at least one great man to rise up ‘about him. If this basis of the idea is the true one, then we can see how one, two or three superior men fixing their lot in a community of pioneers will cast their good influences all over the county. Such a community may be started on that higher plane of civilized life, that is

by others only reached after years of growth and slow self-preparation. It is true, then, that often it depends upon one or two families or individuals in the moral and intellectual bias that is to distinguish a young community. In the formation of the first society in nearly every county in central and northern Illinois there was the first meeting of those particular representatives of the New England States and the Southern States of Virginia and Kentucky—the two blades of the scissors that when riveted together cut out the patterns for the irrepressible conflict. New England blood dominated; no finer types of the two sections were ever presented than was the career of Stephen A. Douglas and Abraham Lincoln, nor can we just now recall a finer illustration of the observation noted above of the influence that the developments of a man of large talents will have upon his surroundings; or the assertion that one great man in a developing or new community will inevitable produce another great man.

Stephen A. Douglas was a New Englander. As a politician he was a superb—a truly great man. It is perhaps too soon after the close of his active life to discuss the question of his statesmanship, or to inquire without prejudice, as to whether he was a statesman at all or not. But the career of this Yankee schoolmaster in his adopted State is an eventful one, and presents, to him who can lay aside all prejudices or bias of judgment, a study of profound interest. The flood of eloquence or literature yet written or spoken about either Douglas or Lincoln is mere sentiment, exalted beyond the realms of just judgments, and wholly beyond the cold facts of criticism or history. The period of extravagant and affectionate panegyric will in its proper time subside, and the iconoclast will come; he will inflict no injury even if he

does topple over certain imaginary and false idols—or certain extravagant estimates, or fulsome and hysterical eulogies. The gentle hand of affection, the inspired brain, the eloquent tongue, and the gifted pen of admiration and love for the dear and illustrious dead, are to be ever respected. They are the beautiful and the good in our common nature—the play of our highest and holiest impulses. But the whole truth is not to be forever hid under a bushel—real history will in the end be written. The names of Douglas and Lincoln are not here brought forward to assert that their histories will in the end be revised and wholly re-written and the verdict of their cotemporaries reversed and remanded to the great jury of the people, but rather to enforce the idea of the strong and lasting influence of one superior mind acting upon its surroundings. This leads us into the fields of investigation where cause and effect acting and re-acting upon the human mind are to be considered—causes and effects so obtruse and subtle in both their immediate and remote consequences as to surround the path of investigation with the greatest difficulties. It is only a part of the whole truth, that men are the architects of their own fortune. Circumstances and surroundings are a part of the strongest factors in the make-up of the individual and a community. And a large community is as fixed in its environments as are the primeval rocks in the deep bosom of the earth.

With the commencement of the early literary life of the young county, as noted above, we would expect to find in its progress and development much of interest and profit for present investigation. And, indeed, so we do. In the imperfect files of the county newspapers, in the chance poem, the addresses and the organizations founded at various times, we are enabled to see and know much

of the mental activity of the times that distinguished the people of the county from its earliest settlement. But the sermons, the political addresses and discussions through the prints that we have mostly found by accident here and there, furnishes us the open window through which we have the best view of the intellectual concerns of the people. We are free to say that there are but few counties in the State that in this respect are not almost wholly barren of useful material for the historian, while here is much that is intensely interesting.

Already we have given many extracts from addresses and poems, commencing with a poem by Arthur Bryant, written in 1831, when on his way "to the distant West." And also we have given many narratives of the first settlers, sometimes as they had written them out themselves, and frequently as they related them to the writer, always preserving as nearly as possible their own arrangement of the narrative, and as fully as possible their exact words. We regard these by far as the best part of our history. So far, after the most diligent search, we have found no diary from any of the first or even the most recent settlers. This we greatly regret, as it would have enabled us to round out and nearly complete this part of our allotted work.

In this account of the intellectual life of the community, we do not pretend to follow the chronological order of events, because the history of the mental influences, or the history of the literature of a people is not thus constructed.

The actions of men are governed less by dogma, text-books and rubrics than by the the opinions and habits of their cotemporaries, by the general spirit of the age, and by the character of those classes who are in the ascendant. This is the origin of that difference so prevalent in the world of relig-

ious theory and religious practice, of which theologians so greatly complain as a stumbling block and an evil.

The religious doctrines of a people as we find them in their creeds are but little criterion of that particular civilization, while their religious practices are an unfailing source of information, and these always tell the true story of a people, and form the best data by which the spirit of any age may be measured. Locke in his *Letters on Toleration*, observes that often the clergy are naturally more eager against error than against vice.

In the published proceedings of the fiftieth anniversary of the Congregational Church, held in Princeton, March 28, 1881, from the address "by Rev. F. Bascom, D. D., a former pastor of the Church," we extract the following: "Under Mr. Farnham's administration we should expect the church would be commendably faithful in discipline. And thus we find it. The first case recorded is that of a female member, called to account for speaking evil of a sister in the church. She was required to sign a confession to be read to the congregation on the Sabbath. She consented to sign a confession, but only on condition it should not be read in public. She was therefore excommunicated by a unanimous vote." In an "explanatory note" at the end of the published pamphlet, says:

"In justice to the lady referred to in the address of Dr. Bascom, fourteenth page of this pamphlet, it ought to be stated that she was afterward restored, by a vote of the church, to her good and regular standing."

This little incident tells of the stern and severe discipline that obtained among the early settlers. It was not enough to confess and humiliate the soul into the dust, but the burning words of shame must be read in public, and the culprit must be there to receive the deepest possible scourging. The text

merely tells that "in justice" to her, she was afterward restored by a vote of the same church that had excommunicated her—cut her off from the anticipations of heaven and from the communion and joys of the society of the saints on earth, without a word of information upon the point in dispute and that led to her being cast out, to wit: Whether she came over and consented to a public reading of her confession, or whether the church eventually waived this and restored her her good name and church blessings. But evidently the reference to this case by the speaker in his anniversary address, is made in the way of mere business recital of the strong and interesting facts in the church's history, that leaves no doubt as to the importance that the church rulers attached to the disciplinary proceedings. And as well does the refusal of the woman to have her confession read in public, indicate the degree of her abhorrence of such a proceeding. Her whole nature rebelled, and with a heavy heart, no doubt, she listened to the awful words of excommunication. She did not blame her church; her training and education had taught her that it could do no wrong; that its decisions were infallible, next to God, and that when it cut her off, cast her out, and gave her over to Satan and his satraps, that her cup of affliction was full to overflowing. Yet she braved all and endured all, rather than gratify the, to her, unequalled torture that would come of a public reading of her confession. Then, too, we are not told how long it was before she was restored to the church. Hence, again, on this point, we are left to conjecture. But whether it was days or years, she was eventually restored, and we respect her only the more—as well as the church the more, if the latter gave way at last and revoked its former severe and unjust act. This reversal of a former "unanimous vote" of the church—

the act of excommunicating a woman, not for any actual sin, because the refusal to permit the public reading of her confession, was not of itself a sin, but simply a refusal to bow to a process of discipline and degrade herself and pollute her freedom of soul, and when the church corrected its cruel decision it gave evidence that it was advancing along the line of civilization, and this evidence is furnished in its practice and not in its rubric.

To-day there would be no such severity in this same church. There are perhaps not twenty members thereof that are conscious of the fact that the church law ever required the authorities to take cognizance of and punish the tattling females of the order. Is the church any the worse for this relaxing of its practices? A change that comes from the general change in men's minds and not from any change in the written discipline of the church itself. Is it not now as "commendably faithful in its discipline" as it was fifty or a hundred years ago, when it was ready to drown the good old Quaker for the high crime of not taking off his hat when he passed a minister on the street? With the general change in the community in the surroundings has come the inevitable change in the church and a general softening of its severities. Has it sacrificed any of its power for good by the change?

There are many reasons why the movements and doings of this particular church—the Congregational Church of Princeton—are of interest and are historical in character. It is the oldest church organization in the county. Was organized fifty-four years ago in Massachusetts. It has had many of our leading and best representative people on its roll of membership. It has had able pastors, some of the most famous in Illinois, and has had a strong body of refined, cultured and elegant people for its congregations. It is

purely an offshoot of Massachusetts. Men direct from Plymouth Rock and many of whose ancestors came over in the Mayflower, and nearly all of whom were of the purest Puritan stock. In its membership have been and is now many of those who were the representatives of the New England States, a class of men that predominated in all the early times, and that were the majority of the early settlers here. The fact that Owen Lovejoy and Richard Edwards were each for years its resident ministers, makes it a historical church. So strong has this people always been in this particular church that it has for some years had as an addenda to the congregation a society composed of the sons of daughters of New England, and annually they celebrated the landing of the Mayflower, Forefathers' Day, by assembling and honoring those noble men and women in songs, in poems, toasts and often elegant and brilliant responses.

Forefathers' Day.—December 22, 1879, was a meeting of unusual interest. The responses to the toasts of the evening were made by, first, Arthur Bryant, Sr., who responded to: "The Pilgrim Fathers." It is one of the ablest pleas in behalf of the memory of the Pilgrim Fathers, that we remember to have come across in our reading. Those portions of it in which he replies to the calumniators, is as strong, dignified and eloquent as is one of Reverdy Johnson's best pleas before the Supreme Court on any of those occasions that his great mind made the court-room a grand intellectual arena—occasions where the future American historian will love to linger, and mark the place as a guiding finger-board in the great highway of the mind's progress. Mr. Bryant said:

selves considered, are of little consequence in the record of human life. Similar events have many times occurred. But when the character of the men—the objects they had in view, and the events resulting from the enterprise, are taken into account, it becomes of historical importance.

How truly was Mr. Bryant stating the unconscious facts as applied to himself and his fellow-pioneers, who were here the real architects of this part of Illinois—the hardy and heroic pioneers.

It was the first permanent settlement north of Virginia—the commencement of the colonization of New England, which nearly throughout its whole extent was settled by people of a character similar to that of the Plymouth colonists. After the first few years, the colony of Plymouth became nearly identical with the rest of New England, in character and interest, and the people may be spoken of collectively as the Puritan Forefathers. One of their first cares was to provide for education. Harvard College was founded within twenty years after the settlement of Plymouth; and this and Yale College—the two oldest in New England—have ever had a reputation unrivaled in America. To this day, wherever New England influence is felt, the schoolhouse and church are found. In a severe climate, upon a stubborn soil—often amid destructive savage warfare—was reared a hardy and enterprising race of men, trained to self-government by the necessities of their situation. Their descendants, numbered by millions, are found in every State of the Union; their energies, virtues and love of freedom, have influenced, and for an indefinite period will continue to influence the destinies of the entire continent. * * * I may, however, notice the obloquy so often cast upon the Puritans. To this day they are sneered at by people who know little or nothing about them, except perhaps, two or three of their prominent faults. In England they were the objects of unceasing ridicule and vituperation by the Cavaliers, both before and after the Civil war. Yet the historian, Hume—no friend of the Puritans—acknowledged that England owed to them whatever civil liberty she enjoyed in his time. It is only within fifty years past that justice has been done to the character of Cromwell. The New England Puritans have been unceasingly pelted with Salem witchcraft, persecution of the Quakers, and Connecticut Blue Laws, as though no other people

The landing of the Pilgrim Fathers on a desert coast, and their subsequent sufferings, in them

ever hung a witch, or were guilty of religious intolerance. Two hundred years ago, belief in witchcraft was nearly or quite universal. The Salem delusion appears to have been an outburst of temporary frenzy, which soon died out, and did not extend to other parts of the country. But in England and Scotland, witches were occasionally burned. * * * *

The speaker then relates seeing a book printed many years ago, giving a history of the Salem witchcraft, and in it was an illustration representing the devil surrounded by his imps, on the roof of a house, beating a drum, while the people below looked up in astonishment. The speaker then frankly admits that the action in the persecutions of the Quakers can only be palliated by the consideration that religious toleration was not then understood or practiced by any Christian nation; that the faults of the Puritans were those of the age in which they lived.

It is pretty well established as truth that the Blue Laws of Connecticut, which have been quoted and ridiculed times without number, originated in the imagination of the forger, Samuel Andrew Peters. Peters was a clergyman of the Church of England, a native of Connecticut, and was so rank a Tory in the Revolution that he was compelled to leave the country. To revenge himself upon the Puritan patriots he wrote what he called the history of Connecticut; a book that has been designated as "the most unscrupulous and malicious of lying narratives." In this book are found the Blue Laws, and there is no other evidence that they ever had an existence. I will give a sample of Peters' regard for truth and probability. He says that at Bellows' Falls the Connecticut River forces its way through a narrow passage between two rocks, and that in the time of floods the water becomes so solid by pressure that it cannot be penetrated by a crowbar.

The Puritans were no doubt unreasonably rigid in their religious observances and their prohibition of innocent amusements. Their hostility to the loose morals and inconsistent practices of their persecutors of the English Church naturally made them approach to the opposite extreme. We who are descended from the Puritan Fathers confess to a little pride in the relationship. Pride of ancestry is natural to the human mind, and it appears more excusable when the principles and institutions of

that ancestry have conferred distinguished benefits, not only on their descendants, but also with those with whom they are connected. I do not contend that a man should be more highly esteemed on account of his ancestors; on the contrary, I believe the standing in society of every one ought to be determined solely by his individual merit. There is undoubtedly something in good blood in the human race as well as in the brute creation; but this, if not sustained by a pure life, high aspirations and manly conduct, will degenerate and die out.

The next toast, "The Pilgrim Mothers," was responded to by Mrs. J. P. Richardson. The splendid diction, the exalted sentiments of this noble tribute to the Pilgrim Mothers, is worthy the careful perusal and study especially of every daughter and mother in our land. We read it carefully, and with the fair speaker say: "Brave, noble, heroic mothers—the good dames well content, handling the spindle and the flax."

Then followed the poem of the evening by John H. Bryant, from which we take the following extracts:

"Years bright and dark have sped away,
Since by New England's rocky shore
The Mayflower moored in Plymouth Bay
Amid the wintry tempest's roar.

"Few, worn and weak, that Pilgrim band;
An unknown coast before them rose—
A vast unmeasured forest land,
Begirt with ice and clad with snows.

"Yet dauntless, fearless, forth they trod
From that lone ship beside the sea,
Firm in the faith and truth of God,
To plant an empire for the free.

* * * *

"Strange, wierd and wild the scenes around,
With trackless forests dark and deep,
Where silence solemn and profound
An endless Sabbath seemed to keep.

* * * *

"His were the errors of the time—
Intolerance and a mien severe;
His, too, a heroism sublime,
That cast out all unmanly fear.

* * * *

"The vine thus planted by the sea,
Has spread o'er mountains, wood and glade,
Sheltering a nation strong and free,
Whose children rest beneath the shade.

* * * * *

"Bless, then, the hand whose gentle might
Smoothed for our sires old ocean's breast.
Bless we this day whose morning light
Revealed the promised land of rest."

Then "Our neighbors, the Knickerbockers," was most handsomely responded to by S. G. Paddock. But as our purpose is to give the substance only here of the addresses that called out a warm newspaper discussion after the meeting, and the tenor of that controversy, we regret we cannot, therefore, give Mr. Paddock's address, as we are confident our readers would enjoy it greatly.

"The common schools of New England." Response by Prof. H. C. McDougal. Among many other highly complimentary things of the Puritans, he said:

Two hundred and nine years have come and gone since then, and to-day we can trace the march of the New England free schools and its influence clear across the continent. In the year 1670, the Commissioner for foreign plantations addressed to the Governors of the colonies several questions in regard to their condition; and in reply to one in respect to education, the Governor of Connecticut said: "One-fourth of the annual revenue of the colony is laid out in maintaining free common schools (?) for the education of our children." In reply to the same question, the Governor of Virginia said: "I thank God there are no free schools or printing presses, and I hope we not shall have these hundred years."

* * * * * The product of the Virginia system (?) also spread over the country a little further south. I need not paint the contrast. The two systems have been boldly confronting each other the past nineteen years, and the world has learned that the free schools have been largely instrumental in making the North rich and strong, while an aristocracy resting upon substructure of ignorance has made the South poor and weak.

The speaker then said it was the German free school that enabled German intelligence to overcome Austria and France, etc., etc.

All that we are proudest of in our own State is the direct product of New England free school, for it was a child of that school, a graduate of Harvard College, who framed the ordinance of 1787, which consecrated this whole northwest territory forever to human freedom, free schools and free thought, etc.

"Our Western Home." Response by Gen. I. H. Elliott. This was an eloquent eulogy to the Puritans. He contrasted the North and South, and of the Puritans he said:

They were not broken down aristocrats; they were not dissolute members of powerful families; they belonged to the middle ranks of society; they were men of lofty virtue, iron wills; always consulting conscience, never policy; loving home and native land, they left both in search of freedom, and finding it, they cherished it with the zeal and devotion of martyrs. They hated civil and religious despotism; they sought a new home, not for plunder, not for conquest, but for liberty of conscience. The New Englander moved westward bearing with him his free-school system and printing press, and with these a Northern State better than a Southern State, and the north end of a Northern State better than the south end of the same State, etc., etc.

The festival closed with the toast, "Our country, its best impulses, thoughts and deeds flowed from the striking of Plymouth Rock." Response by Rev. Dr. Richard Edwards. The Doctor's introductory part of his address was very happy, indeed, and then he said:

In response to the sentiment to which I am called to speak, allow me to refer to two facts concerning the Pilgrims. The first is the sturdy seriousness of their devotion to freedom. As we to-day are situated, having our wants all supplied, in the midst of comforts and luxuries and comparative ease, we are in some danger of forgetting the costs of our liberties, and, through that forgetfulness, of losing the inestimable inheritance. I would not diminish one grain the enjoyment, the geniality, or even the innocent of this or any occasion. I rejoice in the ring of every laugh that has been heard here to-night. * * * * * It has been declared, and apparently with good reason, that the compact entered into on board that little ship was the first formal recognition of the principal

that a government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed. * * * *

With no models, but with all precedent and prejudice the other way, the Pilgrims in 1620 framed a government based on the mutual consent of its subjects, making them all equal before the law. *

* * In the public opinion of our time there is a general impression that these Pilgrims were men of stout hearts, sturdy virtue, and strong faith in God. All this they surely were. So far forth the public sentiment is correct. But certain qualifying assumptions are made in addition. It is thought that they were narrow-minded and intolerant, that they burnt witches, hung Quakers, expelled the Baptists, and in general indulged in many exhibitions of the unlovely spirit of persecution. What are the facts? Only two trials for witchcraft ever took place in Plymouth. While all Christendom, Catholic and Protestant, was thoroughly committed by teaching and practice, to this delusion, while learned divines and eminent jurists were everywhere using their power, official and personal, for the condemning and executing of the unfortunate victims of malice who were charged with witchcraft, the Pilgrims kept their senses, and forgot not the dictates of a common humanity. Only two trials for this alleged offense ever occurred in the colony, and in both cases the accused were acquitted. And in one of them, that of Mrs. William Holmes, in 1660 the Court was not satisfied with an acquittal, but decreed that Dinah Sylvester, the prosecuting witness, for having brought a false and heinous charge against her neighbor, should be severely punished. Nor am I aware that in any case they punished men for a diversity of religious views. Immoral and seditious men like John Lyford, who had been sent over by the enemies of the colony for the very purpose of making trouble, were expelled from the settlement, as they richly deserved to be. Lyford tried to make it appear that his expulsion was due to his pretended conversion to Episcopacy. But his schemes and character were clearly exposed, and their justice and forbearance fully vindicated.

The comparatively tolerant spirit of the Pilgrims is shown by their treatment of non-church members, and members of other communions. Miles Standish was never a member of their or any other church, but for thirty-six years he was one of their chief officers and counsellors, both civil and military. A scituate Episcopalian held a commission in their little army, and James Brown, a Baptist leader, was many times elected to an important office. When Roger

Williams fled from Salem, the Plymouth Governor, Winslow, offered him an asylum, and urged him to settle near at hand where they should "be loving neighbors." * * * *

Many of the mistakes on this point arise from the habit of confounding the two terms, Puritan and Pilgrim. The former term includes the settlers of Boston and Salem, of New Haven and Hartford, as well as many who remained behind in England and Holland; while the latter is applicable only to the men of Plymouth. If this were the anniversary of some achievement wrought by the whole body of Puritans, we should feel compelled to offer apology for many blameworthy acts performed by the objects of our eulogy. But this day is celebrated as that of the Pilgrim's landing, and their lives were so pure, their aims so honest, and their common sense so trustworthy, that we have little need of excusing or palliation.

Your sentiment, Mr. Chairman, refers to the striking of Plymouth Rock. We may, indeed, take the impact of that boat's prow against the little boulder, which is now enclosed in front of Pilgrim Hall, as the symbol and poetic cause of untold good. Like the stroke of the Prophet's rod upon the rock in the Arabian wilderness, it opened a stream which has ever since flowed forth for the cleansing and invigorating of mankind. As the waters of Horeb came forth to slack the thirst of the wanderers from Egyptian bondage, so the flood from Plymouth has brought life and freedom to millions of oppressed fugitives from the Old World—wanderers in search of a promised land of political enfranchisement. As the stream imparted fertility to the arid waste of the desolate plains, causing richness of vegetation and moist breezes to replace the hot winds and choking sands which had been so fatal to comfort and health, so this new flood has percolated the strata of corrupt and despotic usages, and by liberating the minds of men, has induced the growth of all that is lovely in human character and healthful in human societies. Political freedom and just Government have flourished upon its banks; a pure religion and a clean morality have been nourished by its gentle irrigation.

We have given enough to indicate that altogether Forefathers' Day was duly celebrated—the addresses were elegant, eloquent, and fitting memorials to the illustrious sires who came over in the Mayflower. Certainly it must have been the exceptional auditor who

could have listened to all these tributes and songs of praise for the great dead, and have gone away and felt the slightest desire to carp at or criticise any of the sentiments or facts uttered upon the occasion. What if some slight historical inaccuracies were uttered, or in the warm gush of love and admiration of the hour—that must have been infectious—some sentiment of eulogistic praise was too highly colored! Could this be cause to mar the happy flow, and turn the sweet viands of the feast to gall and vinegar? Particularly in a community largely made up of the sons and daughters of New England, could it have been anticipated that these eloquent tributes could fall gratingly upon the ears of any one present. It does seem that no man in the world has had the cold and sour blood and brains to go through the world's graveyards and quarrel with the epitaphs graven upon the tombstones of the dead—indited as they always have been by the hand of love and affection, as it was moved by impulse, with never a thought of what will the carping critic say. There is not probably a graveyard with a dozen stones in it in the world, but that some curious inscription will arrest the attention and mayhap in its wild raving to say something for the dear departed, both grammar and facts may be at fault, yet a pitying smile is here the extreme boundary line of the severest critic.

But it seems that the sentiments uttered on Forefathers' Day were to be mercilessly impaled upon the pen of the critic, a pen dipped in wormwood, and determined to deface and pull down every evidence of a tribute or mark of affectionate memory of the sturdy old forefathers of New England.

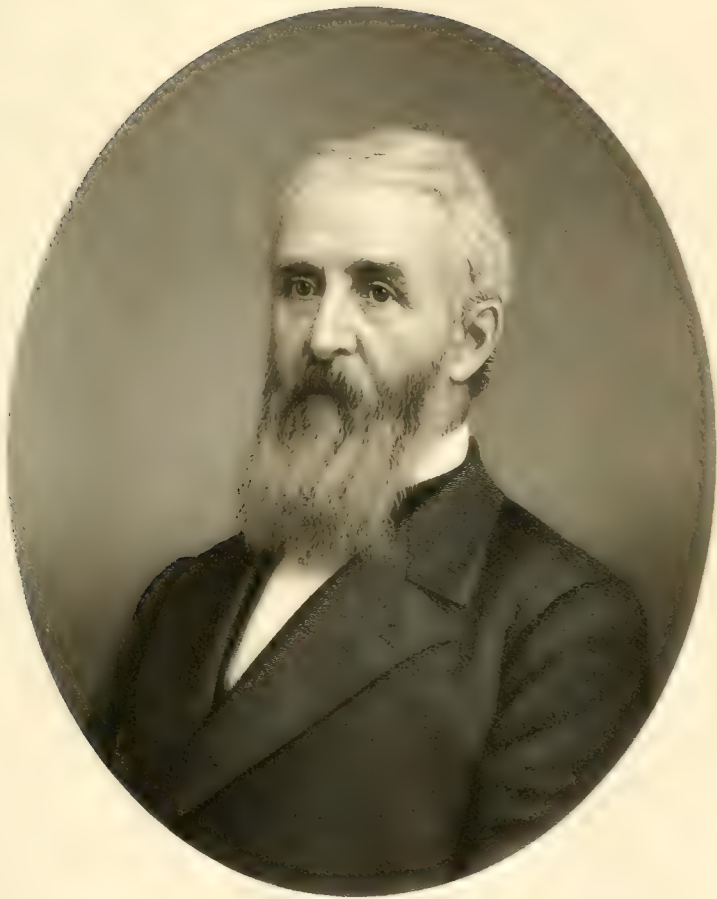
We can, therefore, easily understand why it was that the community was deeply moved, and much comment and discussion, and a lively interest was started up by a newspaper

discussion that was had in the *Bureau County Tribune* in which the performances at the Forefathers' Day of December 22, 1879, were taken to task and their history sharply criticised by a correspondent of that paper. In that paper of January 9, 1880, appeared a short article over the signature of "*Vox Populi*" attacking Mr. McDougal's account of the schools. He says in his honors to New England he had fallen into slight errors and proceeds to point out that the country is not indebted to Harvard College for the ordinance of 1787, but to Thomas Jefferson. The ordinance of 1787, he says, not only set apart every 16th section for schools, but it prohibited slavery in all the Northwest, and provided for the reclaiming of fugitive slaves escaped from other States," etc., etc. This critic attracted little attention and elicited no reply.

But in the paper of the week before—January 12—"Independent" (John Scott, we believe) had opened his batteries in the following style:

"On the evening of December 22, last, we stepped into the Congregational Church and heard part of the exercises in commemoration of the 259th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims upon Plymouth Rock. We were surprised and amazed at the glowing eulogies pronounced upon the Pilgrims and Puritans of 1620 and the Colonial colonies, of the same persons and their descendants of later years, upon that occasion.

"It was stated by one of the speakers, if we rightly understood him, that the Pilgrims and Puritans were men of correct religious habits and high moral standing; 'that we were indebted to the Pilgrims and Puritans for our form of government;' that they fled from the mother country to escape religious persecution; 'that they were men of great independence of character;' 'that they de-



J. M. Knaf

terminated to set up a different form of government in this country for themselves.' If we look at the history of the Pilgrims and the Puritan colonies impartially, and not through the mists and dogmas of the church, which now represent the same faith, we will see that most of the eulogies to the Pilgrims and Puritans upon such occasions, for bequeathing to us our free form of government, or the right to worship God according to the dictates of a man's own conscience is incongruous and nonsensical.

"The most inestimable principle that has ever been incorporated into our national government is that of a separation of Church and State and of complete religious freedom. We never inherited these principles from the Pilgrims or Puritans. Impartial history shows conclusively that they never believed in such doctrine but always, in the early colonies, rejected it, and enacted the most bitter and relentless laws for the purpose of persecuting the advocates of religious freedom and those who believed in a complete separation of Church and State.

"Rev. Dr. Edwards drew a distinction between the Pilgrims and Puritans, but the distinction is without a difference. It is claimed by the religious teachers, who are representatives of the Puritan faith, that they did not persecute others on account of their religious belief; that it is exceedingly doubtful if ever, in Colonial times, they even hanged a witch. We would refer all such to Bancroft's History, from which we learn that in the month of December, A. D. 1659, on Boston Commons, and within a stone's throw of Faneuil Hall and Old South Church, spoken of on the anniversary occasion referred to, these Pilgrims and Puritan fathers tried, by their Colonial law, Marmaduke Stephenson, William Robinson and Mary Dyer for the odious crime of being Quakers and dis-

senting from the Puritan Church and its form of religion; that Robinson and Stephenson were put to death by hanging, and the historian Bancroft, says, 'Mary Dyer was reprieved, yet not until the rope had been fastened around her neck.' She was conveyed out of the colony, but soon returning she also was hanged for the same offense on Boston Commons.

"It is said in history that when the colonial court was deliberating as to the best manner of executing these three faultless persons, the advice of John Wilson, a noted Congregationalist minister, was asked. No sooner solicited than the reply was: 'Hang them or else, —' drawing his finger athwart his throat, as if he would have said, 'dispatch them this way.' And these three Quakers were led forth to execution on Boston Commons, guilty of no crime but that of being Quakers and dissenting from Puritan worship. John Wilson, the minister above referred to, followed and insulted them at every step to the gallows, with such language as: 'Shall such jacks as you come in before authority with your hats on,' etc.

"Impartial history shows that the colonies for one-half a century, from 1620 onward, composed of the descendants of the Pilgrims, fused with the Puritans, all believing in the same religious creed and dogmas, were oligarchies in the strictest sense. A certain amount of property and a profession of their religious belief were prerequisites to the rights of citizenship. Judge Story says, that five-sixths of the people of the colony of Massachusetts were disfranchised, that they were denied even the right of petition. Had the political principles of the Puritans and Pilgrims been incorporated in our national government there would have been a whipping post for incorrigible Baptists, like Roger Williams, and Quakers, like William Penn.

in every village and hamlet. Let us look again to history with an impartial eye, we can deny, in the light of the record, and truthfully too, that we are indebted to the Puritans or Pilgrims for our religious or political freedom, or for any part of our form of free government, as was claimed on the anniversary referred to. On the contrary, they believed in a complete union of church and State, and passed, in all the colonies, cruel laws for the persecution of Baptists, Quakers and others who would not adopt their theology and worship at their churches.

It might be shown from history how dissenters from their religion were fined for absenting themselves from congregational worship; how they were thrust into prison, and into stocks and cages; how they were prevented from disposing of their property by will, because they could not verify their last will and testament with an oath; how they were stripped to their waists, women as well as men, tied to the hind part of a cart and dragged through the most public streets from town to town, "and slashed" on their way until they were dragged beyond the limits of the Commonwealth; how they were driven out at the dead of night, amid snows and frosts, and were branded R, for rogue, and H, for heretic; how the Puritan colonial court ordered their ears cropped and their tongues bored through with red-hot irons; how they were hung for dissenting from the established colonial religion, and indignity heaped upon their dead bodies. It will be remembered that the great offense for which Roger Williams was sentenced to banishment by the Puritan colonial court, was for advocating complete religious liberty. He was driven from his home and family by the Puritans into the forest, inhabited only by savages, amid the snows of a New England winter. After wandering in the forests for weeks,

he came to a place on the sea shore, which he called Providence. He was there soon surrounded by a few followers, to whom he preached the doctrine of a complete separation of church and State. Williams and John Clark obtained a charter of lands from the parliament of England, and Williams and Clark incorporated into the charter the principles of complete religious freedom, and separation of church and State in 1682. William Penn imitated the example of Williams and Clark, and the Puritan colonies were compelled to fall in, as an advancing civilization was burning off their flinty faces of intolerance.

"It is said by Bancroft, the historian, 'that freedom of conscience and unlimited freedom of mind was, from the first, the trophy of Roger Williams and his Baptist friends.' True liberty of conscience was not understood or practiced in America until Williams and John Clark taught it amid the fires of Puritan prosecutions. Gov. Hopkins says, 'Roger Williams justly claims the honor of being the first legislator in the world that fully provided for and established a free, full and absolute liberty of conscience.' Judge Story says: 'To Roger Williams belongs the renown of establishing in this country, in 1636, a code of laws in which we read for the first time since christianity ascended the throne of Cæsar, that conscience should be free, and men should not be punished for worshiping God in any way they pleased.'

"It is sometimes claimed by men in the churches of this day representing the Puritan faith and sometimes upon anniversaries, like those referred to, that the Pilgrims and Puritans fled from persecution in England; that they could not be guilty of such crime themselves in this country. History shows this to be a mistake. About the year 1644, persecutions of the Baptists and Quakers

were so rife and disgraceful in the Puritan colonies, that King Charles II forbid such persecutions by the following mandamus: 'Governors of our plantations in New England:—If there be any of those people called Quakers, now condemned to suffer death, or other corporal punishment, or that are imprisoned, you are commanded to proceed no farther therein.' And Lord Brougham said: "Long after the mother country had relinquished her acts of persecution, the Puritan colonies of America continued to persecute Baptists and Quakers in the most intolerant manner.'

"The representatives of the Pilgrim and Puritan faith may continue their anniversaries, and pronounce their eulogies, and boast as proudly of their church ancestry as they please, but they can never blot out those dark pages of history, they can never purge the craggy hills of New England from the blood of innocent martyrs."

To these and still other attacks, Rev. Dr. Edwards wrote a reply and published it in the *Tribune* of February. By reference to Dr. Edwards' remarks, it will be noticed that, as if anticipating criticism, he had fortified himself by the clear distinction between the Puritans and Pilgrims. And "Independent" could only attack him by first denying that there was any difference between the two. Here is the Doctor's keen retort to "Independent:"

"EDS. TRIBUNE:—I have been a little surprised to find that the few remarks made by by myself and the addresses and poem delivered by others at the 259th anniversary of the landing of the Plymouth Pilgrims, have called forth in your paper so much criticism. These utterances seemed to me so much in the line of well-known and acknowledged history, that if they were criticised at all, it would be for the want of startling novelty.

"Allow me to say at the outset that I have never been engaged in a newspaper controversy, and will not allow myself to be so engaged now; but will only trespass upon your space sufficient to establish two points.

"And the first is this: That the misdeeds of the Puritans of Boston and Salem, and other places named in the criticism of "Independent" are not at all relevant. All of this is entirely without bearing upon the subject. We were celebrating the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, and not the landing of the Puritans in Boston. If we had been commemorating the settlement of Princeton it would certainly not have been relevant to recount the faults of the early pioneers of Galesburg and Chicago, and to charge them upon Princeton. That distinction I took pains to point out in my remarks. If any statements concerning Plymouth are denied they can easily be substantiated. I do not see that they are denied, even in this criticism.

"The second point on which I wish to dwell a moment is this: I am willing to go farther than the criticised remarks extend, and to say that the persecutions of the Puritans were less fierce, less malignant, less unreasonably intolerant than the persecutions which they themselves, and others like them, were suffering at about the same time in Europe. No one denies that the Puritans committed acts of intolerance. But our proposition is that they were no worse in this respect than their neighbors and, indeed, that they were somewhat better. Independent does not seem to think so. Let us look at the facts, at what the world was doing at or about the time of the Plymouth Colony.

"In the first place, the Pilgrims left England because of persecution by an intolerant church and a tyrannical government. They were subjected to fines and imprisonment.

They were stripped of their possessions, and left to starve and endure the inclemency of the weather unprotected. They were not even allowed to emigrate. When they tried to get away in small detachments, after sacrificing most of their property, they were hunted by the minions of a tyrannical court, and by a fierce mob. 'At one time at Boston, in Lincolnshire, a large party of them got safely at night on board ship. But the master was treacherous, and handed them over to the officers with whom he was in complicity. Their goods were rifled and ransacked, the men were searched to their shirts for money; even the women were compelled to submit to like indignities, and thus outraged, insulted and robbed, they were led back to the town as a spectacle and wonder to the gaping crowd.' The same company, with some others, made afterward another attempt. When some of the men as a firm detachment, had gone on board a Dutch ship at a lonely place between Hull and Grimsby, the women and children, who were as yet on shore, were rushed upon by a fierce crowd, who were armed with 'bills, guns and other weapons.' The ship-master, seeing the danger, weighed anchor and departed, leaving the defenseless multitude on shore to the mercy of their merciless foes. All this and a thousand other harms and indignities, which we have not time to relate, they suffered, for no other reason than because they quietly met at certain times for the worship of God in their own way. And all these sufferings were inflicted upon them according to law.

"When the magistrates of Salem were executing witches, what was going on in the Old World? No less a man than the learned and humane Sir Matthew Hale had, not long before, done the same thing, as Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer. Was it very unreasonable, in those days of slow

communication, that the Justices of a remote colony should accept for law what had been so proclaimed by that worthy Judge?

"'England in 1659 had not put to death a heretic for forty-three years,' says Independent. This statement is highly creditable to the Puritans' tolerance, for the year 1659 forms the close of their power in England. According to that statement, borrowed from my critic, it seems that the Puritans, during the whole period of their domination in that country, had not executed a single heretic. But, after the restoration, the policy was soon changed. No sooner had the power of the great Cromwell passed away, than the penal statutes against dissenters began to be re-enacted. The ungrateful king, Charles II, who had been helped to his throne by the Presbyterians, and who had solemnly and publicly promised them not only immunity from penalties but also a share in the Government, violated these promises, and denounced penalties against them and all other non-conformists. 'It was made a crime to attend a dissenting place of worship. A single Justice of the Peace might convict without a jury, and might, for the third offense, pass sentence of transportation beyond the sea for seven years. With refined cruelty, it was provided that the offender should not be transported to New England, where he was likely to find sympathizing friends. If he returned to his own country before the expiration of his term of exile, he was liable to capital punishment. The jails were soon crowded with dissenters, and among the sufferers were some of whose genius and virtue any Christian society might well be proud.' Witness, John Bunyan and the saintly Baxter.

"But this was only a mild beginning. Graham of Claverhouse, was employed by

Charles II and his brother and successor, James II, to enforce compliance with the established religion in Scotland. The Covenanters—the Puritans of the North—were to be suppressed. Claverhouse was first sent out in 1677. Very faithfully he performed his work. I cite only a very few instances of the brutal severity that marked his career. John Brown, a poor carrier of Lanarkshire, was, for his singular piety, known as the Christian Carrier. He was long remembered as one well versed in divine things, and as so utterly blameless in life and peaceable in disposition, that the tyrants could find no offense in him, except that he absented himself from the State Church. On the first of May he was cutting turf, when he was seized by Claverhouse's dragoons, rapidly examined, convicted of non-conformity, and sentenced to death. It is said that even among the soldiers, it was not easy to find an executioner. The wife of the poor man was present. She led one child by the hand, and it was evident that she would soon have another to care for. The prisoner, raised above himself by the near prospect of death, prayed loud and fervently, as one inspired, till Claverhouse, in a fury shot him dead. The poor woman cried in her agony, 'Well, sir, well, the day of reckoning will come.'

"Two artisans, Peter Gillies and John Bryce, were tried in Ayrshire, for holding certain doctrines, although it was conceded that they had committed no overt act. In a few hours they were convicted, hanged, and thrown into a hole under the gallows.

"Three poor laborers, because they did not think it their duty to pray for non-elect persons, and could not pray for the King unless he was one of the elect, were shot down by a file of musketeers. Within an hour after their arrest the dogs were lapping up their blood. This was near Glasgow.

"A Covenanter, overcome by sickness, found shelter in the house of a respectable widow, and died there. The corpse was discovered by Claverhouse's agents, the poor woman's house was pulled down, her furniture carried away, her young son was carried before Claverhouse himself, shot dead, and buried in the moor.

"On the same day with the last mentioned murder, Margaret Maclachlan an aged widow, and Margaret Wilson, a maiden of eighteen, suffered death for their religion, in Wigtonshire. They were tied to stakes on a spot which the Solway overflows twice a day. The older sufferer was placed nearer the advancing flood, in the hope that her last agonies might terrify the younger into submission. The sight was dreadful, but the courage of the survivor was sustained by a spirit as lofty as any that ever martyr exhibited. When she was almost dead, her cruel tormentors took her out and resuscitated her. 'Will she take the abjuration?' said the presiding officer. 'Never,' said the brave girl. And she was thrown back into the water.

"These sickening details might be indefinitely extended. We might also refer to that inhospitable persecution of the Huguenots, French Puritans, which occurred in England under James II. Also to the dragonnades, under Louis XIV, in France, in which the same Huguenots were despoiled of their goods, harried in their houses, exposed to slow torture by fire, and to the cruellest and most indecent barbarities and insults. But I forbear. The enumeration thus far has been a painful task. But it was made necessary by the criticism of your correspondent. It shows clearly that the Puritan, though sometimes intolerant, was more sinned against than sinning. When the persecution of his time comes to be added into one sum, it will be found that his share of

the iniquities is but a small fraction of the whole.

"Let me sum them up then, what seems to me the truth on these two points:

"1. The Pilgrims, whose anniversary we were celebrating, never persecuted anybody. Like their good and pious pastor, John Robinson, they recognized the fact that God had yet much new truth to reveal, and they placed no serious restriction upon the reasonable search for it.

"2. Puritans, although in some cases intolerant and narrow-minded, were yet as a whole, far less guilty than the general average of the time in which they lived. Their vices were those of their era; their virtues were their own.

"I have no fear concerning the ultimate judgment of mankind on this matter. In past times the public mind has been abused by gross misrepresentations, and by forgeries, like the famous 'Blue Laws.' The enemies of the Puritans were very powerful and very unscrupulous. Many a slanderous tale told by disaffected parties, by criminals who had left New England for New England's good, was greedily listened to and published. But impartial history is doing them justice. They are coming forth from the ordeal of examination, not indeed faultless, but certainly not the monsters they have been represented to be.

There is now in course of publication by the Massachusetts Historical Society, the diary, if so it may be called, of Samuel Sewall, covering the time from 1671 to 1730, a period of fifty-nine years. Sewall was a Puritan of the Puritans, for thirty-six years a Justice, and for ten years the Chief Justice of the highest court in the province. He took part in the Salem witch trials, but afterward stood up before the whole congregation on the Sabbath, while the minister

read aloud his written confession of the great guilt which he had incurred in that transaction. This diary exhibits the Puritan's milder virtues, the genial side of his nature, the sincerity of his piety, the purity and sweetness of his domestic relations. It was evidently not written for publication, but now, about a century and a half after the death of its author, it has been at last secured, and is to be given to the world. To all who really desire to know the actual character of the Puritan, this journal is commended.

"*A Few Questions Addressed to Truth-seekers.* I want to ask a few questions, in view of the anonymous criticisms made upon the exercises of Forefathers' Day.

"Are 'grammar school histories,' 'pictorial histories,' or even 'cyclopedias,' the best authorities for determining nice points in historical research? Are not the statements in such works rather too general for such a purpose?

"Is the fact that 'James and the Court' lumped together a mass of men under one name, a positive proof that there was no difference between the individuals of this mass?

"If the Plymouth Pilgrims were identical in all respects with the persecuting Puritans of Boston and Salem, etc., and were guilty of the same offenses, why cannot that fact be shown?

"If the Pilgrims were guilty of persecution why cannot the instances be given?

"My declaration is, that the Pilgrims never persecuted anybody; if they did, show it. That would be a short way of settling the whole matter. But nobody does it, for the simple reason that it can't be done.

"Allow me to suggest that 'atheists and infidels' are made by bigotry, uncharitableness, and a willingness to blacken worthy reputations, quite as frequently as in any other way.

"And finally, 'with malice toward none, with charity for all,' and with increased respect for Pilgrim and Puritan, I must beg to take leave of the discussion until the critics come out over their own names; this, surely cannot be deemed unreasonable."

Following swiftly upon this reply of Mr. Edward's came all the critics, new and old, and the first one that we can lay our hands upon signs, "Truth Seeker." He starts out by defending his references to the encyclopedia as his authority for historical references, and he then proceeds to say:

"But, to be exceedingly charitable with the Doctor, I will permit the encyclopedia, from which I quoted, to be laid aside and not received in evidence, what then does the Doctor do with Evert A. Duyckinck, one of the most eminent historians, who (Vol. IV, page 58) says: 'In 1619 the Puritans, a body of men who were averse as a matter of conscience to living under the religious rules of the English Church and had been residing for years in Holland, resolved to embark for America, where they could regulate matters of religion according to their sentiments.' Or with J. R. Green, M. A., Examiner in the School of Modern History, Oxford, in his History of the English people (page 497), says: 'The little company of the Pilgrim fathers as aftertimes loved to call them, landed on the barren coast of Massachusetts, at a spot to which they gave the name of Plymouth, in memory of the last English port at which they touched. * * * From the moment of their establishment the eyes of the English Puritans were fixed on the little Puritan settlement in North America.'

"The Doctor says: 'My declaration is that the Pilgrims never persecuted anybody. If they did, show it.' I answer, is it a fact that the Pilgrims united themselves with the Massachusetts Bay, New Haven and Connecti-

cut Colonies in the year 1643? Is it a fact that Jefferson Davis was the President of the Southern Confederacy? If he was guilty of killing anybody why can not the instance be given? He was guilty because he was a party to and with those who did the killing, and upon the same premises were the Pilgrims guilty by being a party to, and with those who did the persecuting.

"Is it not a fact in law that if the writer should harbor horse thieves, and enter in and be a party with them, though he never laid his hand upon a horse, and should be discovered, the law would presume him equally guilty with those who did the stealing and measure out to him the same punishment?"

"But, should the foregoing argument not be strong enough to settle the matter, I will refer the Doctor to Samuel M. Schmucker, L. L. D., one of the smartest men in the Lutheran Church, who says in his history of all denominations (page 56), on Congregationalism, 'that its history is closely identified with the history of New England. It extended more and more widely as the country became more thickly settled. In 1638 Harvard University was founded at Cambridge. In 1646, common schools were established by law in Massachusetts. In 1658, the Cambridge Platform was adopted by an assemblage of Congregational ministers which set forth what is usually known as the Calvinistic system of theology. At that time the number of churches of this sect in Massachusetts was 39; in Connecticut, 4; in New Hampshire, 3. The Quakers first made their appearance in Massachusetts in 1656. There were two women, who had fled thither from Barbadoes, hoping to find religious toleration and freedom in the land of the Pilgrims. They were cruelly disappointed, were arrested and imprisoned for witchcraft, and afterward sent back to Barbadoes. Others arrived,

three of whom were subsequently punished with death, though their only offense was their religious opinions.' Now, dear Doctor, I have given you instances from the highest authority, and you declared most emphatically, if I could do so, that should settle the whole matter."

Then follows a long, very long diatribe from Independent. Among other things he says: "These mistatements of history have become popular errors, which have been heralded by the press and proclaimed from the pulpit and political rostrum until they are in the mouth of every school boy and pedagogue, *especially if he is of strict Puritan morals.*

"The poets enshrine the name of the Pilgrims and Puritans in their hearts, and sing to their memory sweet songs of liberty.

* * * * *

"We would suppose on hearing the eloquent eulogies pronounced, and hearing the inspiring poem read above referred to, on the 259th anniversary of the landing of our forefathers, that it was questionable indeed whether our ears would ever have been saluted on the Sabbath day by the sound of a Protestant bell had it not been for the Pilgrims; that all our wide land, with her towns and cities, mountains, valleys and plains, had it not been for these forefathers, would have been either Catholic or infidel; that either no God would have been our creed, or an image would have been substituted for the true God. We would suppose that our institutions would have resembled those of Catholic Spain or infidel France. We would suppose in reading these eulogies and the reading of the poem that the pages of history were falsely written; that these forefathers never hung Quakers, or incorrigible Baptists, that they never cropped the ears of the heretic or bored the tongue of a dissenter with a red-hot iron; that the wail of grief and

pain arising from the colonial whipping post was nothing but the gentle sighing of the wind through the New England pines. It is often said by the apologists for the colonial persecutions, and by men in their representative churches, that the errors of these forefathers were the errors of an illiberal age. This is also a mistake. These heinous persecutions of the Quakers and Baptists, to prison to death, the whipping post and exile, were traits of character peculiar to these Puritan forefathers, their form of religion and their union of Church and State.

"In 1659, when the Quakers were executed at Boston, you might have traveled the length and breadth of old England without seeing a whipping post. England had not put to death a heretic for forty-three years, and in common with other Christian countries, she was remonstrating against the intolerance of Puritans in this country.

"Massachusetts had already put to death a number of heretics, as they called them, and, doubtless, would have continued her bloody persecutions had not King Charles II absolutely prohibited it by the celebrated mandamus order, referred to in our former letter. These forefathers were imbued with a bigoted, illiberal and intolerant spirit towards those differing from them in religion. Many were whipped for even refusing to have their babies baptised at the Colonial Congregational Churches. We can gather up the key note of their malevolent religious dispositions from their leading statesmen, scholars and orators. Let them now speak for themselves.

"The noted Colonial preacher, Rev. Catton, says: 'It was toleration that made the world anti-Christian, and the world never took hurt by the punishment of heretics. The Lord keep us from being bewitched by the whore's cup of toleration lest while we seem to detest

and reject her with open face of profession, we do not bring her in by a back door of toleration and so come at last to drink deeply of the cup of the Lord's wrath.'

"It is said Harvard University was founded by the Pilgrims within twenty years after their advent upon these shores. President Oakes, of that University, and who was an eminent Congregational preacher, said: 'I look upon religious toleration as the first born of all abominations.' 'To authorize untruth,' said the eloquent and learned Colonial preacher, the Rev. Ward, 'by toleration of State is to build a scone against the walls of heaven, to batter God out of His chair; to say that a man ought to have liberty of conscience is impious ignorance.'

"'God forbid,' said the learned and gray-headed Dudley, another noted divine of the Massachusetts Colony, 'our love for the truth should be grown so cold that we should tolerate error; for the security of the flock we pen up the wolf.' Gov. Endicott said, 'we will be as ready to take away the lives of heretics as they will be willing to lay them down.' When the court of Massachusetts was deliberating what they should do with several Quakers, President Chauncy of Harvard University, in his sermon on the Sabbath-day, said: 'And suppose ye should catch six wolves in a trap and you cannot prove that they ever killed either sheep or lamb, and now you have them they will neither bark nor bite, yet they have the plain mark of wolves. Now I leave it to your consideration whether you will let them go alive. Yea or nay?'

"Here, then, are the sentiments of some who have always been called the best and greatest who ever bore the Puritan name. They taught intolerance in their schools and churches and in their State; it pervaded the whole mass of the Colonial people. In the

catechism, which was taught in every family, toleration of a false religion was enumerated as one of the sins forbidden in the second commandment, and this clause was retained in the catechism as late as 1768. -

"In conclusion, let us ask the orator upon such anniversary occasions, and the poet who so sweetly sings of the virtue of these forefathers, how they can shut their eyes against the truth of history and eulogize such a race of men by authority of the same kind of testimony by which the Puritans branded the Quakers and Baptists as ranters, rogues, vagabonds and cursed heretics? By such evidence the Catholics could have convicted Martin Luther of being a wolf of hell, as they claimed he was, or the Apostle Paul of being a madman, the Pentecostal Christians of being drunkards and Jesus of being a glutton and a devil."

And then a number of other correspondents "shied their castors into the ring," and the Doctor, not being able ever to get them to discuss the real point in all the controversy, on which he had made his position plain in his first address, namely, that the Puritans and Pilgrims were separate and distinct bodies of men, he evidently only looked on and smiled while they so valiantly did battle with the wind-mills of their own construction.

Among others is "Sucker" who comes with his cruise of oil, to pour, as he says, "on the troubled waters." His opening sentence is a pertinent quotation, "Men, except in bad novels, are not all good or all evil." He then proceeds: "What a hullabaloo has been kicked up because a few of our people, 'degenerate children of illustrious sires, held a little mutual admiration society on Forefather's day. What would you expect on such occasions? What is the usual bill of fare?" He then describes a little innocent eagle soaring that we all indulge in on the Fourth of

July, and wants to know, you know, who expects anybody on such occasions to tell the horrid truth about Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and all the good, old patriots, even up in Massachusetts, being horrid slave owners, etc., etc. He quotes the good old maxim, "*De mortuis nil nisi bonum.*" And then he says: "On the occasion referred to, I too was 'a looker-on in Venice.' Knowing they deserved it, I was expecting to hear in praise of the Pilgrims from their descendants, and I did not care to ask whether it was in good taste to boast until we have 'added honor to ancestral fame.' No one but a mule 'who (sic) is denied posterity, and who has no ancestry particularly to boast of,' would find fault with people for being proud of their relations, and if, in 'ascending the family line they should find it waxed at the other end, or even ending in stronger twine that vexed some worthy relation,' you would not expect them to mention that, and so I looked for unstinted praise of the Pilgrims. But I am sure the efforts, as I understood them, were hardly up to the average in eulogy."

In a good deal that "Sucker" has to say we can not but see, that under the guise of pouring oil on the waters, there is some playfulness and a free lance sent hurtling into the whole crowd. He refers to "the gallant Colonel" (Elliott) and while he calls his eulogy extravagant, etc., yet he says he told the crowd he was a Sucker (born in Illinois) and that "the untraveled Yankee of to-day is an intolerable bigot, and this in face of the fact that it is not much traveling to come from Massachusetts to Princeton." Then he does not spare Dr. Edwards as he says he "made a distinction without a difference, in begging us to remember that it was not the Pilgrims but the Puritans who were guilty of all these things—such as hanging Quakers and Baptists, and drowning witches, thereby confess-

ing all the charges in the indictment, but pleading a misnomer.

"Now, if our Pilgrim descendents were satisfied with this, why should 'Independent,' 'Truth Seeker,' 'Fair Play,' and all the rest rush into print about it? Or, why does some Pilgrim retort with Virginia, 'you're another,' * * * * 'Men of strong convictions, those who make their mark and compel reform, are generally extremists, their very zeal makes them intolerant of what they believe is wrong, their sins should not prevent us recognizing the good they do, nor need we, in recognizing it, claim they are immaculate. * * * I do not believe we are indebted to the Pilgrims for all we enjoy, nor do I believe they were such an intolerant, bigoted, fanatical set that they were incapable of any good, any more than I believe what Ingersoll would have us believe about Tom Paine.

"Let us give to each his meed of praise, honoring the memory of all for the good they did. To do this we need not blacken the memory of any. If they had gross faults and committed great errors, let us, frankly own it, but let not their faults damn them or hide their better traits. Bury the faults, 'and if from the tomb the veil be removed, weep o'er it in silence, and close it again.' * * *"

CHAPTER XXI.

SWAMP LANDS. HOW DISPOSED OF.—HON. L. D. WHITTING SUCCESSFULLY FIGHTS THROUGH A DRAINAGE LAW. ITS GREAT BENEFITS TO THE WHITE COUNTY, ETC., ETC.

IN the year 1850 Congress passed an act to enable the State of Arkansas and other States to "reclaim their swamp and overflowed land," providing where each subdivision of forty was more than one-half over-

flowed or swamp land in the meaning of the act. In June, 1852, the State gave these lands to the respective counties in which they were located. The law required the proceeds arising from the sale of these lands should be first expended in draining these lands in so far as it might be found necessary in making them arable. Upon a careful survey of the lands there was found to be 38,000 acres of swamp land belonging to the county, mostly along the valley of Green River and in the bottoms of the Illinois River. The county concluded to sell the land at public sale—ten per cent cash and the remainder on long time. The sale, in September, 1856, amounted to \$115,000, and the Board decided to appropriate the money to the school fund. A contention at once arose on the part of the purchasers, they contending that the purchase money should be exclusively used in draining the lands. They refused to meet their back payments, and soon the county was not only in a law suit, but in a general wrangle on the subject. In May, 1856, the Supervisors had appointed a committee to examine the subject and report generally what should be done. The committee reported that the title of the county to these lands was unconditional; that it could sell, and use the money as it saw proper and its acts could not be questioned. The Legislature, it said, had incorporated the Winebago Drainage Company, which company intended to grab the lands of Bureau and other counties without paying any equivalent therefor; this would be done under the pretext of draining the county and improving the general health of the people; that the small minority in the lobby at Springfield from Bureau County, had been bitterly denounced by the "drainage lobby"—that this drainage act meant to drain the peoples' money from their pockets more than to take off the water;

that many of the tracts of reported swamp lands were already contracted for, and this would materially affect the sale of others; that Lee and Whiteside Counties having sold their lands were using their influence to have the State drain the Winebago swamps at the expense of the lands benefitted. And that as long as the lands remained unsold that they may be wrested (gobbled) from the county; that many of the lands are partly covered with timber and are being stripped by timber thieves, etc. This report was powerful in influencing the action of the Board in hurrying up the sale above mentioned.

In January, 1862, the Board took up the matter to unravel it once more, and another committee was appointed. It reported and went over in detail the law and the terms on which the lands were given to the county; that much trouble and vexation had arisen by selling the land and making the great mistake of not applying the proceeds to drainage purposes as the act contemplated, etc. Thereupon the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the Board of Supervisors will scrupulously apply the proceeds of the swamp lands of the county exclusively, so far as necessary, to draining and reclaiming the same. About one-half of the lands sold were paid for and deeds taken, while the remainder was forfeited and reverted to the county, and were again sold. The total of the sales amounted to \$227,761. The county commenced an extensive system of drainage along the Green River country and expended here about \$200,000. And the finest cornfields in the county are now upon lands along Green River, over which a steamboat could pass in former times.

This rather compulsory act of draining the swamp lands of the county was the commencement of one of its best public and permanent improvements. It gave the people the first ocular demonstration of the value of drainage, as it reclaimed a great body of land that is now in cultivation that might,

without this improvement, have remained a great water waste for centuries. The law was a wise one, wherein it provided the gift should be turned to the general good. It was at this time that drainage received its first impetus in Illinois. The improvement in the surface drainage resulting from the first settlement of the country, and weakening the strength of the original strong prairie sod, had failed to impress the average farmer of the inviting possibilities in the marshy, swampy, wet lands that were so common all over the Illinois prairies, and the ponds, and lagoons along many of the streams. And since that day drainage has rapidly grown, and is now recognized as one of the most valuable permanent improvements that can be put upon the land. And from surface drainage has come the knowledge and now wide use of tile drainage, and this is found to be attended with the greatest benefits even to the uplands. It strengthens the soil, creates it, and warms it to that extent that it visibly affects the early spring vegetation. It is of the greatest value for the rain that falls upon the ground to pass off by going through soil instead of running off on the surface. Water always carries a certain portion of air wherever it goes, and from the air and the water is extracted rich plant food, and the trickling of the water makes many air openings, and here is carried both the early warmth of spring as well as the nutrition for plants, and in addition to all this is the advantage of preventing water from standing a long time on the surface, and excluding the air and killing the natural strength of the land, which stagnant or still waters will do, while moving water will not, at least not so rapidly. Opening the soil for the admission of air is one of the principal objects of plowing, harrowing and otherwise breaking up and disintegrating the earth's

surface. The presence of air in the soil in as large aggregate quantities as possible is indispensable, because it brings with it carbonic acid and ammonical gases, which reach the minute roots or spongioles of plants. Air also supplies the oxygen necessary to the decomposition of vegetable matter, which in turn becomes what may be termed the food of plants. Aeration of soils cannot be accomplished by opening holes in the ground or breaking the earth into large lumps and clods, but the air should be admitted in many minute streams or channels, in order that each particle of soil may come in contact with a particle of air.

Plowing, hoeing and weeding growing crops are aerating processes well understood by the scientific agriculturist who never neglects them, even when no weeds are present; for experience has taught him that luxuriant growth will be promoted and often sustained by aeration, whether the season be wet or dry. Heavy, stiff clays become beaten down and hard during the heavy rains of spring, and then porosity is almost entirely destroyed, as neither air nor moisture can enter except very slowly, if at all; but when they are broken up and pulverized, aeration proceeds with rapidity and regularity. Air not only enters loose soils direct, but also with water, and whenever the soil is in such a condition as to admit water rapidly, we may conclude that aeration is also going on. Water, however, should not rest in the soil, but circulate; first by descent as a liquid, and then by ascent in the form of vapor, thereby assisting aeration as well as carrying the fertilizing elements of the soil to the roots of plants growing therein. Water exposed to the atmosphere, even by passing through it in the form of rain, absorbs atmospheric gases in sufficient quantities to be perceived by the human palate. These are

removed by the soil as the water passes through it, thereby adding more or less to its fertility.

Experience has fully demonstrated that the wet land, land that has produced only coarse, woody swamp grasses can readily be converted into the richest agricultural lands by tiling. The experiment is now common all over central and northern Illinois, that by thorough tiling the value of lands, worth \$30 and \$40 an acre, have been more than doubled by drainage, and unlike any other improvement, when properly done, it is a permanent benefit, needing only the slightest future attention in order to carry on its great work perpetually; fires, tornadoes, nor time affect its good work. Hence, it is recognized as the most important farm work yet undertaken by all intelligent farmers. The cautious farmers a few years ago, who reasoned themselves into the first experiments, would sometimes select a piece of ground and tile one-half of it and observe the results. When the entire field was planted in corn and the plants were half grown, he could stand off at a distance and easily tell the boundary of the tiling by the appearance of the growing corn. And even in the spring plowing many testify that in plowing across the fields that were partly tiled they could tell by the pulling of the horses the moment the plow came into the tiled ground. One would be clammy and heavy and the other loose and light. But these things are now too well known to all intelligent farmers to need recapitulation here. We have no doubt that the time will soon come when every acre of our agricultural lands, except on our steepest hills, will be all thoroughly tiled. Its value has ceased to be experimental—its increase of the certainty and amount of crops each year are now matters universally known.

But the history of drainage in our State,

especially the efforts to enact laws that would best promote its universal use, and at the same time inflict the least wrong upon the rights of adjoining lands, is quite an interesting and important subject, and what is remarkable in the enacting of laws to fit this new condition of affairs there was nearly the same legal points and obstruction thrown in the way that there was in the anti-monopoly-movement, spoken of elsewhere, and the further fact that here as there the lawyers and the courts were largely on one side, and the people on the other. The lawyers following the bent of their education appealed to ancient precedent and law for the solution of the most modern of practical questions; laws that were made and had applications to the old subject of building dams and digging drains, where there was only the one principle to consider, namely, the injury that might result to others' property. Upon these points the English law was full of "wise saws" and learned decisions, and when our people commenced to place tiling in their grounds, they at once began to see that they must have an outlet; that their drains must be laid according to the shape and lay of the surface, and that very often the only possible manner of doing the work was to throw the water upon their neighbor's land, and according to the law, of this the neighbor might complain, and the law would give him redress. If each land owner had for neighbors men of equal enterprise, then there would be little difficulty, because they would extend and carry along their neighbor's drain and there would be nothing to adjust. But this is not human nature. There were plenty of course who would not drain their own land and much less allow their neighbors to increase the flow of water upon them. The Legislature was appealed to, but the attorneys said this remedy could not be afforded by

law. Senator L. D. Whiting, of this county, now so long a member of the State Senate that he is called the "father of the Senate," has furnished us an interesting account of the long struggle there has been on this subject, the years of failure by the farmers and the final triumph that has only now come to those who have sought to adjust the law to this modern necessity. The constitutional convention of 1870, he informs us, upon his motion, took up the subject and, while it did not pass a provision at all broad enough in his opinion, yet it was a provision intended to enable the Legislature to do something for the public relief. The enemies of drainage regarded the little provision in the constitution—a provision that Mr. Whiting told the gentlemen who drafted it, "was too small a provision for so great a subject"—and they therefore allowed it to be inserted in the new constitution. The Legislature soon undertook to pass laws giving force and effect to this provision, but all the prominent attorneys of the State who were consulted said that under it nothing practical could be enacted by the Legislature that would afford relief, and at the same time stand the tests of the court. Mr. W. tells us he reported measures that were smothered in the judiciary committee, as they treated all measures unless they carefully looked over them and first "extracted all their teeth." The Legislature passed acts, but, as he informs us, he finally got a declaratory law, or provision under the drainage act, partially smuggled through the two houses, by sandwiching it all in a measure purporting to be about something else, and it thus became a law. But here again the attorneys and the courts were of one voice, and there was apparently no hope of relief. A case arose in the county and a short account of it will be a general history of what was being done generally. One man

drained his land by tiling a low, marshy part thereof, and he run his drain for an outlet to the public road, and ended it in a culvert in the road. When the rains came his neighbor discovered that this tile materially increased the flow of water on to his land, and he commenced suit. A jury of farmers heard all the facts of the case, and decided there was no damage for which the upper farmer should pay. The case went to the appellate court and was reversed and sent back for a new trial. Again upon trial and appeal the same results came, and the appellate court sent back instructions that the law must be enforced, that the act was a trespass. Here was nearly the same conflict of opinion between the people on one side, and the attorneys of the country on the other side, as was the case in the contest with the railroads in regard to "vested rights," when the lawyers claimed the Legislature could not give relief. Many intelligent men realized that the whole theory must be changed; that even if the lawyers had the proper views of what the old law was on the subject, that the surroundings here in the great State of Illinois were superior, far above old precedents, and that it was not only good sense and sound policy, but an imperative necessity to re-enact the law on this point, and make it possible to put into practical effect this great and needed work in Illinois.

Just now we are informed that the Superior Court of our State has reversed its former rulings, has been compelled to lay aside precedent and decide that the superior public interest, justice to the many, and common sense, are the law; that a man may drain his land, may carry the water the natural way for it to run, and deliver it at his boundary-line, and the owner of the adjoining land must take care of it and pass it

along in the form and manner he may choose. This is a great victory of justice, of good sense, of necessity, over the learned in the technicalities of the law, and it is a plain proposition that it will give a tremendous impulse to tile draining in the State, and will add many millions to the value of Illinois farms. Could anything be plainer than the proposition, that if our farmer wants to drain his land, he may do it; that his hands should not be tied by a stubborn neighbor; that he may do this with the least damage to adjoining land, but that he may do it completely, and if his act compels the stubborn neighbor to improve his land by putting down tile, that all are benefited in the end? The law may well step in and compel the stubborn neighbor to benefit himself; but formerly, the very measure he could successfully resist was not only an injury to his more enterprising neighbor, but to himself also, so long as he sat sullenly upon his supposed rights under the old construction of the law.

Here, then, is another important revolution in the old, musty and obsolete laws of the past, and in favor of the present; adjusting the machinery of the law to the needs of the present. The old struggle of the people against the oppression of laws and customs that are old and whose days of usefulness passed away long ago, laws or customs that probably had their beginning in the greatest good to the people, but which have long outlived their usefulness. Not only their good, but by the general change of circumstances these measures that were once a public blessing have become a public and grievous oppression, a common experience in the history of civilization.

Again we note with a peculiar pride that this great movement had its inception

in Bureau County. It is a proud achievement. Its effects will be only for good, and they will extend, like the other great movements born here, throughout the country, bearing perpetual fruits and blessings to the great human family.

CHAPTER XXII.

1837—COUNTY EXISTENCE COMMENCES—THE ELECTION—BUREAU TRIUMPHS—JOLLIFICATION—"SHUT THE DOOR"—FIRST HIGHWAYS—PART OF INDIAN TRAIL STILL PRESERVED—FIRST OFFICIAL OFFICERS AND ACTS—LIST OF OFFICERS TO ADOPTION OF TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION—COUNTY'S CIVIL HISTORY TO 1850—ETC., ETC.

WE now return in our narrative to the year 1837, and take up the civil history of the county, which, as stated in a preceding chapter, commenced in that year. The act of the Legislature creating the county passed the Legislature and became a law February 28, 1837. By reference to the act it will be seen that it defined the limits of the county and appointed three Commissioners to locate the county seat, and appointed a day for the first county election. The only difference in the boundary lines as organized and now, is in the addition of the towns of Milo and Wheatland, which were added to the county on the formation of Marshall and Stark Counties. But the act provided that the majority of the people of Putnam County should vote a majority in favor of the new county before the act would take effect. In accordance with this act an election was held on the first Monday in March, which was a very exciting one, and many illegal votes were said to have been cast on both sides. On the west side of the river people voted almost *en masse* for the division, while on the east side they voted against it. A few votes were cast in

Indiantown Precinct against the division, and a few in Sandy Precinct for it. There was about thirty majority for the division, and when the result was known there was great rejoicing on the west side of the river. In Princeton houses were illuminated, bonfires built, guns fired, and various tokens of joy were manifested. Although the west side of the river had won the victory and was entitled to a new county, those on the east side, with the authorities at Hennepin, pronounced the election illegal, giving notice that they would contest it—declaring no division—“Putnam County still whole,” etc. Notwithstanding this protest, Bureau claimed to be a county, and went on to comply with the provisions in the act of the Legislature. Three Commissioners, who had been appointed for that purpose, met in May, and located the county-seat at Princeton.

On the first Monday in June, 1837, an election was held to elect county officers, at which Robert Masters, William Hoskins and Arthur Bryant were elected County Commissioners; Cyrus Langworthy, Sheriff; Thomas Mercer, Clerk; John H. Bryant, Recorder; Jacob Galer, Coroner, and Robert Stewart, Surveyor.

Judge Dan Stone, of the Fifth Judicial District, ordered court to be held in Princeton on the following August, and appointed Cyrus Bryant, Clerk. Courts were held in Hampshire Colony Church until 1845, when a court house was built, and a jail twelve feet square, with hewed logs, lined with sheet iron, together with a frame building for a jailer, on a lot now occupied by the residence of O. S. Phelps.

When the vote of Putnam County was taken on the question of setting off all this fair portion of her domain into a new county, it was only natural it should attract much atten-

tion of the people. The people west of the river realized the great disadvantage they were under every time they had to go to their county seat. And every old settler and some of the younger ones are still fond of telling over some of the exciting and funny incidents.

Princeton was a small hamlet in the wilderness, but had ambitions, and its aspirations were boundless, and her people were especially interested in the success of organizing the new county. They well understood that Princeton would be the seat of justice.

The election day was over, the returns came in and the new county had triumphed. This was the happiest day, perhaps, in the history of Princeton. Shouts, yells, tin horns, cow bells and a horse fiddle banged, screeched and howled the joy of the Princetonites. Long into the night continued the din and rejoicing, and many of the men (this was tolerated then more than now) were, after the manner of Tam O'Shanter, “o'er all the ills of life victorious;” and “here's to the victory we celebrate” was the boisterous order of the hour. And many sang “We won't go home till morning,” and without waiting further on the order of their going, straggled off “hick-uping” their wending way to rest. They were abnormally tired, even if they were full of patriotic glory.

One case was a leading merchant whose store was on the Square. He was in the habit of sleeping on his counter, and with great trouble he had watched the houses as they raced around the Square and finally had landed himself on his front steps. Here, from sheer fatigue, he soon was sound asleep, spread out all over his doorsteps. About day-break one of his neighbors, on his way to market and to see if the “hole in the wall” was still a sure enough “hole,” found the slumbering innocent, and by violent shaking



L. A. Steiner

roused him up, to get him to go inside and go to bed. Terribly top-heavy, the sleeper sat up and finally said: "Boys, boys! I'm devilish cold—shut the door!"

At the time of the organization of the county there were two prominent roads of thoroughfares within its territory. One of these was the celebrated Galena thoroughfare, or great stage road from Peoria to Galena, over which the daily four-horse coach passed each way, carrying the mails and the chief portion of travel to and from the lead mines. This passed north and south through the county, and at that time passed west of Princeton, through Boyd's Grove, Bulbonna Grove and other noted points in the western part of the county. The other was the Sac and Fox trail running east and west through the county; and over this trail the Indians for many years made it their great highway to Canada to get their annual supplies, and also to Chicago. This was the guiding road for many of the early immigrants who came by way of Chicago. It was followed by Gen. Scott's army in 1832, from Chicago to the Mississippi River. The difference in a great Indian trail and a white man's road is in the width of the two, the Indians always traveling single file, and hence his route was marked by a narrow path. The writer was shown a short section of this great Indian trail, that yet remains undisturbed, except by the elements, as the Indians left it when they last passed over their noted highway. We were shown this interesting spot of ground by Mr. A. L. Steele, of Dover. It is in Dover cemetery, and to this fact is due its preservation, the original sod having never been disturbed either by the plow or by the tramping of stock, as the graveyard was enclosed some years ago. There is plainly visible about thirty feet of the trail, and as it is on a slight decline of the hill, the running

water has at one time washed it out several inches in depth. Thus we trace the footprints of people who have long since passed away, and like the crawling of the worm or the walking of the bird upon the plastic mud, making their imprint that becomes hardened stone, and is covered by the deep soil, to remain hidden for ages, and finally is brought to the surface and attracts the attention of the scientist and historian, who there reads the history and writes the story of the habits and lives of these apparently insignificant birds and insects and the long, immeasurable path that lies between their worthless lives and the present. Many years ago, yet within the memory of men still living, it was no uncommon sight to see hundreds of Indians on this trail at one time. The last was in 1837, when the last of the Indians were being removed from Michigan to the west of the Mississippi. Mrs. James G. Everett tells us she was, on the occasion of the passing through the county of the last large body of Indians, teaching school just west of Princeton. She was then new in the West, and knew but little of the Indian character. She was occupied with her school when the red men began suddenly to swarm about the building. She was terribly frightened, but some of the children had heard at home about the Indians going to pass that day, and explained to their teacher that they would not harm them, and in a little while the cavalcade passed along. But she thinks the work in the school room that day was largely a failure. N. Matson says that the first obstruction in the way of fencing up the land that occurred on this Indian trail, between Rock Island and Chicago, was caused by a fence of Robert Murphy in the spring of 1837.

The first meeting of the County Commissioners' Court convened in Princeton, June 7, 1837; Robert C. Masters, William Hoskins

and Arthur Bryant, Commissioners, and Cyrus Bryant, Clerk. They were sworn into office by John H. Bryant, Esq. Cyrus Bryant gave bond as Clerk, with Thomas Epperson and B. L. Smith as sureties. Nathaniel Chamberlain was the first County School Commissioner, and gave bond, with Thomas S. Elston, John M. Gay and R. T. Templeton, sureties. The first official act of the Commissioners was to appoint Degraass Salisbury County Treasurer, who gave bond in the sum of \$15,000, with Thomas S. Elston and John H. Bryant as sureties. The precinct of Greenfield was fixed as a voting precinct, including nearly all the northern half of the county, and Jonathan T. Holbrook, John Kendall and Joseph Fassett were made Judges of Election, and the house of Tracy Reeve was the voting place. Brush Creek Precinct was described, and Brown Searl, Job Searl and Harmon Kellums were made Judges, to vote at the house of William Hoskins. In June, 1839, a part of Dover Precinct was taken from Greenfield and a new district made; and Brush Creek Precinct was also changed and a part thereof taken to form Hall District in September, 1838. At this first meeting Windsor District was formed and Morris Spalding, Joseph Robinson and Amariah Robinson made Judges, to vote at the house of Augustus Langworthy. Also the Princeton District, and John Musgrove, Elijah Smith and Benjamin L. Smith were Judges, to vote at the house of Stephen Triplett. Also Coal Creek Precinct, and Sampson Cole, Thornton Cummings and Moses Stephens were the Judges, and the voting place the house of Thornton Cummings. A resolution was passed requiring the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to locate the county seat, to meet in Princeton on the 20th day of June, 1837, and make such selection. A tax of one-half per cent was ordered

to be laid on all personal property in the county, "except neat cattle under three years old;" and a tax of one-fourth per cent on all taxable lands in the county for roads and bridges. It was ordered that the Circuit Court be held in the "Congregational Meeting-house" in Princeton until a place could be provided. John H. Bryant was ordered to procure a suitable "table and pigeon box" for the Recorder's office; \$15 was appropriated to purchase plank to cover the bridges across the sloughs on Main Bureau, near Elijah Smith's, and for this purpose Enos Matson was appointed agent; \$50 was appropriated for the bridges near Robert C. Masters' and near Simpson Huffaker's, and James G. Foristols and Robert C. Masters was appointed to attend to the work. Arthur Bryant was authorized to expend \$5 on the bridges in Town 16, Range 9 east, and William Hoskins was authorized to expend \$15 on the public roads in Town 16, Range 11 east.

The Commissioners then selected the following as the first grand jurors in the county: Jonathan S. Colton, Robert Scott, Moses Thichnor, John Hall, Stephen B. Fellows, David Nickerson, John McElwaine, Tracy Reeve, Aaron Mercer, John Ament, Marshall Mason, Peter Ellis, George Bennett, Cornelius Corss, Elijah Smith, Thornton Cummings, James G. Everett, Roland Moseley, James Howe, Morris Spalding, Robert Clark, Austin Bryant, Amariah Watson. When the grand jury met, Gilbert Kellums, Lyman Howe, J. H. Olds and Stephen Smith and Mr. Spalding were placed on the jury to fill vacancies.

The following were selected as the first petit jury: Butler Dunham, James Smith, Brown Searle, Arthur Thornton, James G. Swan, James Seaton, Curtis Williams, Demarcus Ellis, Obediah Britt, James G. Foristol, Henry Thomas, Simpson Huffaker, Elias

Isaacs, Joseph Fassett, Aquilla Triplett, William H. Wells, Benjamin Newell, Sampson Cole, Enoch Pratt, Elijah Merritt, Joseph Beeler, Erastus Sherwin, Michael Kitterman, Caleb Cook.

It is a notable fact that the first order ever made upon the County Treasurer was for the purpose of bettering and making new roads and bridges in the county.

On June 22, 1837, a special term of the Commissioners' Court convened in Princeton. Benjamin Mitchell and Peter Butler took an oath to faithfully consider the interests of the people and the situation of the settlements, "having an eye to the future population," in locating the county seat. And on the same day they made a written report, in which Princeton was named as the county seat, the report saying: "We have determined to select the public square in the town of Princeton, on the west side of said square, designated as Lot No. 33, as near the center as practicable; *Provided*, D. G. Salisbury, Thomas S. Elston and John H. Bryant shall execute a bond, approved by the County Commissioners, for \$7,500, and a bond to execute a deed for eight and one-half acres of land, payable to said Commissioners, for the purpose of erecting a court house and other public buildings." Twenty dollars was paid Peter Butler and \$15 to Benjamin Mitchell for services in locating the county seat. Except allowing a few orders, this was the business of the special term.

At the August term, 1837, appeared Lyman Howe and prayed for a writ of *ad quod damnum*," which was granted. At this term R. T. Templeton was appointed County Treasurer. He gave bonds of \$15,000, with Cyrus Langworthy, W. O. Chamberlain, John M. Gay and Thomas Epperson as sureties.

An election was held on the 7th day of August, 1837, resulting as follows: Degraß

Salisbury, Probate Justice; Robert T. Templegate, Treasurer; Thomas Mercer, County Clerk. The following were elected Justices of the Peace: Justin H. Olds, William Frankeberger, Daniel Bryant, Nathaniel Applegate, Silas Trimble, Augustus Lyford, Caleb Moore and Tracy Reeve; the following Constables: John G. Reed, Benjamin Cole, Joseph Frank, William C. Sycler, Carlton W. Combs, John Howe, Moses M. Thompson and James Cheney.

Jonathan T. Holbrook, with David Holbrook as surety, gave bond to keep hotel.

John Clark, Jesse Perkins and Robert Stuart were appointed to locate a road from the bridge on Bureau, near Peters' saw-mill, to run to David Nickerson's house, "where Wherry now lives;" thence to the bluff on the Illinois River near David Searls'; from there to Henry F. Miller's, near the Spring Mill farm; then to the bluff near Ezekiel Piper's house; then to the east side of William Hoskins'; then to an intersection with the road leading to Ottawa and Coles' Ferry, between the forks of said road and William Hoskins'. The Commissioners considered the return of Howe's *ad quod damnum* writ, and refused to grant him permission to build on the land designated. An order was made to Cyrus Bryant of \$20 to purchase suitable records for the Circuit Clerk.

A bond dated the 2d of June, 1837, for \$7,500, and signed by Thomas S. Elston, Degraß Salisbury, John H. Bryant, Elijah Wiswall, John M. Gay, Noah Wiswall, Cyrus Langworthy and S. B. Fellows for the purpose of securing the public buildings of the county. It was approved by the court.

At the December term, 1837, Jonathan Colton, David Robinson and John H. Bryant were appointed to locate a road from eighty rods west of the center of Section 32, Township 16, Range 9, to the house of Austin

Bryant, and south of the house of Roland Mosley, to the southwest of Section 27; thence to the house of Christopher Corss; also a road from the starting-point of the above east to a point not to exceed thirty rods west of the east line of Section 32.

And Jonathan S. Colton, Robinson and Robert Clark were directed to locate a road "from the center of Section 16, Township 16, Range 9; thence south on the quarter section line two miles; thence to the saw-mill now occupied by James How." Robert Stuart, Roland Moseley and Alby Smith were ordered to locate a road from Princeton to Greenfield, "making James Garvin's, Sylvester Brigham's, Elias Isaac's, and the south end of Dimmick's Grove points on the road." Robert Stuart, Martin Zearing and Aaron Mercer were appointed to lay off a road from the Leeper Mill to the town line between Ranges 9 and 10.

At an election held in October, 1837, Benjamin L. Smith was elected County Clerk, and William Frankeberger and John Searle elected Justices of the Peace, and Moses Thompson, Carlton W. Combs, Jacob Young and James Wilson were elected Constables.

Aaron Mercer, Robert Stuart and Justin H. Olds were appointed to review a road from Princeton via the Searle settlement to the county line, between this and La Salle counties.

An order was made allowing Sheriff Langworthy \$63 for expenses in prosecuting Mc-Broom and Stuart, charged with passing counterfeit money. These were two noted criminals in the early days of the county.

Justin H. Olds, Robert Stuart and James Garvin were appointed to view a road asked for by Thomas Epperson and others, commencing at Leonard Roth's Mill, thence easterly towards Peru, to the county line.

The county was divided into eighteen road districts, and Asa Barney, Caleb Haskel, Daniel Radcliffe, Amariah Watson, Jesse Perkins, William Mann, John Hall, John Clark, Chauncey D. Colton, Stephen B. Fellows, William Cowan, Lewis Chilson, Thomas J. Stephens, Ezekiel Thomas, Lyman Stowel, Peter Ellis, Nathan Rackley and Zenas Church were appointed Supervisors. One hundred dollars was appropriated in 1838 to build a bridge across Bureau, on the road from Princeton to French Grove, and Arthur Bryant was appointed to superintend the building of the same. Benjamin L. Smith was appointed to go to St. Louis and procure seals for the Clerk's offices. At the March term, 1838, it was resolved to release the persons on the \$7,500 bond, mentioned heretofore, that the parties signing the same be released on the following conditions: "To build a jail and jailor's house," and to deed to the county the half acre of land on which the Congregational Church meeting-house stands, together with the house thereon, and to deed to the county one-fifth of a five-acre lot owned by William O. Chamberlain, also 34x42 feet on Lot 31, on the public square adjoining lot owned by Fellows & Downing. Pyrena B. Ellis went before Squire Joseph Brigham and made oath "that Thomas J. Cole was not the father of said child." This is probably the only instance that ever happened in the county of exactly this kind.

At the election August 6, 1838, the following officers were elected: Recorder, Robert Garton; Sheriff, Cyrus Langworthy; Coroner, David C. Searle; Commissioners, Robert Clark, William Hoskins and Tracy Reeve; Constables, Daniel Elliott, Allen S. Lathrop, Obed W. Bryant, Gilbert Clement, Alfred Anthony and C. R. Searle. Agreea-

ble to a "drawing by lots," as the law directed, the Commissioners took office as follows: Three years, Robert Clark; two years, William Hoskins; one year, Tracy Reeves. The grand jurors chosen for the second term of the Circuit Court were: Moses Stephens, Sampson Cole, Caleb Cushing, Alexander Holbrook, Joseph Robinson, Daniel Radcliffe, Rufus Corey, Solomon Sapp, Nathaniel Chamberlain, Jr., Joel Doolittle, Joseph Houghton, Charles Phelps, William Wherry, Robert A. Leeper, Job Searle, Henry Miller, Peter Savage, John Elliott, Samuel Mohler, Joseph Frank, John M. Gay, James W. Green and John Kendall.

The following were the members of the petit jury: Augustus Langworthy, Joseph W. Kinney, John W. Headley, Ellis Mercer, Joseph E. Smith, George Coleman, Jacob Galer, William Mercer, Jr., Jonathan Ireland, Joseph S. Meyers, Elias Trimble, Lazarus Reeve, Arthur Bryant, Asher Doolittle, Adolphus Tucker, Elisha Wood, Eli Smith, Noah Wiswall, Stephen Wilson, Alby Smith, Erasmus Phelps, Sylvester Brigham, Andrew F. Smith and William O. Chamberlain.

On the 26th of November, 1838, Stephen Smith was elected County Surveyor.

On September 30, 1837, Benjamin L. Smith filed his official bond as County Clerk.

Asa Barney, Erasmus Phelps and John Long were appointed Assessors.

June 5, 1839, Cyrus Langworthy filed his bond, which was approved, as Sheriff, with Robert C. Masters and John Clark as sureties.

At the September term, 1839, of the County Commissioners' Court, William Frankeberger was the Commissioner elect to succeed Tracy Reeve. Solomon F. Denning then filed his bond as County Clerk, and gave bonds with

Thomas Elston and John H. Bryant as securities.

At the August election, 1839, the following county officers were chosen: D. G. Salisbury, Probate Justice; Oliver Boyle, Recorder; R. T. Templeton, Treasurer; Stephen Smith, Surveyor; S. F. Denning, Clerk; William Frankeberger, Commissioner. The following Justices of the Peace: Moses M. Thompson, Elijah Smith, R. C. Masters, E. S. Phelps, Isaac Delano, Obediah Britt, Justin H. Olds, Noah Sapp, Tracey Reeve, Lawson Miller, John Searle, Nathaniel Applegate, Morris Spalding and Mathew Dorr. The Constables were: William H. Wells, David Holbrook, John Phillips, Jehu Long, Theodore W. Nichols, Demarcus B. Ellis, David A. Gleem, David Perkins, P. Cootey, George W. Miller, Allen S. Lathrop, C. W. Combs, James M. Dexter and Alfred Anthony.

At a special election to fill vacancies October 5, 1839, Harvey Child was elected Justice of the Peace, and Jonathan Holbrook, Barton Anderson and John Crowl were elected Constables.

For the September term of the Circuit Court, 1840, the following grand jurors were chosen: Greenbury Hall, John Parnell, John W. Hall, Job Searle, Zacariah Bushong, David Nevis, George Anthony, Abijah K. Martin, James M. Dexter, Hosea Barney, James Carroll, Simon K. Lemon, Thomas Findley, Robert Thompson, James Smith, William Cowen, Madison Studyvin, Robert Garton, William Martin, Tracy Reeve, Horace Gilbert, Arthur Bryant.

Petit jurors: Elias Funderburg, Thomas Hoskins, Elias Mott, Timothy Searle, Jr., Oliver Osmond, G. W. Mennier, Louis Colton, Stephen Wilson, Roland Moseley, Asa B. Pendleton, Cyrus Colton, Stephen B. Fellows, John H. Bryant, Austin Bryant, Daniel Galer, Butler Denham, Clark Nottingham,

Isaac Spangler, Robert Woodrough, Abram Stratton, Benjamin L. Smith, Benjamin Porter, Noadiah Smith and Alfred T. Thompson. It was ordered that each grand juror be allowed 75 cents a day for active service at the court. In 1840 Carlton W. Combs was appointed County Collector. He gave bond in the sum of \$4,000 with Nathaniel Applegate and Degress Salisbury as sureties.

At the August election, 1840, the following officers were elected: Cyrus Langworthy, Sheriff; Daniel Bryant, Coroner; William Hoskins, County Commissioner; and Moses Mercer, Ezekiel Thomas, Barton Anderson, John Conant and Jacob Zeiring, Constables.

At the April term of the Circuit Court, 1841, John H. Bryant was appointed in lieu of Alby Smith to view the now celebrated Dover Road. This road was the one for the farmers to get from Princeton to Chicago, and as it was a highway by use and custom before the prairie began to be made into farms, and as it ran diagonally across the lands, there was a conflict arose among the people: Those who hauled over the road did not want it extended by being compelled to follow section lines, and this was exactly what the land owners mostly desired. The matter had finally to be settled by an act of the Legislature, and therefore to this day it runs "across lots" in many places.

At this time Robert Gartin was appointed Assessor for Bureau County, and the old order of the Commissioners dividing the county into two Assessors'districts and having two Assessors was repealed.

At the September term, 1841, Robert E. Thompson appeared as the Commissioner to succeed Robert Clark. At the election in August, 1841, Thomas Mercer was elected School Commissioner. September, 1841, Carleton W. Combs gave bond as Collector of the county in the amount of \$13,000, with

John H. Bryant, James S. Everett, Cyrus Bryant and Oliver Boyle as sureties.

The grand jurors chosen for the April term, 1842, of the Circuit Court were as follows: Noah Sapp, Francis A. Hutchins, John Searle, Charles S. Boyd, A. G. Porter, Elijah Merritt, Timothy K. Ferrell, Moses Stevens, R. Carey, Henry Thomas, Joseph Heath, Nehemiah Matson, Marshall Mason, Hiram Roth, Nathan Rackley, Roland Moseley, Flavel Thurston, John Hall, Robert Clark, William Jones, Robert J. Woodrough, William Mercer, Jr., Benjamin L. Smith.

September, 1842, Enos Smith appeared as a member of the County Commissioners' Court; Justin H. Olds was elected County Collector; Stephen Smith, Sheriff; Henry Thomas, Coroner; and Gilbert Clement elected Constable. Justin H. Olds gave bonds in \$18,000, with Cyrus Bryant, Degress Salisbury, R. T. Templeton, Tracy Reeve and John H. Bryant as sureties. At this time the County Clerk, S. F. Denning, appointed Oliver Boyle his deputy.

For the December term, 1843, the following grand jurors were chosen: Robert Scott, Alanson Munson, John Clark, John Searls, Jesse Perkins, Samuel Robins, Daniel Radcliffe, Charles S. Boyd, Asa Barney, Alexander Holbrook, Ziba Alden, Daniel Davis, Edward Mercer, Jr., Abram Stratton, Marshall Mason, John Vaughan, Thomas I. Cole, Ziba Nichols, Horace Gilbert, Martin Hopps, Nathan Rackley, Arthur Bryant, Amos N. Bacon.

The state of the money market is given by the following order passed by the County Commissioners' Court June 7, 1843: "Ordered that the County Treasurer be and he is hereby authorized to sell and dispose of all Shawneetown money in the treasury, for any sum not less than 36 cents on the dollar. And also to sell and dispose of the certificates

of the State Bank of Illinois at any sum not less than 30 cents on the dollar."

At the general election August 7, 1843, the following were elected: Degress Salisbury, Probate Justice; Oliver Boyle, Recorder; Martin Ballou, Treasurer; Justin H. Olds, Surveyor; C. W. Combs, County Clerk; William Hoskins, Commissioner, re-elected; Justices of the Peace, Noah Sapp, James G. Swan, Nathaniel Applegate, John Searle, Martin Ballou, Daniel Bryant, Edward M. Fisher, Robert C. Masters, Matthew Dorr, Morris Spalding, James Carroll, John Mason, George W. Spratt, Joseph Caswell, Isaac Delano, Robert Gartin, A. G. Porter and Justin H. Olds; Constables, Howard W. Munson, Edward H. Scott, Lewis Applegate, Jesse Atkins, Ziba Nichols, William I. Karnes, Jehu Long, Ezekiel Thomas, Madison Garton, Alfred Anthony, Joseph N. Keyes, James Hill, Barton Anderson, Samuel Fifield, David Lloyd, Alpheus Seward, Benjamin C. Campbell and Hiram Roth.

The following were appointed Road Supervisors for the year ending March, 1845: John Lonnon, Fleming Dunn, Aaron E. May, Michael Watson, William Wherry, John W. Pinnell, Zachariah Bushong, Archibald Osborn, C. J. Corss, Asa B. Pendleton, William Knox, Aquilla Triplett, Samuel Fifield, Ephraim Sapp, James Wilson, Samuel Codrington, Peletiah Rackley, Elisha Fassett, Peleg Brown, Enoch Pratt, Nehemiah H. Johnston, Elijah Olmstead, John A. Griswold, Harrison Epperson, Jabez Pierce, William Allen, Nathaniel Chamberlain, Daniel P. Greeley, Moses S. Greeley, William N. Moseley, Joseph Campbell, Thomas M. Woodruff, Joseph Smith, Jr., and James Hosier.

At the August election, 1844, Moses T. Greeley was elected County Commissioner to succeed Thomson; Stephen Smith, Sheriff;

John Minier, Coroner; George W. Minier, County Surveyor.

June, 1845, Thomas H. Finley was appointed to take the census of Bureau County.

August election, 1846, Jacob Sells was elected County Commissioner to succeed William Hoskins; Stephen Smith, Sheriff, re-elected. In 1846 James B. Chenoweth was elected one of the County Judges. Justin H. Olds was appointed Overseer of the Poor for the county.

June 8, 1842, the proposal of Alva Whitmarsh to build a court house was accepted.

In 1847 Stephen Smith was again re-elected Sheriff; A. T. Thompson, County Clerk. M. Ballou was appointed Assessor. In 1848 J. V. Thompson was elected Sheriff. Joseph V. Thompson, September, 1848, filed a bond in the sum of \$20,000 as Collector, with John H. Bryant, John Hall, Daniel Gaylor, Alfred F. Clark, Calvin Stephens, Robert Clark, Austin Bryant, Cyrus Bryant, B. N. Stevens, Benjamin Newell and William Corss, sureties. In 1848 Robert E. Thompson was elected a member of the County Commissioners' Court. J. T. Thompson was County Treasurer.

In the year 1849 the County Commissioners' Court laid a tax of 5 cents to be appropriated to buy land and erect buildings for a poor-house and farm. September, 1849, Joseph V. Thompson filed his second bond as Collector. November 27, 1849, the County Commissioners' Court adjourned, and we believe, as there is nothing more on the records, that was the last of it.

In September, 1841, the County Commissioners' Court appointed Oliver Boyle, John Vaughan and William F. Bushnell to locate an alley in the Town of Princeton, thirty feet wide, commencing between Lots 11 and 12 on First Street in the original plat of the town, thence east between said Lots 11 and

12, 37 and 38 to Second Street, thence across Second Street between Lots 43 and 44, 69 and 70 to Third Street.

At an election in Princeton in February, 1842, Samuel Jones was elected a Constable. He at once qualified and entered upon his office.

At an election on the question of incorporating the town of Princeton, Saturday, March 17, 1838, there were twenty votes in favor and none against incorporation. The following are the voters at that election:

Andrew F. Smith, Stephen Wilson, W. H. Wells, Noah Wiswall, Cyrus Langworthy, Jehu Long, Robert C. Masters, Samuel Triplett, John Walter, Butler Denham, John Vaughn, Oliver Boyle, E. H. Phelps, Joseph Houghton, Joseph Smith, Robert Stuart, John H. Bryant, Justin H. Olds, Thomas S. Elston and Robert T. Templeton.

CHAPTER XXIII.

LAWS PASSED IN REFERENCE TO BUREAU COUNTY—A COMPLETE INDEX AND REFERENCE TO THE SAME—ETC., ETC.

WE give in this chapter the references to the statute laws of the State passed by the Legislature in reference to Bureau County, that is, those laws that are not found in any of the Revised Statutes. The list will be found very full upon examination, and the number there is of these laws will make it an easy matter for those interested in them, or who may wish to consult them, to look over the list and turn to the book page, in which may be found each particular act in full. Many of the laws are purely private and local and are now obsolete, as well as unknown to the young members of the bar. We do not deem any of them of sufficient

importance to reprint them here, and yet in a historical point of view they are important and many of them may figure prominently in the courts in the adjudication of the property interests of individuals. We give the date and page of each act, that is, the day of the month and year it became a law, and the volume of the public or private laws in which it is printed. This is the briefest and most pointed way we could tell the history of the county in this respect, as the headings in each act are an index to the act itself.

Erection of public buildings—law of March 2, 1839, page 228; Greenfield changed to Lamoille, law February 3, 1840, 107; plat of Fairmont vacated, *id.*, 108; Commissioners to sell school lands in Town 14, Range 8, law of February 27, 1841, 258; Lamoille Agricultural and Mechanical Association, law of March 6, 1843, 16; county to borrow \$5,000 to complete court house, *id.*, 110; county confirmed in certain ferry privileges, *id.*, 144; county to extend Hugh Freny's case of Hennepin Ferry for ten years, private law, February 17, 1847, 44; records in Putnam County to be transcribed, certificate and effect, law, February 10, 1849, 109; Benjamin Newell and heirs to construct a canal from the Illinois River to Lake De Pue, *id.*, February 12, 1833; time to build extended to February, 1856, law, February 15, 1831, 125; grant renewed, to complete in five years, private law, February 7, 273; hogs not to run at large, *id.*, January 10, 185; Clairon Cemetery Association chartered, private law, February 17, 1851, 291; town of Gold created, law, February 12, 1853, 202; towns to support their own paupers; vote thereon, *id.*, February 10, 261; school tax in District No. 1, town of Hall, legalized, law, February 6, 1855, 110; Livingston town plat vacated, private law, February 7, 1857, 271; sale of swamp lands confirmed, *id.*, February 18,

1206; for transcribing the old records of sales and redemption of land from 1823 to 1854, *id.*, February 18, 1877; jurisdiction of County Court extended, law, February 24, 1859, 96; Dover Academy chartered, private law, February 24, 1859, 361; Princeton & Bureau Valley Railroad chartered, *id.*, February 18, 491; Preacher's Aid Society of Northern Illinois District, private law, February 18, 1861, 52; Supervisor's location of a road from Arlington to the east county line legalized, *id.*, February 22, 544; Sheffield chartered, *id.*, February 22, 718; foregoing amended, 3 private law, February 9, 1867, 595; loan in aid of volunteers, legalized, law, February 12, 1863, 25; plat of Providence partly vacated, private law, June 13, 1863, 273; county interest-bearing bonds issued in payment of bounties legalized, 1 private law, February 6, 1865, 116; organization of First Congregational Church at Neponset legalized, *id.*, February 16, 236; Benjamin Newell to construct a canal from Negro Creek to Lake De Pue, *id.*, February 16, 556; Lovejoy Monument Association chartered, erect at Oakland Cemetery or village of Princeton, 2 private law, February 15, 1865, 91; Charles L. Kelsey, surviving Trustee, to re-convey to Frances D. Shugart property held in trust for her, *id.*, February 16, 249; Road from Hennepin to mouth of Rock River re-located in part, *id.*, February 15, 267; Trenton changed to Sherman, *id.*, February 16, 584; vacates a certain street in Berlin, land sold for school purposes, *id.*, February 16, 662; vacates plat of Kinnowood, *id.*, 664; towns of Fairfield, Mineral and Concord to bridge Green River at Gold, 1 private law, February 28, 1867, 180; Bureau County Dairy and Cheese Company chartered, *id.*, March 5, 906; Bureau County Concrete Company chartered, 2 private law, March 5, 1867, 304; Wyagnet and Pond

Creek Railway and Carrying Company chartered, *id.*, February 20, 696; road from Mendota to Arlington located, *id.*, February 23, 822; proceedings of School Trustees of Town 16, Range 9, legalized, 3 private law, January 29, 1867, 15; Bourbonais changed to Lovejoy, *id.*, 247; Neponset corporate powers extended, *id.*, February 25, 455; Lamoille chartered, *id.*, February 25, 485; Sherman changed to De Pue, *id.*, February 18, 607; annexing for school purposes, Sections 4 and 5, Town 17, Range 6, to Town 18, Range 6, *id.*, March 7, 631; Winona changed to Malden, law, March 26, 1869, 297; George S. Emerson, Treasurer Town 16, Range 7, released from payment of \$907.99, of which he was robbed, *id.*, March 27, 335.

Princeton.—Time of levying tax extended, law, February 25, 1841, page 84; town chartered, private law, February 8, 1849, 120; boundary fixed, construction of plank road to railroad depot, private law, February 12, 1853, 607; further respecting plank road to depot, limits extended, private law, February 28, 1854, 133; survey of Elston's, Wiswall's and Flint's additions corrected, part of North Street vacated, private law, February 15, 1855, 197; vacates alleys in Elston's addition, private law, February 16, 1857, 891; corporate powers generally extended, *id.* February 18, 1815; foregoing amended, opening streets and public ground, private law, February 24, 1859, 661; charter amended, power to license, private law, February 22, 1861, 715; powers further extended, 2 private law, February 16, 1865, 560. And again, 3 private law, February 18, 1867, 610; Princeton Seminary chartered, in Town 16, Range 9, private law, February 21, 1837, 61; part of tax for 1858 in District 1, remitted, law, January 15, 1859, 177; Young Men's Association chartered, 2 private law, February 16, 1865, 19; Princeton

Loan and Trust Company chartered: *Id.*, 24; Bureau County Fire Insurance Company chartered, 2 private law, March 7, 1867, 112; Princeton High School District chartered, 3 private law, February 5, 1867, 16.

Tiskilwa.—Names of Indiantown and Windsor changed to Tiskilwa, law, February 3, 1840, 107; town incorporated, private law, 1855, 154; chartered again, private law, 1857, 863; foregoing amended; 3 private law, 1867, 588; leases executed to George Cattell and Calvin Stephens by Town Trustees confirmed, private law, 1861, 723; Liberty Square vacated, *id.*, 724; People's Coal Company chartered, 2 private law, 1867, 390.

CHAPTER XXIV.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.—JOHN H. BRYANT FIRST CHAIRMAN—
LIST OF SUPERVISORS—GEORGE McMANIS, SECOND CHAIRMAN—
WILL STABLES—JOHN M. GRIMES, THE ATTORNEY—TERWILLIGER
OVERSEER OF THE POOR—R. T. TEMPLETON, COUNTY
JUDGE—LIST OF TOWNSHIP AND COUNTY OFFICERS TO 1857—
ANTI-DUPELLING OATHS—JACOB T. THOMSON'S REPORT AS COUNTY
TREASURER—THE COUNTY OFFICERS, SUPERVISORS AND OTHERS—
J. V. THOMSON, O. L. BEARDS—*ETC.*, *ETC.*, *ETC.*

IN 1849 a vote was had in the county on the adoption of township organization, which was in the affirmative by a large majority. This was among the first counties in the State to adopt this plan, and it has continued it uninterruptedly to date. It will probably be a very long time before it is changed. Nearly all the counties in the State have now followed the example, and St. Clair, the oldest county, only adopted it two years ago (1882). When the vote in favor of this change was had, the first step to put the act into effect was to appoint three Commissioners to fix the boundary lines of the townships and name

the same. And Simon Kinney, Jacob T. Thompson and Tracy Reeve were appointed such Commissioners. The county was divided into twenty-three townships, very much as they exist now, except additions of two townships since added.

April 8, 1850, the first Board of Supervisors met. There were represented in this meeting fifteen townships, as follows: Richland, John Ross; Greenville, William Martin; Dover, Enoch Lumry; Berlin, Enos Smith; Westfield, Michael Kennedy; Selby, William Hoskins; Princeton, John H. Bryant; Concord, Thomas Stevens; Brawby, Thomas Gattridge; Jefferson, Allen Horton; Indiantown, Timothy N. Ferrell; Arispe, George McManis; Leepertown, John Wherry; Milo, William B. Whipper; Fairfield, Wicher Dow.

A ballot was had for Chairman; three ballots being cast before a choice was made. John H. Bryant was elected, who took the chair, called the first County Board of Supervisors to order in regular session, and the Board adjourned for the day. Additional members came in the next day as follows: John D. Pinnell, Bloom; Edward M. Wilson, Centre; C. C. Corss, Bureau; Richard Brewer, Walnut; A. G. Porter, Clarion; R. B. Tracy, Lamoille; Ebenezer Kent, Mineral. By order of the Board the name of Richland was changed to Ohio, and Bloom to Hall, and Jefferson to Macon. An order had been passed making the townships voting precincts. This order was changed partially. The Board ordered its proceedings to be published in the *Bureau Advocate*.

In 1851 a bounty was offered by the county of \$1.50 on wolf scalps.

The May meeting, 1851, of the new Board was as follows: A. G. Porter, Clarion; Isaac H. Norris, Lamoille; John Ross, Ohio; Greenbury Triplett, Walnut; C. C. Corss,

Bureau; Enoch Lumry, Dover; Enos Smith, Berlin; Michael Kennedy, Westfield; John W. Pinnell, Hall; William Hoskins, Selby; Jacob T. Thompson, Princeton; Elijah Hays, Centre; George Wilkinson, Concord; Albert Bush, Mineral; Ira O. Beaumont, Brawby; Cyrus Sweet, Macon; Asa Barney, Indiantown; George McManis, Arispe; Jacob Sells, Fairfield; Nehemiah Hill, Greenville; William B. Whipple, Milo.

M. Horton, the former Supervisor, contested the seat for Macon. On a vote of the Board the election of Mr. Sweet was confirmed by a vote of eleven to five. George McManis was unanimously elected Chairman. The next year, 1852, A. G. Porter was Chairman.

September, 1853, there were twenty-three towns in the county, and each was provided with various sums from the general fund for roads and bridges. Following are the townships: Fairfield, Mineral, Brawby, Gold, Concord, Macon, Greenville, Walnut, Bureau, Centre, Indiantown, Milo, Arispe, Princeton, Dover, Ohio, Lamoille, Berlin, Selby, Leepertown, Hall, Westfield, Clarion.

In 1853, Rufus Carey was the County Treasurer. In 1852 the Board began to contend with the question of the swamp lands. A full account of this may be found in Chapter XXI.

John M. Grimes was employed by the Board to act as the county's attorney for one year for the sum of \$200. E. M. Fisher had been appointed County Drainage Commissioner. He resigned June, 1854. September 16, 1852, a resolution was passed appropriating \$1,000 to purchase a poor farm. This order was soon rescinded, and the money ordered to be used in the ordinary county expenses. But the subject was directly up again, and 160 acres were ordered to be purchased for a county farm. It seems

that John E. Terwilliger was put in charge of the county farm and the poor. He ran the thing along on very little money it seems until 1856, when he made out a written report to the Board, in which he takes occasion to say: "I have been paying out of my own pocket sums of money from time to time," and after stating the condition of his own financial affairs very emphatically he concludes: "The Board must provide, say a fund of \$250, for me to draw against, or I will have to stop grinding."

The County Court that assembled in December, 1849, consisted of Robert T. Templeton, Judge; Nathaniel Applegate and E. M. Fisher, Associates, and Benjamin L. Smith, County Clerk. Mr. Smith filed his bond as Clerk, with D. G. Salisbury and M. E. Lasker, sureties.

On December 3, 1849, Judge Templeton filed his oath of office, and as the peculiar law on duelling then required, it was thus worded: "I do solemnly swear that I have not fought a duel or sent a challenge to fight a duel, the probable issue of which might have been the death of either party, nor in any manner aided or assisted in such duel, nor been knowingly the bearer of any such challenge or acceptance since the adoption of the Constitution, and that I will not be so engaged or concerned directly or indirectly during my continuance in office. So help me God."

Jacob T. Thompson, County Treasurer, reported specie on hand and belonging to the county, 5 cents; paper money, \$2; uncurrent bank paper (old), \$23; redemption money, \$16.

March 11, 1850, the County Court ordered an election for the county, to vote for or against taking \$50,000 stock in the Rock Island Railroad.

June, 1850, the Treasurer reported as follows on county finances:

Amount revenue in Treasury.....	\$ 446 00
Amount revenue on real estate.....	4,305 78
Amount road tax.....	1,845 12
Amount from license.....	8 00

Total.....\$6,604 90

EXPENDITURES.	
On roads.....	\$2,285 00
On road tax.....	922 25
On wolf scalps.....	50
On juror certificates.....	506 40
All other expenses.....	2,396 36
Abatements.....	67 11

Total.....\$6,177 62

The county advertised for proposals for transcribing portions of the Putnam County records, as required by act creating Bureau County. W. M. Zeiring was awarded the contract, at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hundred words.

November, 1850, William Martin filed his bond as County Treasurer.

Aaron B. Church was the County School Commissioner in 1853; his bond with William Converse and Charles L. Kelly as sureties was filed November 23, 1853. At this date Justin H. Olds was appointed to make a sectional index to the records of deeds and mortgages. He was assisted by Stephen G. Paddock. November, 1855, A. B. Church, as School Commissioner, and Rufus Carey, as Treasurer, filed their bonds, which were duly approved.

Total amount of county revenue for fiscal year ending June, 1850, was \$4,627.145.

Rufus Carey filed his bond as County Collector for 1854.

June, 1854, E. M. Fisher resigned as Drainage Commissioner, and Justus Stevens was appointed to the office, and entered at once upon its duties. Mr. Stevens continued as Drainage Commissioner until March, 1856, when he resigned.

At the March term, 1856, of the Supervisors, the Building Committee, Justus Stev-

ens, W. P. E. McKinstry and William M. Matson, reported that \$4,970.31 were due Lloyd & Whitmarsh as the balance for building the jail.

At a meeting of the Supervisors, May, 1851, the following members answered the roll-call: Clarion, A. G. Porter; Lamoille, Isaac H. Norris; Ohio, John Ross; Walnut, Greenbury Triplett; Bureau, C. C. Corss; Dover, Enoch Lumry; Berlin, Enos Smith; Westfield, Michael Kenedy, Jr.; Hall, John W. Pinnell; Selby, William Hoskins; Princeton, Jacob T. Thompson; Center, Elijah Hays; Concord, George Wilkinson; Mineral, Albert Bush; Brawby, Ira O. Beaumont; Macon, Cyrus Sweet; Indiantown, Asa Barney; Arispe, George McManis; Fairfield, Jacob Sells; Greenville, Nehemiah Hill; Milo, William B. Whipper.

Benjamin L. Smith, Clerk, and E. M. Fisher, Sheriff.

At a special meeting, April 29, 1852, the following members answered to roll-call: Clarion, A. G. Porter; Lamoille, Tracy Reeve; Ohio, John Ross; Walnut, Christopher Wolf; Dover, Enoch Lumry; Westfield, Edmund Polke; Hall, Abram Wixam; Selby, William Hoskins; Princeton, M. Trimble; Center, James Hamrick; Concord, Thomas Stevens; Macon, Cyrus Sweet; Indiantown, Asa Barney; Arispe, S. E. Morris; Leepertown, William Shields; Milo, S. M. Clark. On motion, A. G. Porter was elected Chairman by a unanimous vote.

At the May term, 1853, the following Supervisors responded to their names: Clarion, David Lloyd; Lamoille, Timothy Edwards; Ohio, John Ross; Walnut, Richard Brewer; Greenville, Jacob Eastlick; Fairfield, Hiram McKenzie; Dover, Enoch Lumry; Berlin, Enos Smith; Westfield, Michael Kenedy; Hall, C. W. Combs; Selby, William Hoskins; Princeton, Arthur Bryant;

Center, James Hamrick; Concord, John Mason; Mineral, James P. Hartley; Brawby, George Norton; Macon, Lewis Holmes; Indiantown, Asa Barry; Arispe, S. E. Morris; Milo, S. M. Clark; Gold, Joseph Johnson. The towns of Bureau and Leepertown did not answer to the roll-call. B. L. Smith was County Clerk, and Osmyn Smith was Sheriff. Arthur Bryant was chosen Chairman.

June term, 1854, the following were the newly elected Supervisors present: Princeton, Justus Stevens; Center, James Hamrick; Selby, William Hoskins; Hall, John E. Terwilliger; Leepertown, David McElwain; Arispe, S. E. Morris; Greenville, Lewis McKune; Clarion, David Wells; Berlin, Enos Smith; Ohio, William Ross; Westfield, Nathan Gray; Milo, Joseph W. Harris; Macon, Allen Horton; Mineral, J. B. Hartley; Gold, Joseph Johnson; Indiantown, Asa Barney; Walnut, Richard Brewer; Lamoille, Tracy Reeve; Bureau, William M. Matson; Dover, Enoch Lumry; Concord, T. C. Dow. Mr. Morris was chosen Chairman *pro tem.*, J. V. Thompson was County Clerk, and Osmyn Smith, Sheriff. Justus Stevens was elected permanent Chairman.

June 12, 1855, the following was the new Board: Mineral, Jesse F. Abbott; Gold, Eben Boyden; Walnut, Richard Brewer; Fairfield, James Cain; Manlius, D. D. Carpenter; Indiantown, B. C. Crouch; Ohio, G. W. Close; Dover, Demarcus Ellis; Lamoille, R. B. Frary; Westfield, John C. Gibson; Center, James Hamrick; Macon, Lewis Holmes; Brawby, Charles Kent; Bureau, William M. Matson; Leepertown, David McElwain; Selby, William P. E. McKinstry; Clarion, Milroy McKee; Arispe, Samuel E. Morris; Berlin, Enos Smith; Princeton, Justus Stevens; Concord, Moses Stevens; Hall, John E. Terwilliger; Milo, Joel Whitmore.

Justus Stevens was again chosen Chairman for the year.

At the meeting April 28, 1856, the following constituted the new Board: Indiantown, B. C. Couch; Greenville, Jacob Eastlick; Milo, J. E. Hays; Selby, William Hoskins; Center, Mark Halroyd; Princeton, Joseph Mercer; Hall, H. W. Munson; Berlin, J. L. Olds; Dover, William C. Stacy; Ohio, Cyrus Wilson; Bureau, C. C. Corss; Westfield, Nathan Gray; Manlius, Thomas Hope; Lamoille, William B. Howard; Mineral, Edward D. Kemp; Arispe, S. E. Morris; Clarion, M. A. McKey; Walnut, Mark Shirk; Gold, Jasper Wood. S. E. Morris was elected Chairman. The County Clerk was J. V. Thompson, and the Sheriff S. G. Paddock. The next year, 1857, Z. K. Waldron was the Sheriff.

June, 1857, the Board was: Arispe, Alanson Benson; Bureau, Harrison Epperson; Mineral, Hiram Humphrey; Milo, J. E. Hays; Concord, M. G. Loverin; Clarion, M. A. McKey; Ohio, Sterling Pomeroy; Berlin, Charles G. Reed; Dover, W. C. Stacy; Princeton, J. T. Thompson; Hall, H. W. Terry; Indiantown, L. D. Whiting; Lamoille, E. W. Fassett; Westfield, Nathan Gray; Macon, Lewis Holmes; Manlius, A. B. Kinsman; Brawby, O. J. Marsh; Leepertown, James Nickerson; Walnut, D. M. Reed; Greenville, A. A. Smith; Center, E. B. Triplett; Selby, Thomas Tustin; Fairfield, George Whiting. Mr. McKey was elected Chairman, J. V. Thompson Clerk, Z. K. Waldron, Sheriff.

June 8, 1858, the Board was the following: Mineral, Silas Batty; Arispe, Alanson Benson; Gold, A. W. Boyden; Princeton, J. H. Bryant; Dover, Simon Elliott; Manlius, Milo Foot; Wheatland, T. Gordon; Westfield, Nathan Gray; Lamoille, David Hall; Milo, J. W. Harris; Bureau, C. Langworthy; Ber-

lin, William W. Lewis; Concord, M. G. Loverin; Leepertown, James Nickerson; Greenville, Simeon Odell; Ohio, Sterling Pomeroy; Clarion, A. G. Porter; Macon, John Richards; Brawby, Thomas Sumner; Hall, H. W. Terry; Center, E. B. Triplett; Selby, Thomas Tustin; Indiantown, L. D. Whiting; Fairfield, George Whiting; Walnut, William C. Willey. The County Clerk was S. G. Paddock, and Sheriff, Z. K. Waldron. John H. Bryant was elected Chairman.

June, 1859, the following new Board met: Mineral, Silas Battey; Princeton, John H. Bryant; Walnut, O. E. Chapman; Dover, Simon Elliott; Wheatland, Thompson Gordon; Westfield, Nathan Gray; Lamoille, David Hall; Milo, Joseph W. Harris; Macon, Lewis Holmes; Fairfield, Salmon Jewell, Manlius, Aaron B. Kinsman; Gold, Andrew Marple; Leepertown, James Nickerson; Greenville, Simeon Odell; Ohio, Sterling Pomeroy; Clarion, Albert G. Porter; Berlin, Enos Smith; Brawby, Thomas Sumner; Hall, H. W. Terry; Bureau, J. E. Terwilliger; Center, E. B. Triplett; Selby, Thomas Tustin; Concord, William M. Whipple; Indiantown, L. D. Whiting; Arispe, Oren Wilkinson. Stephen G. Paddock, Clerk, and David E. Norton, Sheriff. John H. Bryant was again unanimously elected Chairman for the year.

At the meeting September 10, 1860, the following were declared the new Board: Clarion, W. R. Bruce; Mineral, W. Fairman; Milo, J. W. Harris; Macon, Lewis Holmes; Wheatland, R. Hunter; Westfield, M. Kenedy, Jr.; Manlius, A. B. Kinsman; Center, S. M. Knox; Gold, A. Morrassey; Leepertown, J. Nickerson; Princeton, S. A. Paddock; Berlin, G. Rackley; Arispe, G. M. Radcliffe; Walnut, D. M. Reed; Lamoille, Tracy Reeve; Ohio, John Ross; Green-

ville, Jacob Sells; Fairfield, S. W. Sheldon; Brawby, F. Sumner; Concord, J. L. Sweet; Hall, H. W. Terry; Bureau, J. Trimble; Dover, S. Triplett; Selby, T. Tustin; Indiantown, L. D. Whiting. Same Clerk and Sheriff as preceding year. S. A. Paddock was elected Chairman.

May, 1861, the new Board was Indiantown, C. A. Dean; Ohio, G. A. Dodge; Mineral, W. Fairman; Lamoille, D. Hall; Wheatland, R. Hunter; Milo, R. M. Kerns; Manlius, C. L. Kelsey; Westfield, M. Kenedy; Bureau, Cyrus Langworthy; Brawby, C. C. Latimer; Clarion, D. Lloyd; Dover, E. Lumry; Gold, A. Morrassey; Leepertown, J. Nickerson; Greenville, S. Odell; Hall, J. W. Pinnell; Berlin, G. Rackley; Walnut, D. M. Reed; Center, H. F. Boyce; Macon, J. Richards; Fairfield, R. H. Sheldon; Arispe, B. N. Stevens; Concord, J. L. Sweet; Selby, T. Tustin; Princeton, John H. Bryant. S. G. Paddock, Clerk, and Donnel McDonald, Sheriff. John H. Bryant was again elected Chairman.

June, 1862, the following new Supervisors were present: B. Benton, Clarion; W. P. Buswell, Mineral; J. M. Curtis, Concord; S. Edwards, Lamoille; J. G. Freeman, Princeton; Bureau, J. Heaton; Dover, T. W. Nichols; Selby, J. S. Searle; Greenville, J. Sells; Walnut, M. Shirk; Indiantown, H. B. Smith; Hall, H. Snyder; Gold, J. Wood. The other members were re-elected, and therefore the same as for 1861. Messrs. Hunter of Wheatland, and Boyce of Center, were not present at this session of the Supervisors. C. L. Kelsey was elected Chairman for the current year.

For 1863 the following changes were made in the members: Mineral, C. W. Abbott; Ohio, J. H. Bolus; Westfield, H. I. Briggs; Indiantown, C. A. Dean; Bureau, C. A. Heaton; Wheatland, R. Hunter; Milo,

R. M. Keerns; Manlius, A. B. Kinsman; Gold, A. S. Lathrop; Fairfield, G. P. McKay; Macon, L. Mason; Center, D. T. Nichols; Dover, J. Prouty; Leepertown, W. M. Shields; Selby, J. Smith; Hall, H. Snyder; Princeton, J. Warfield; Greenville, J. Yearnshaw; Lamoille, S. Edwards. After three ballots without election, Mr. Edwards was elected Chairman, S. G. Paddock, County Clerk, S. Battey, Sheriff.

May, 1864, the Board met, and the following new members were elected for this year: Bureau, L. Blanchard; Clarion, J. Clapp; Concord, W. Fairman; Fairfield, N. J. Hogeboom; Wheatland R. Hunter; Manlius, G. W. Kolp; Macon, L. Mason; Lamoille, A. B. Minnerly; Gold, A. Morasy; Selby, H. F. Woodin; Center, D. T. Nichols; Dover, T. W. Nichols; Indiantown, D. Peirson; Brawby, G. Robinson; Ohio, J. Ross; Greenville, J. Sells; Hall, H. W. Terry; Princeton, H. W. Waller. Paddock, Clerk, Battey, Sheriff. G. Rackley was elected Chairman.

In 1865 appeared the following new members: Fairfield, Van S. Bastian; Bureau, Levi Blanchard; Clarion, Winslow R. Bruce; Macon, Charles Chase; Selby, Joseph N. Kris; Concord, W. F. Lawton; Dover, Enoch Lumry; Gold, Andrew Marple; Milo, J. L. McCullough; Princeton, Parker N. Newell; Walnut, David M. Reed; Ohio, Daniel P. Smith; Manlius, A. J. Stanchfield; Hall, H. W. Terry; Westfield, Michael Young. Paddock, Clerk, M. G. Loverin, Sheriff. B. N. Stevens was elected Chairman by acclamation.

May 28, 1866, the following Board assembled: Mineral, Silas D. Abbott; Fairfield, V. S. Bastian; Ohio, J. H. Bowles; Macon, Charles Chase; Bureau, C. C. Corss; Clarion, C. L. Dayton; Greenville, A. S. Eastlick; Walnut, G. W. Garwood; Lamoille, Z. S.

Hills; Concord, W. F. Lawton; Selby, J. J. Long; Milo, J. L. McCullough; Leepertown, D. F. McElwain; Gold, A. Morassy; Princeton, P. J. Newell; Center, D. T. Nichols; Dover, T. W. Nichols; Berlin, G. Rackley; Neponset, Ezra Stepup; Arispe, B. N. Stevens; Hall, J. H. Seaton; Indiantown, L. D. Whiting; Westfield, M. Young; Wheatland, R. Hunter; A. J. Stanchfield was absent. Mr. Hunter was elected Chairman.

At the August meeting, 1867, appeared the following new members-elect: Clarion, B. Benton; Lamoille, C. H. Bryant; Indiantown, G. E. Darr; Westfield, C. Gray; Ohio, George Hammer; Concord, W. F. Lawton; Milo, J. L. McCullough; Wyandot, M. M. Thompson; Arispe, J. H. Welsh; Selby, H. F. Woodin; Princeton, S. G. Paddock. The County Clerk was C. D. Trimble, and the Sheriff was N. C. Buswell. Mr. Rackley was elected Chairman, *pro tem*. S. G. Paddock was elected Chairman for the year.

June, 1868, the new members attending the meeting, as follows: Wheatland, A. Anderson; Princeton, A. Bryant, Jr.; Manlius, L. Major; Westfield, J. McCreedy; Princeton, P. J. Newell; Walnut, D. M. Reed; Arispe, B. N. Stevens; Bureau, R. Jenkinson; Greenville, J. Vaughan, Jr.; Clarion, F. Walker. Mr. Rackley was elected Chairman.

May, 1869, the following new members reported: Wheatland, Abraham Anderson; Princeton, George Crossby; Dover, R. M. Coulter; Neponset, James Garrond; Indiantown, J. H. Moore; Leepertown, J. C. Rhyne; Princeton, John Shugart; Hall, H. W. Terry; Selby, H. F. Woodin. C. D. Trimble, County Clerk, and Atherton Clark, Sheriff.

At the June term, 1870, there was a new County Clerk, J. W. Templeton, and the following is all that appears on the records as to who were the Supervisors, and there is

no record of what township they respectively represented. Nor does any full name appear of any of the Supervisors. The following is the imperfect list: Anderson, Bryant, Blanchard, Bastian, Cooper, Chase, Crossby, Gerrond, Hamrick, Johnson, Knight, Kies, Lawton, Major, McKinstry, More, Porter, Rackley, Stevens, Shields, Trimble, Terry, Wilson and Whiting; and J. W. Templeton, Clerk; A. Clark, Sheriff.

June, 1871, the Clerk again makes the following short record of the new Board, as the members at the first meeting: Bryant, Bastian, Blanchard, Chapman, Cooper, Fawcett, Hammer, Hamrick, Kies, Lewis, McKinstry, H. J. Miller, S. Miller, McCullough, More, Norton, Paddock, Porter, Smith, Shields, Vaughan, Van Ormer, Way and Welsh. Eleven ballots were had for Chairman. The chief candidates were Mr. Porter and S. G. Paddock. On the eleventh ballot the vote stood fourteen for Paddock, one for Porter, and eight for More.

In 1872, the following new members answered at the May meeting: Clarion, Franklin Walker; Lamoille, R. B. Frary; Ohio, George Hammer; Walnut, O. L. Bearss; Greenville, John Vaughan; Fairfield, V. S. Bastian; Westfield, Daniel Boucher; Berlin, Enos Smith; Dover, W. P. E. McKinstry; Bureau, Levi Blanchard; Manlius, A. B. Kinsman; Gold, Anthony Morassy; Hall, Henry Snyder; Selby, J. N. Kies; Princeton, S. G. Paddock; Wyanet, James Hamrick; Concord, Jesse Emmerson; Mineral, E. H. Canibear; Leepertown, N. H. Averill; Arispe, J. H. Welsh; Indiantown, C. N. Stevens; Macon, Benjamin Way; Neponset, M. A. Lewis; Milo, J. L. McCullough; Wheatland, Silas Miller.

1873—Clarion, Franklin Walker; Lamoille, E. A. Washburn; Ohio, Albert Shiffrit; Walnut, O. L. Bearss; Greenville, Horace Hill; Fairfield, W. W. Craddock; Westfield, James

S. Wilson; Berlin, Enos Smith; Dover, George W. Palmer; Bureau, Levi Blanchard; Manlius, O. Smith; Gold, Anthony Morassy; Hall, Henry Snyder; Selby, R. B. Rawson; Princeton, S. G. Paddock, and E. R. Virden, Assistant; Wyanet, James Hamrick; Concord, W. F. Lawton; Mineral, Hiram D. Davis; Leepertown, N. H. Averill; Arispe, John H. Welsh; Indiantown, Jonas H. More; Macon, Benjamin Way; Neponset, M. A. Lewis; Wheatland, Andrew Anderson.

1874-75—New members: Ohio, S. B. Lower; Greenville, C. L. Clink; Westfield, James McCreedy; Dover, Simon Elliott; Manlius, Lafayette Major; Gold, S. W. Jackson; Hall, Henry Snyder; Princeton, Reuben B. Foster; Concord, Josiah Battey; Mineral, H. D. Davis; Macon, Thomas J. Halley; Milo, L. J. Bates; Ohio, D. P. Smith; Westfield, John C. O'Key; Berlin, George Rackley; Dover, Warren Poole; Bureau, U. J. Trimble; Gold, Robert D. Ready; Hall, Henry Snyder; Selby, S. P. Salmon; Princeton, R. B. Foster and H. C. Field; Concord, Jacob L. Sweet; Mineral, C. W. Abbott; Arispe, John H. Welsh; Indiantown, G. B. Cushing; Macon, Thomas J. Haley; Neponset, D. T. Boyer; Milo, J. M. Tate.

1876, the following new members were elected: Westfield, Martin Corley; Berlin, J. D. Phillips; Manlius, William Mercer; Gold, R. D. Ready; Hall, Henry Snyder; Selby, S. P. Salmon; Princeton, R. B. Foster; Concord, Jacob L. Swat; Leepertown, Arzy Masters; Indiantown, Duncan Masters; Macon, T. J. Haley; Neponset, David S. Boyer.

1877—Lamoille, E. P. Edwards; Ohio, D. P. Smith; Greenville, W. L. Hay; Westfield, Martin Corley; Berlin, J. D. Phillips; Dover, Warren Poole; Bureau, Thomas Mowry; Manlius, Joseph Barrett; Selby, M. S. Ketch; Princeton, R. B. Foster and A. C.



Chauncey L Dayton



Lydia B Dargton

Boggs; Wyanet, Sullivan Aldrich; Mineral, A. L. Canibear; Arispie, John H. Welsh; Neponset, D. S. Boyer; Milo, Charles Mason.

1878—Greenville, T. M. Sells; Fairfield, S. D. Withington; Westfield, Louis Zearing; Berlin, J. D. Phillips; Dover, Warren Poole; Wyanet, Thomas Morary; Manlius, Joseph Barrett; Sheffield, R. D. Ready; Selby, Henry Stadler; Wyanet, Sullivan Aldrich; Neponset, James Gerroud; Wheatland, William H. Bates; Milo, J. W. Harris.

1879—Westfield, Michael Skiffington; Berlin, George Rackley; Dover, Warren Poole; Bureau, U. J. Trimble; Manlius, Joseph Barrett; Hall, Henry Snyder; Selby, M. M. Martin; Concord, James M. Curtis; Mineral, W. H. Forrest; Indiantown, Samuel G. Loverhill; Wheatland, W. H. Bante; Milo, J. A. Cushman.

1880—The newly-elect were: Ohio, S. Pomeroy; Dover, Jonathan Hayt; Walnut, U. J. Trimble; Manlius, J. P. White; Princeton, James M. Fisher and Isaac H. Elliott; Arispie, Orrin Wilkinson; Clarion, N. T. Moulton; Gold, Nehemiah Spratt.

1881—The new members were: Lamoille, E. P. Edwards; Ohio, Sterling Pomeroy; Greenville, W. L. Hay; Fairfield, George Binden; Westfield, Michael Sheffington; Dover, Jonathan Hayt; Wyanet, James Hamrick; Arispie, Orrin Wilkinson; Milo, J. A. Clinsman.

1882—Clarion, Sereno Bridge; Walnut, L. K. Thompson; Greenville, W. L. Hay; Fairfield, George Bowden; Westfield, M. Skiffington; Bureau, John Hechtner; Manlius, J. P. White; Hall, James H. Seaton; Selby, George Hoppler; Princeton, J. M. Fisher and C. P. Lovejoy; Wyanet, T. Clark Hays; Mineral, W. H. Forrest; Arispie, O. Wilkinson; Indiantown, Samuel G. Loverbill; Neponset, D. S. Boyer; Wheatland, Edward Murphy; Milo, J. L. McCullough.

1883—Clarion, C. L. Dayton; Walnut, L. K. Thompson; Fairfield, George Burden; Greenville, Ben Monson; Westfield, Michael Young; Berlin, J. E. Phillips; Dover, Jonathan Hoyt; Gold, Anthony Morassy; Hall, James H. Seaton; Selby, George Hoppler; Wyanet, T. Clark Hays; Concord, James M. Curtis; Mineral, C. W. Abbott; Arispie, Owen Wilkerson; Neponset, James Gerrond; Wheatland, Edward Murphy; Milo, J. L. McCullough.

1884—The townships for 1884 have the following officers:

Clarion.—C. L. Dayton, Supervisor; T. P. Wells, Clerk; William Marriott, Assessor; D. C. Smith, Collector; John Billhouse and J. W. Hills, Justices.

Lamoille.—W. S. Martin, Supervisor; J. H. Smith, Clerk; Joseph Rambo, Assessor; J. H. Smith, Collector.

Ohio.—S. Pomeroy, Supervisor; Peter J. Conrad, Clerk; Jestin Inks, Assessor.

Walnut.—L. K. Thompson, Supervisor; Harry Fuller, Clerk; Mark Shick, Assessor; E. Atkinson, Collector; J. N. Barnes, Justice.

Greenville.—J. W. Spratt, Supervisor; J. H. Small, Clerk; Burton Brown, Assessor; D. D. Draper, Collector.

Fairfield.—L. W. Brown, Supervisor; Henry Cooley, Clerk; J. E. Banker, Assessor, J. F. McNaughton, Collector.

Westfield.—M. Skiffington, Supervisor; L. H. Lux, Clerk; Peter J. Cassidy, Assessor; J. M. Wilson, Collector.

Berlin.—W. L. Isaac, Supervisor; J. A. Perry, Clerk; Elmer Bass, Assessor; M. M. Kenfield, Collector; Robert Park, Justice.

Dover.—J. Hoyt, Supervisor; J. Taylor, Clerk; Aaron Dunbar, Assessor; Henry S. Swarts, Collector.

Bureau.—U. J. Trimble, Supervisor; N. A. Harrington, Clerk; J. E. Schwartzentraub, Collector; S. R. Spratt, Justice.

Manlius.—J. P. White, Superintendent; J. W. Wallace, Clerk; C. Toutz, Assessor; G. M. Nicholas, Collector; G. W. Prather, Justice.

Gold.—Anthony Morrassy, Supervisor; Seth Arnet, Clerk; M. L. Kearns, Assessor; P. McCabe, Collector; R. H. Smith, Justice.

Hall.—J. H. Seaton, Supervisor; R. B. Williams, Clerk; Irwin Barges, Assessor; Daniel Cahill, Collector.

Selby.—George Hoppler, Supervisor; George May, Clerk; R. P. Rawson, Assessor; Henry Gleich, Collector.

Princeton.—J. M. Fisher, Supervisor; C. P. Lovejoy, Assistant; George S. Skinner, Clerk; E. M. Douglas, Assessor; W. Ambrose, Collector.

Wyand.—T. Clark Hays, Supervisor; Will E. Sapp, Clerk; John L. Hall, Assessor; Hiram Cornish, Collector.

Concord.—Augustus Myers, Supervisor; H. P. Humphries, Clerk; D. T. Stoddard, Assessor; J. M. Martin, Collector.

Mineral.—C. W. Abbott, Supervisor; E. J. Ely, Clerk; C. C. Previes, Assessor; E. G. Case, Collector.

Leepertown.—N. H. Averill, Supervisor; D. R. Moss, Clerk; N. H. Averill, Assessor; C. C. Cowen, Collector; Ezra Masters and Samuel Russell, Justices.

Arispie.—O. Wilkinson, Supervisor; J. H. Meehan, Clerk; David Chenoweth, Assessor; D. J. McHugh, Collector.

Indiantown.—S. G. Soverhill, Supervisor; B. C. Couch, Clerk; W. C. Hoblit, Assessor; J. R. Biddoulph, Collector.

Macon.—J. J. Haley, Supervisor; D. C. Fisher, Clerk; Lewis Holmes, Assessor; Andrew J. Fisher, Collector; Mark D. Anderson, Justice.

Neponset.—James Gerrond, Supervisor; H. Bennett, Clerk; Gustavius Tibbetts, Assessor; J. S. Chalender, Collector.

Wheatland.—E. Murphy, Supervisor; J. L. Dawson, Clerk; Robert Hunter, Assessor; H. O. Barber, Collector.

Milo.—J. L. McCullough, Supervisor; G. S. Mallett, Clerk; E. H. Smith, Assessor; T. A. Nevitt, Collector.

Among all the supervisors above enumerated one that was re-elected nearly as persistently to succeed himself as was George Rackley or William Hoskins, was O. L. Bearss. He entered the Board as an anti-railroad champion, or, rather, as the leader of those who were opposed to paying the township's subscription to the railroad. Every year he would run on this ticket and he would be elected. The bondholders finally commenced suit and then Bearss and his backers grew more and more determined. They would make no compromise, nor would they listen to propositions; finally they said that no matter what the road might do in the way of complying with the terms of the vote, they were opposed to paying on any condition. A suit was pending before the United States Court in Chicago, and Supervisor Bearss was taken there, and the Court wanted to examine him, and asked him to take the oath. He took the oath but would not testify. He was fined \$400 by the Court and the officer was ordered to take him to jail until the fine was paid. Some friends were present and paid the fine, and Bearss returned to his constituents. We believe the township eventually refunded him the money. But in time the people tired of this war against the railroad debt, and in the end concluded to pay. Then they elected L. K. Thompson Supervisor. His father, J. V. Thompson, had been a director in the road, and therefore they selected his son as a fitting expression to this change of sentiment in reference to their debts. Mr. L. K. Thompson has been re-elected since, and is the Supervisor now from

Walnut. There are very few townships or counties in the State that have not had some experience of a somewhat similar kind. They did not all have as plucky a Supervisor as did Walnut Township, who would face the courts as bravely as he did and take the consequences, but the most of them would fight a while and then pay.

CHAPTER XXV.

GENERAL COUNTY OFFICERS, CONTINUED—COMPLETING THE LIST TO DATE—MARRIAGES—FIRST ONE J. H. OLES AND LOUISA C. BRYANT—POWERS EXERCISED BY THE COUNTY COURT—PUBLIC, CIVIL AND PRIVATE AFFAIRS—ETC., ETC., ETC.

IN the preceding chapter we gave a full list of the county officers to the adoption of township organization, and then a consecutive list of the leading officers of the townships to date. At this point we return now to the year 1850, and give the general officers of the county to date.

At the general election November 4, 1851, the following were elected: Aquilla Triplett, Associate Justice; William Martin, County Treasurer; Aaron B. Church, School Commissioner; Homer Fellows, County Surveyor.

November 2, 1852, the following: S. Allen Paddock, County Judge; J. D. Garton, Coroner; Osmyn Smith, Sheriff, and Edward M. Fisher, Clerk Circuit Court. 1853, November 8: Benjamin L. Smith, Judge; Joseph V. Thompson, County Clerk; Rufus Carey, Treasurer; Homer Fellows, Surveyor; A. B. Woodford, Coroner; Aaron B. Church, School Commissioner. In 1856 C. L. Kelsey was County Judge.

1857.—George McMannis, Judge; Stephen G. Paddock, County Clerk; Roderrick B. Frary, Treasurer; Charles P. Allen, School

Commissioner; Frank W. Winship, Surveyor, and Carleton W. Combs and Lewis T. Cobb, Associate Justices. 1859, Abram Lash, Surveyor.

1861.—S. M. Knox, Judge; Stephen G. Paddock, County Clerk; Winship, Surveyor. Winship then held the office until 1867, when H. G. Paddock was elected Surveyor and has held the office continually to the present time (November, 1884).

1865—L. S. Smith, County Judge; re-elected in 1869. Cairo D. Trimble elected County Clerk in 1865, and J. W. Templeton elected in 1870.

1873—Jesse Emmerson elected Judge; M. J. Keith, County Clerk.

1877—H. J. Trimble, Judge; and S. G. Paddock, County Clerk. By the new Constitution the term of Judge and Clerk was extended one year, and in 1882 the same officers were re-elected and are the present incumbents.

County Treasurers.—R. B. Frary re-elected 1859. In 1861, Ora A. Walker; 1863, Charles P. Allen; 1865, Isaac H. Elliott; 1867, William McManis; 1869, Austin Wiswall; 1871, Ralph McClintock; 1873, Samuel Edwards; 1875, Edward A. Washburn, re-elected 1877, 1879, 1881, and is the present incumbent.

School Commissioners.—1859, Charles Robinson; 1863, Chester Covell; 1865, Marvin E. Ryan, who died in the latter part of 1866, and in January, 1867, Albert Ethridge was appointed to fill the vacancy. 1869, Albert Ethridge was elected. He resigned September, 1872, and Joseph Mercer was appointed to fill the vacancy. 1873, Jacob Miller was elected; 1877, George B. Herrington elected; 1881, Jacob Miller again elected and is the present incumbent.

Carleton W. Combs held many township and county offices. He was Deputy and County Clerk and Associate Judge. He is

spoken of by those who knew him long and well as one of the most genial and pleasant men ever in the county. He was a native of Tennessee, born in Granges County, in June, 1809, and came to Bureau in 1834, and settled in Hall Township, on Section 18, afterward made a farm on Section 8. He left this county years ago and is now a resident of Nebraska. When he came to this county he brought his parents, his wife and two children with him. The two children were Benton and Mary. There were of his children born here: Ilo W., Atlanta, Iris, Rena, Orta and William. None of his family are now in the county.

Marriages.—Having given nearly a complete account of the county officials and the civil history of the county, we may now give something of the social side of the story, and we can just now think of nothing more purely social than that old, old habit of marrying and giving in marriage.

The first marriage after the county had assumed its full legal existence was June 15, 1837, Justin H. Olds and Louisa C. Bryant. The ceremony was performed by John H. Bryant, Esq. There had been marriages in the territory of what constituted Bureau County earlier than this, and of these we have given an account in the preceding pages of this book, but this was the first marriage by the authority of Bureau County. It was a month, or July 13, 1837, before the second marriage occurred. The parties were Elias Funderburg and Nancy Smiley. August 24, 1831, Isaac Funderburg and Mary Long were married. August 5, Stephen Burnham and Hester Ann Coulter were married by Rev. Henry Headley. September 21, John Snider and Margaret Harris were married by Elisha Searl. October 25, John Clapp to Maria Smith.

One of the emoluments of the County

Clerk's office was the license fee, and hence the one great source of supplies depended upon the activity of the marriage market. As it started off with only one wedding to the month, there did not seem to be much inducement for a Clerk to stay in the office at that time. True, he got the fees of his office—all of the fees, too—but business was dull and invariably the Clerk had to do some outside business to make a family support. Hence, generally, as soon as a man had worked and secured an office, he had to begin a vigorous campaign to find a deputy who would take all the emoluments for attending to it, and in case he did not find such a deputy, he would resign in self-protection.

November 20, 1837, was married by Elisha Searl, J. P., John Perrine and Rachel Whitaker; December 13, by John Searl, J. P., Joseph S. Meyers and Delina Searl; December 24, by Squire Daniel Bryant, Liberty Stimpson and Leah Clark; November 30, by Rev. Z. Hall, S. F. Deming and Mary Zearing.

This concluded the first year's work in this line by the new county, and the marrying ones it seems retired until the holidays were over. January 7, 1838, by William Frankenger, Esq., John Britt and Nancy Watkins. January 25, by Rev. Z. Hall, Thomas Mercer and Nancy Brigham.

This was ex-County Clerk Mercer, who is now in Seattle, W. T., with his second wife and three grown daughters.

January 28, by Rev. James B. Chenoweth, John Galer and Martha Miller.

On the same day, by Squire William Frankenger, Samuel F. Fay and Mary Mercer.

January 18, Squire Nathaniel Applegate married Randolph Hasler and Susannah Williams.

February 8, Rev. Lucien Farnham married Andrew F. Smith and Lucy Chamberlain.

February 2, Morris Spalding, Esq., married Constant R. Searl and Cyrene G. Langworthy.

April 12, Squire Frankerberger married Thomas Vincent and Julian Frankerberger.

May 8, Rev. Chenoweth, Samuel Huston and Mary E. Lyman.

August 16, Rev. Farnham, Charles Leeper and Delilah Spencer.

The license in the above case is recorded by D. G. Salisbury, Deputy County Clerk.

August 30, the same D. G. Salisbury being then Probate Justice of Bureau County, married Harrison Epperson and Abigail Heaton.

May 14, Rev. Franklin Langworthy married Charles Luce and Olivia Monroe.

September 3, by Rev. Farnham, Benjamin Porter and Caroline Smith.

July 5, by Rev. Aaron B. Church, Joseph Smith and Olivia Pratt.

August 6, by same, Oliver Everett and Emily Everett.

October 31, by same, William O. Chamberlain and Lucy Topliff.

This is the "Dr. Bill" of whom the poet, John H. Bryant, has immortalized in his description of his courtship with old Moumese's dusky daughter, a full account of which may be found in another part of this work.

November 1, by Rev. George Smith, Stephen F. Harrington and Lavina A. Scott.

November 19, by Rev. Church, Joseph Foster and Elizabeth B. Vaughn.

October 25, by Rev. Chenoweth, Garner C. Mills and Elenor Riley.

Same day, by same preacher, Allen Tompkins and Sarah Ann Laughery.

Same day and preacher, Alfred F. Clark and Harriett Doolittle.

November 25, by Rev. Headley, William Robbins and Mary Hyberle.

November 27, by Rev. Church, Samuel Triplett and Mary Ann Vaughn.

November 29, by Rev. Church, Sidney Smith and Laura Doolittle.

This was all there was in this line in the year 1838. It shows a commendable activity in this important industry.

But there was no holiday rest this year 1839 as there had been the year before, for on the 1st day of January, 1839, Squire Moses Spalding married George W. Minnier and Sarah Ireland.

January 22, by Rev. Farnham, Selden D. Moseley and Harriet N. Gage.

February 14, by Rev. Chenoweth, George Dennison and Susan N. Headley.

February 27, by Rev. Farnham, Elisha Fassett and Jane Ann Jenkins.

March 21, by Judge Salisbury, Martin Tompkins and Mary Riley.

March 21, by Squire Spalding, David Beaver and Sylvia Williams.

April 3, by Squire Daniel Bryant, Samuel I. Haight and Laura A. Miller.

November (day of month not given), by Rev. Lumry, James Coddington and Catharine Fearer.

December (day not given again), by Rev. Lumry, Abel Osman and Mary Rumbell.

March 26, by Rev. Lumry, Levi B. Lathrop and Laura Judd.

May 19, by Squire Spalding, John Triplett and Rozanna Leonard.

May 24, by Rev. Lumry, William B. Harford and Martha Ann Ellis.

May 2, same, James Porterfield and Eliza Brigham.

June 5, by Rev. Joshua Vincent, William E. Bell and Almira Headley.

July 7, by same, Ambler Edson and Temperance P. Bruce.

June 26, by Rev. Church, Oscar G. Chamberlain and Elizabeth Merritt.

June 24, by James H. Dickey, Noah Wiswall and Elizabeth Lovejoy.

August 1, by Rev. Owen Lovejoy, David Wells and Mary Smith.

August 11, by Rev. P. J. Strong, Wilson M. Swan and Mary F. Wilhite.

This was the last marriage license recorded by Clerk B. L. Smith. The August election was just over and S. F. Demming being elected Clerk he records the next license, which is dated September 19, and certifies to the marriage of Abott Ellis and Matilda L. Durham.

October 19, Rev. Owen Lovejoy, Alfred Anthony and Mary M. Cushing.

October 29, by Squire Spalding, William Hudnut and Catharine Manier.

November 19, by Squire E. S. Phelps, Jacob Craisand and Catharine Genslinger.

December 4, by Rev Chenoweth, H. O. Merriman and Sarah H. Kinney.

This is the Merriman who was among the early attorneys here and afterward went to Peoria, and Sarah Kinney was a daughter of Simon Kinney, and a sister of the celebrated H. L. Kinney. Of both these people a more complete account may be found in another chapter.

December 19, by Rev. Chenoweth, Alford Lyford and Mary Emmerson.

This concluded the marrying for the entire year 1839 in the county. It was only a little over an average of two per month for the year.

In August, 1843, C. W. Combs appeared as the County Clerk, having been elected to succeed Demming.

The first money appropriation ever made by Bureau County was \$15 to procure plank to cover bridges across the sloughs emptying into West Bureau Creek, on the stage road, near Elijah Smith's. Enos Matson was appointed agent to expend the money.

The next item was \$50 appropriated for the bridge as follows: The "one near James G.

Forrestall's on Main Bureau." Robert C. Masters was appointed to expend this money.

Five dollars was appropriated and Arthur Bryant appointed to expend the same on the bridge in the southwest quarter of Town 16, Range, 9 east.

And \$15 was also appropriated for the roads in Section 16 north, Range 11 east, and William Hoskins to superintend this work.

This was all the appropriations made at this first term of the County Board, except some small items for services.

Roads, roads, roads was the one great first subject to the people west of the river. We do not know but from this action of the first meeting of the Board, we can readily understand why what is now Bureau County was so anxious to detach itself from Putnam and become independent.

The old style County Commissioner's Court was a judiciary and executive, and legislative body to some extent. It embodied the old idea that it was the duty of the local government to regulate all public affairs and a great many private ones. Hence, at one time in this State every county had some such regulation as the following:

"It is ordered by this court that the following rates of charges be allowed to be charged by the taverns in the county [only two had been licensed to keep taverns when this order was passed, namely John Vaughan and Jonathan T. Holbrook], to-wit:

One meal of victuals.....	\$. 0.25
Lodging one person.....	.12½
Spirits for one dram, ¼ pint or less.....	.12½
Stabling and feed for horse.....	.12½
Oats by the feed at the rate per bushel.....	1.00
But when sold by bushel.....	.87½

These are fair samples of the entire list.

CHAPTER XXVI.

THE LEGAL DOINGS—THE COURTS—LAWYERS—JUDGES, AND THOSE WHO HAVE HELD OFFICE COUNTY, STATE AND NATIONAL—ETC., ETC., ETC.

THE act creating Bureau County provided it should become a part of the Sixth Judicial Circuit, and that the court should have terms twice a year. Judge Daniel Stone, of Peoria, was the Presiding Judge, and he issued his proclamation convening the first court at Princeton, on the fourth Monday of June, 1838. Accordingly the court met on the day appointed, in the Hampshire Colony Church. Present: Daniel Stone, Judge; Cyrus Bryant, Clerk; Cyrus Langworthy, Sheriff; Edward Southwick, Circuit Attorney. Judge Stone had appointed Bryant, Clerk, the commission dated August 19, 1837. Joseph Duncan, Governor, issued Langworthy's commission as Sheriff, July 11, 1837. The first case on the docket was *Jacob Galer vs. Richard Pearce*, an attachment suit for \$53 for lumber sold to Pearce and used in improving his property in Princeton, a building on Lot 159. Publication was made in the *Peoria Register*. Printer's fee \$3.25. The second was an appeal from Judge Salisbury's court to the Circuit Court. It was *Davis & Moon vs. James Peters*, suit on a promissory note for \$94, bearing 12 per cent interest. The third suit was *Nichol & Osborn vs. Alfred Tomkins*, appeal. William C. Reagan, N. H. Purple, and T. Lyle Dickey were the attorneys present at this court. The first indictment was for larceny against David Beaty. Then they indicted Thomas J. Cole for adultery. The criminal cases were continued under bonds.

The December court failed to convene as it had been appointed to do, and the next

term of the court was March 27, 1839; Thomas Ford, Judge, and Norman H. Purple, State's Attorney. It was in session three days and adjourned. In July, 1839, the court again convened, same officers, etc., of the preceding court. March 24, 1840, court again met, same officers and attorneys. April 5, 1841, Judge Ford reappointed Cyrus Bryant, Circuit Clerk. September, 1841, court again met, same officers and attorneys. April, 1842, same again, except Seth B. Farwell, State's Attorney. September term, 1842, John D. Caton was the Presiding Judge; Stephen Smith, Sheriff; other officers the same. In May, 1842, Sheriff Langworthy appointed Samuel Jones Under Sheriff.

At the August election, 1842, Stephen Smith was elected Sheriff, Cyrus Bryant was again elected Circuit Clerk, and appointed E. S. Phelps, Deputy. Henry Thomas was elected Coroner.

In August, 1842, Rudolph G. Sauer applied for naturalization to the Circuit Court. He seems to have been the first in this line. Simon Kinney appears as an attorney in the circuit as early as 1842. October, 1843, Judge Caton again presiding, and Benjamin F. Fridley was State's Attorney. The same officers held the May term of the court, 1844, same at the September term. Same at the May term, 1845. September term, this year, same again. At the May term the same again, except Burton C. Cook appeared as State's Attorney. At the September term, 1846, B. F. Fridley again appears as Circuit Attorney. May, 1847, B. C. Cook again was State's Attorney. Same officers at the fall term, this year. At the May term, 1848, David Brown appeared as the Clerk, and at the fall term, 1848, Joseph V. Thompson appeared as Sheriff, the other officers same as previous court. R. T. Templeton

was County Coroner. At the May term, 1849, Hugh Henderson was Judge; Justin H. Olds, Clerk; J. V. Thompson, Sheriff; B. C. Cook, State's Attorney. At the October term, this year, T. Lyle Dickey was Judge. May term, 1850, same officers. April term, 1851, E. M. Fisher was Sheriff, the other officers same as previous court. At the October term, 1851, J. O. Glover appeared as *pro tem*. State's Attorney. In 1852 the old officers were all present, and again at the September term. There was a term of the court in January, 1853, Judge E. S. Leland presiding; E. M. Fisher, Clerk; Osmyn Smith, Sheriff; W. H. L. Wallace, State's Attorney. At the March term the same. October term same again. January, 1854, the same again. October term, same. January term, 1855, Stephen G. Paddock was the Sheriff. At the June special term, 1855, Madison E. Hollister was Presiding Judge. Again October term. January term, 1856, same. October term same. January term, 1857, Hollister, Judge; E. M. Fisher, Clerk; Z. K. Waldron, Sheriff; W. Bushnell, State's Attorney. At the September term, 1857, Martin Ballou, Judge; Fisher, Clerk; Waldron, Sheriff; George W. Stipp, State's Attorney. January, 1858, same. April term, same. September term, same. January term, 1859, D. E. Norton was Sheriff. September term, 1859, Judge Hollister presiding. December, 1859, same. March, 1860, same. September, 1860, same. December term, 1860, Hollister, Judge; G. M. Radcliffe, Clerk; David E. Norton, Sheriff. March, 1861, Daniel McDonald was Sheriff, and D. P. Jones, State's Attorney. August, same. December, same. March, 1862, same. August, same. March, 1863, same, except Silas Battay appeared as Sheriff. August, same. December, do. March, 1864, do. The August term, 1854, was postponed to September by Judge Hollister. December,

1864, Henry F. Royce, Clerk; Moses G. Loverin, Sheriff; Charles Blanchard, State's Attorney. Special term of the Circuit Court, March, 1865, same. August, same. December, same. March, 1866, same. Special term, June, same. August, same. December term, 1866, Edwin S. Leland, Judge. March term, 1867, Samuel L. Richmond, Judge; Nicholas C. Buswell, Sheriff; Henry F. Royce, Clerk. December term, Judge Leland presiding. January, 1868, Daniel H. Smith was appointed Deputy Clerk, and Charles J. Peckham, Deputy Clerk. March term, 1869, Clark Gray was Clerk. He appointed Scott Chapman, Deputy. March, 1870, Atherton Clark was Sheriff; Judge Leland, presiding. September, 1870, same. December, same. March term, 1871, Martin Carse was Sheriff. September, same. December, same. March, 1872, same. August, same. October, the Clerk-elect was George W. Stone. He was commissioned by Gov. Palmer. Stone appointed Clark Gray his Deputy, and in December following he appointed D. H. Smith, Deputy. M. G. Loverin was re-elected Sheriff. He appointed Philo H. Zeigler, Deputy. March, 1873, Leland, Judge; Stone, Clerk, and Loverin, Sheriff. August, same. March, 1874, same. August, same. December, 1874, Alexander Brandon appeared as Sheriff. March, 1875, Charles C. Warren was State's Attorney. August, same. December, 1875, same. March, 1876, Arthur A. Smith, Judge, presiding, having exchanged with Judge Leland. December, 1876, Judge Leland, presiding; Daniel H. Smith, Clerk; Alexander Brandon, Sheriff. March, 1877, same. December term, 1877, Francis Goodspeed, Judge. March, 1878, Josiah McRoberts, Judge. August, 1879, same. December, 1879, Judge Goodspeed, presiding. March term, 1880, Judge G. W. Stipp, presiding.

October 9, 1880, Smith appointed Hubble, Deputy. December term, 1880, Judge Goodspeed, presiding. March, 1881, Judge Stipp, presiding. August, 1881, Judge Josiah McRoberts, presiding. December, Judge Goodspeed. March, 1882, same. August, same. December, James H. Robinson, Sheriff; Judge Goodspeed, presiding. March, 1883, Judge Stipp held the term of court.

Judge Goodspeed Resigns.—Judge Francis Goodspeed had been in precarious health for some time, and in July, 1884, he resigned and the Governor, on August 1, 1884, appointed to the vacancy Charles Blanchard, of Ottawa, as one of the Judges of the present Ninth Judicial Circuit; August, 1883, Judge McRoberts; December, Judge Stipp.

R. M. Skinner was elected State's Attorney in 1876; served until 1880. In 1880 Charles C. Warren was again elected State's Attorney and served until November, 1884, when he removed to Iowa to engage in the practice of his profession.

The first attorney to locate in the county was Simon Kinney. In fact, he was living in Indiantown before the county was formed. A sketch of this remarkable family may be found in a preceding chapter.

J. V. Thompson.—The birth, marriage, date of his coming and death are mentioned in a preceding chapter. Since writing the foregoing we learn the following additional interesting facts. Col. Thompson was one of the most genial and jovial men that ever came to the county. He and his first wife were natives of London. When twelve years old he was left an orphan, and was apprenticed to a shoemaker. He completed his trade, had owned his shop and had several journeymen working for him before he was twenty years of age. He came to this country, stopped in New York two years farming, and then came to Bureau County and became a

farmer here, and so continued until elected Sheriff, as above mentioned. He was a Director in the old Grand Trunk Railway (now the Clinton Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad), and held that position until the road was completed and became the property it is now. Col. Thompson was also Clerk, as before mentioned. He was very popular, not having a serious enemy in the world. He was an enthusiastic party man, but his enthusiasm greatly abated after Douglas' defeat—his political idol. Col. Thompson's death was startling and sudden. He was feeling unusually well and had driven to Tiskilwa, and there meeting some friends and when in the very act of telling some very amusing story he was stricken dead instantly of paralysis. By his first marriage he left two surviving children—Louis K. and George P. Lewis is the Supervisor of Walnut Township, and George P. is an eminent railroad man of Denver. By his last marriage there are three children: Mary S., of New York City, teacher of elocution, and Lucy, wife of Owen G. Lovejoy, of Princeton, and Joseph A., an attorney of New York City.

Cyrus Bryant, the first Circuit Clerk of the county, was one of the early settlers, and like all the Bryants, possessed a strong and original individuality. He was another of the brothers of our country's poet, William Cullen Bryant, and so far as we can learn, every one of the brothers and sisters of this family possessed a vein of genuine poetry, and were equally marked by a strong and vigorous common sense. Cyrus was noted for his sturdy independence, and in all the affairs of life he had the courage of his convictions. He had not the geniality of his younger brother, John H., and therefore it was only by the few who knew him best that he was fully credited with all the good that

there was in his nature. He was quiet, modest and retiring in his nature, and to those who knew little of the sweet sunshine there was in his nature he probably would appear austere in his manners. He loved the customs of his native Massachusetts with an unflagging devotion, and every year he would gather about him at his house a few congenial friends and talk and joke, eat apples, and drink cider and sing the old "fuge songs," and spend the day in jolly merriment.—as hilarious as a swarm of schoolboys when just out of the school-room. And every year he kept up this old home custom till his death. None would be invited guests to these merry-makings except those who could sing, and from the quaint old song books of New England, of which Cyrus Bryant kept a goodly supply. These jolly old fellows would literally realize the aspirations of the poet on these occasions when he so sweetly sang:

"Backward, turn backward, oh time in thy flight!
And make me a child again just for to-night."

The genealogy of the Bryant family will be found in another part of this work.

The second lawyer to locate in Bureau County was Judge Martin Ballou, who is still among his old and many friends, hale and vigorous for one of his age; a man of quiet habits, retiring manners, and gentle in his movements; characteristics that have marked the whole course of his long life here. He has held office nearly continuously since his settlement in the county, and yet so modestly has he worn his official honors, including the judicial ermine of the Circuit Court, that but few, except those who had direct business with him in his official capacity, even knew that he was aught else than a sound lawyer and a modest citizen of the county.

Judge Ballou studied law in his native State with C. K. Field of Fayetteville.

Here he was admitted to practice. He studied in Mr. Field's office three years and then attended Cambridge Law School one term, and then came West. He was elected for this then new circuit of Bureau, Putnam and Marshall, 1857. His term expired June, 1861.

A lawyer named Sloan and H. O. Merriman (afterward of Peoria) had each been temporarily in the county. Merriman was from the State of New York, and he went from here to Peru and then to Peoria. Sloan went to Golconda, in southern Illinois, and was for some time Circuit Judge there. A brother of H. O. Merriman, Walter, came about this time, and after remaining a short time went to Galena.

A man named Alexander, from probably near Wheeling, came about this time. His father owned a great deal of land in Virginia and some in Illinois. He was very noisy, erratic, and somewhat reckless, and only remained a short time and left.

A lawyer named Hanchett came in 1840, and was here only a short time and died.

Among the early lawyers was a Judge W. A. Fraser. He had been a Judge of some of the United States Courts, probably in Wisconsin, in its Territorial days. A key to his whole character is the story of how he lost his Judgeship. In the town where he was located as Judge there were other attorneys ambitious for his seat, and taking advantage of circumstances, one day, they notified the President that Fraser was dead (drunk), but they omitted to fill in the parenthesis, and the result was the President appointed another man to the supposed vacancy. It was a serious practical joke on Judge Fraser, and one, when in his cups, he would tell over and over, from morn till night. He died in Princeton in 1858.

William Cole came in 1844, from Ken-

tucky. He practiced with fair success until he died, in 1850. His family left the county after his death.

As stated above in this chapter, Gov. Thomas Ford held the courts here in 1839. The circuit was pretty much all northern Illinois, from Quincy to Chicago; and as late as 1849 this circuit was composed of the counties Peoria, Putnam, Bureau, LaSalle, Lee, Ogle, Kane, DeKalb and Marshall.

James Fancher came in 1846. He was an excellent young man. He died in 1848, aged twenty-eight years. Those who remember young Fancher speak of him in terms of warmest feeling. He was buried in the old Presbyterian grave-yard two miles south of Princeton on the old Moseley road. This old burying-ground has been neglected for years and the tombstone of Fancher's grave lies prone upon the ground. Near Fancher's grave is the headstone of Erasmus Phelps, who was a bachelor who suicided by drowning in 1840. A large portion of those interred in this old ground were removed some years ago to Oakland Cemetery. The grounds are on the corner of the Arthur Bryant farm, and the people or the county authorities or some one interested in the dead should see that these few remaining ashes should be also transferred.

Charles L. Kelsey came to Princeton in 1844. He was born April 2, 1818, in Hartford, Conn., and died in Chicago, April 10, 1867. His father was William Kelsey, of England, and his mother was Elizabeth (Fowler) Kelsey, of Hartford. The Kelseys came to America over 200 years ago. Charles L. was noted for his warm and devoted attachment to Hon. Owen Lovejoy, and the circumstance that determined him to come to Princeton was hearing Mr. Lovejoy make a speech, and at once he made up his mind to come. During the

lives of these two men this friendship was never dulled. Mr. Kelsey was admitted to the bar one year after coming to Princeton. He was noted for strength of mind and dry wit, the latter often serving him to unhorse an adversary or disarm such violent opponents as the early Abolitionists here encountered. As a presiding officer over a deliberative body or a meeting of the people he is yet frequently spoken of as a master. Mr. Kelsey married Elizabeth Benton, a daughter of Josiah Benton, noted as a very long-lived family, one of whom is now living and is over ninety years of age.

Mrs. Charles L. Kelsey is living in Princeton. She has two children; a son (Charles A.) is now in Texas; he studied law in the office of Milo Kendall; and a daughter with her.

Selby Doolittle came in 1845. He had studied law with Cooper & Glover in Ottawa. He died here in 1848. A large number of his relatives are in the county. Mr. Doolittle was gaining a fair practice.

There was a young man named McKinney here in 1844. He stayed but a short time and went to St. Louis.

Milo Kendall came in 1845 from Vermont, and except Judge Ballou is the oldest practitioner in the county. He studied law with Bartlett & Fletcher in Linden, Caledonia Co., Vt. From his first entry into the county to the present time he has commanded a full and lucrative share of the practice. Mr. Kendall is not only a big lawyer but is large every way, that is, both mentally and physically; dignified in carriage, genial and social in his intercourse with the world, he has won his way worthily to eminence and fortune (see biography).

Milton T. Peters came, 1847, from Iowa to this place, originally from Ohio. He practiced only one year in Iowa Territory. His

early education and training in the law books was not very thorough, yet as a case lawyer he was strong and a hard working student. Like nearly all lawyers of that time, he mixed law and politics together, and as a stump speaker was strong enough to be a Democratic Elector for Buchanan in 1856. He resided in Princeton about twelve years and is now in Spirit Lake, Iowa. He went to California in 1849, and took his family with him, but returned and resumed his practice, and about the breaking out of the war he went to southern Illinois and engaged in fruit-raising. From this place he went to Chicago, then again to Princeton, and was for a time in the firm of Eccles & Kyle, and was then in partnership with R. R. Gibbons, and then with John Scott and then with Richard Skinner.

John J. Long came in 1842. He was born September 8, 1841. Married Delia A. Sapp in 1873; the latter born October 21, 1846. They had two children.

J. I. Taylor located here in 1847, a native of Kentucky; married a daughter of Cyrus Langworthy. In person he was said to resemble Abraham Lincoln. Was noted as a strong jury lawyer, and could tell as good a story as Lincoln or anybody else. No man more enjoyed his boon companions. He was largely self-made and self-educated, and by strength of intellect and force of character won his way in life. He was possessed of much versatility of talent, as he made the tour of Europe and published a book of his observations and travels, and here, although without a particle of training as an author, he was much more successful than the average writers upon this somewhat hackneyed subject.

Mr. Taylor returned to Europe, taking his daughters there to educate them, and died in Geneva.

Judge Samuel Richmond came here in 1850. He was in the practice here about five years and then went to Lacon, Marshall Co. He was elected Circuit Judge, and died about 1873.

About the same time came John M. Grimes from Belmont, Ohio. He remained here ten years and then removed to Chicago, and practiced there quite successfully about five years and died. His body was brought to Princeton for burial. His family now reside here. He was known for one of the jolliest, best fellows in the world, and was noted for telling some of the most comical anecdotes on himself.

John Porter, Jr. was from Pennsylvania; came 1854. Remained here six years and then returned to his native State. He enlisted in the army and was taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry. After he came out of the army he went to Springfield, Mass., and engaged in the general insurance business. Quitting this he again came to Princeton. He is now traveling and lecturing on temperance.

In the winter of 1856-57 the bar of Princeton consisted of Milton T. Peters, J. I. Taylor, George W. Stipp, Milo Kendall, Judge M. Ballou, Levi North, C. L. Kelsey, Charles J. Peckham, William M. Zearing, C. P. Allen, Joseph S. Williams, J. M. Grimes, William A. Fraser, J. Porter and George O. Ide.

J. J. Herron was a native of Cumberland County, Penn. Was a graduate of Jefferson College. He came to Princeton in 1862, and entered into partnership with J. I. Taylor. He is now often spoken of as one of the most forcible lawyers ever in the county. He was twice elected to the State Legislature, in 1876 and 1878. He died in February, 1878, in Princeton. His widow, two sons and three daughters reside here.

Col. Robert Winslow came in 1856. He

was some time in partnership with Milton T. Peters. He was from Chicago; was noted for great assiduity and had fair success in his cases. He raised a regiment, had it stolen from him, and quit the army and located in Lacon and formed a partnership with Judge Richmond.

George O. Ide came from Springfield, Mass., in 1856. He commenced life here a school teacher; was one year in the Circuit Clerk's office. He had prepared himself for the practice of law before coming West. In 1857 he formed a partnership with Milo Kendall. This lasted fourteen years. He then went to Chicago and entered into partnership with S. G. Paddock, where he is still in the practice. A man of excellent attainments, a close and industrious student, very strong and emphatic in his opinions, and was regarded as one of the best chancery lawyers in the circuit.

About the same time came G. Gilbert Gibbons from Pennsylvania. He remained here until 1875, and then went to Chicago, where he continued in the practice until his death, two years ago. He was of German descent, and a fine lawyer. He was nervous, quick, genial, clever and able, and his entire acquaintance are ready to certify that he was the most companionable of men. His success in Chicago was complete, and his death just upon the threshold of his great promise was extremely sad.

Another Princeton lawyer who went to Chicago was William M. Zearing. He was a Bureau County boy. His family lived near Dover, and he was a clerk in a store, and between times in compounding pills he borrowed Blackstone of Milo Kendall and read law. He was admitted to the practice, but his tastes were for speculation in real estate. He went to Chicago and made a fortune in that growing city.

George L. Paddock commenced the prac-

tice here and removed to Chicago. While here he was in partnership with J. I. Taylor.

Charles Baldwin came in 1857. He at once took a prominent position in the county, and soon was also a prominent politician. His personal popularity was great. He was elected to the Legislature and the State Senate, and as a legislator he was honored with the important position of Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He soon became a prominent business man, and his important business and political affairs absorbed his entire time to the exclusion of his law practice. He was a college graduate, dignified and elegant in bearing and devoted to his business affairs. His widow and four children are residents of Princeton.

Lyman Kendall studied with his uncle, Milo Kendall. He was licensed by the Supreme Court of Illinois, and located in Des Moines, and from there to Port McHenry, where he died, aged twenty-nine years. He was regarded here and in Iowa, where he practiced law, as the most brilliant and profound young lawyer at the bar. He married Miss Anna Norris, daughter of Isaac Norris, who with her young son now makes her home with her father.

Lyman Kendall was born in Barnett, Vt., August, 1840. He came West when quite young, and was reared in the family of his uncle, Milo. He was educated in the common schools of Princeton. After his sad death, his partner, Mr. McHenry, in conversation with Milo Kendall, told him that young K. was the best office lawyer he ever knew; that his court papers were as nearly perfect as it was possible to make them, and that his briefs in the Superior Courts were so complete a presentation of the case that there was nothing more needed on the final trial. In the prime of his useful and brilliant young life he was stricken down, leaving an

aching void, not only in his own family, but in a wide and numerous circle of devoted friends and admirers.

Judge G. W. Stipp, whose complete biography appears elsewhere, is one of the present Circuit Judges, and among the oldest members of the bar now in Princeton. On the bench or at the bar, he is everywhere recognized for his integrity and great abilities.

James S. Eckels, of the present firm of Eckels & Kyle, is a native of Cumberland County, Penn. Graduated in Jefferson College, August 3, 1853. He was reared on one of the stony farms of Pennsylvania, where he faithfully toiled until nearly twenty-one years of age. After graduating, he taught school, and read some law. He taught in an academy in his native State; and in February, 1857, graduated in the Albany, N. Y., law school. Located in Princeton, June 16, 1857. He would impress the stranger as a man of books, cultured, and a life-long student, a brain-worker. He is recognized by his brethren of the bar as a ripe scholar, able lawyer, of the finest social and companionable qualities. Twice he has been a candidate for Congress in a largely Republican district, and his personal strength has always sent him ahead of the ticket in the race. His Democracy and temperance have always been his strong political characteristics.

His son, J. Herron Eckels, is considered for his age a very able and brilliant lawyer. He is located in Ottawa.

John T. Kyle was born in Mifflintown, Penn. He graduated in Jefferson College in 1854, and in 1856 graduated in the Eaton Law School. He came to Princeton in company with James S. Eckels, and the two have been continuously in partnership.

Hon. Owen Lovejoy was a licensed attor-

ney, but was so little known in this capacity that this will be news to some of his own acquaintances. He read law at home, and about the time he quit ministrations of the church and entered political life he was licensed an attorney.

Owen G. Lovejoy, his son, is now one of the members of the Princeton bar. He entered Milo Kendall's office as a student in 1870. At that time Kendall & Ide were partners in the practice. Mr. Lovejoy was licensed to practice in 1873, and is now a partner with his preceptor, Mr. Kendall. Although Mr. Lovejoy is comparatively young in the practice, he is already recognized by all the bar as a sound lawyer, and the most industrious student in the county, and, as his abilities are of a high order, it is only a question of time when he will take his place at the head of his profession.

W. A. Johnson is the sole representative in North Princeton of the profession since W. L. Henderson has moved away. He is on the threshold of his professional life, and already has received a generous recognition at the hands of his fellow-lawyers and the public. We have no hesitation in predicting for him a useful and successful career in his chosen profession.

C. C. Warren has twice been State's Attorney for Bureau County, being first elected in 1872 and again in 1880. His present term is about to expire, and he will at once remove to Iowa, and go into the practice there. He studied law under Blackwell & Walker (Judge), and began practice in Rushville. He went to California, and was there eleven years, and located in Princeton in 1870. He is everywhere recognized as one of the ablest attorneys ever in the county.

Richard M. Skinner is yet a young man—a Princeton home-made lawyer—and yet has already served one term as State's Attorney

for the county. He and his younger brother, George, are one of the best firms in the county, and their large and lucrative practice is and will continue to grow (see biography).

The following is the present bar in Princeton: Judge M. Ballou, Milo Kendall, James Eckels, John T. Kyle, John Scott, Richard M. and George Skinner, H. M. Trimble, Capt. R. R. Gibbons, Owen G. Lovejoy, W. A. Johnson, M. U. Trimble, Judge S. M. Knox, Judge G. W. Stipp, W. W. Stipp, T. C. Clark, J. S. Williams.

Judge Knox has retired from the practice, and is a real estate dealer. He was County Judge in 1861. Gradually changed to a real estate operator, and has handled a large quantity of the Union Pacific Railroad lands. His success here has been rather phenomenal, and he has now acquired quite a fortune. A gentleman noted for suavity of manners and strong and versatile talents, and in every way deserves the success in life that has crowned his efforts.

John Scott is one of the rising lawyers of this bar. He is active, indefatigable, and of varied talents. At the bar, in the literary societies, on the stump, or in the columns of the county paper, he is equally at home in all of them. And to all these many pastimes he is a farmer as well, and here he again is full of push, pluck and vim. An argument in court, a lecture or essay in a society, a pungent political or polemical article in the local paper, or a speech from the hustings, either or all at once, are ever ready to hand with John Scott. And from the zest with which he encounters them all, we judge that busy action is the pleasure of his life (see biography).

George Sparling was once a Princeton attorney. He was one of the considerable number who went to Chicago.

Judge Starr Smith was here at one time.

Before coming here he was a judge in Arkansas. He left here in 1876.

Col. Murray also once practiced here. He died in Indiana. His family is still in the county.

Col. T. J. Henderson, the present and for the past eight years a Member of Congress, came from Stark County. He has again just been re-elected to Congress, where it now looks as though he had a lease at will. His power and popularity are fully attested, not only by his neighbors, but by the people of the district in the overwhelming majorities they always give him at elections (see biography).

Judge Jesse Emmerson, of Buda, has long been one of the leading members of the bar. He came to the county when a boy, with his family, who are among the old and leading people of the county. In 1873 he was elected County Judge, a position he filled with eminent ability. His popularity and influence are fully attested by the fact that he has always been a Democrat, and yet was elected to the most prominent office in the county against an overwhelming political majority. As a lawyer, able, honest and just, he worthily stands at the head of the profession. In social and private life he is yet more widely and better known, and universally respected. When the writer first met Judge Emmerson it was an easy matter to understand the secret of his popularity and fair fame among all the people. He found him an open, genial, social and perfect gentleman. His pleasant greeting, his frank and manly manners, his broad and pleasant face, lit with warmth and kindness, could not be mistaken. They are the open sesame to the world's warm respect and abiding confidence.

With but two exception, the writer will long gratefully and kindly remember the cordial manner of his reception among the

many men that his duties required him to interview in Bureau County. Among so many, to find but two ill-bred human porcupines is a little remarkable; because every where there is a class of men that neither clothes nor money will change from the two-legged hogs that they were originally made. In some places are more, of course, than in others. Having found but two in the whole county, it is palpable that there is a very small crop here. These lonely boors should be carefully kept alive, as a contrast for the rising generation to contemplate the wide difference between gentility and meanness.

Harry Fulton was at one time a lawyer in Tiskilwa. He died there some years ago. Also, at one time in Tiskilwa, was a lawyer named Flagg. He was from Bloomington. He soon left the county. Judge C. C. Wilson was once in Tiskilwa. He was appointed by Grant, Chief Justice of Utah.

At Lamoyille was a lawyer named Hemingway. He continued to practice until he died in that place. C. H. Bryant was for some time in this place, and went to California.

Charles A. Barry located in Wyandot in 1858, from Kane County. He left and located in Missouri.

W. H. Bigelow was at one time in Buda, but he left there in such a hurry that we failed to get a card of particulars.

Presidential Electors.—In the Illinois list of Presidential Electors who at different times have cast the vote of the State for President, the first was Milton T. Peters, in 1856; the vote was given to James Buchanan. In 1868 Thomas J. Henderson was an elector from the county. The vote was for Grant.

Representatives.—The Representatives in the State Legislature in the sessions of 1838-40 were William H. Henderson, Putnam and Bureau Counties.

1840—John Hamlin, Senator, was the rep-

resentative from the counties of Peoria, Putnam, Marshall, Bureau and Stark. W. H. Henderson was again the Representative.

1842-44—John H. Bryant and Cyrus Langworthy, Representatives. Mr. Bryant represented Peoria, Stark and Bureau. Mr. Langworthy represented Bureau and Stark. This came of the complications in redistricting the State, and Mr. Bryant was the "member at large." In this assembly W. W. Thompson was the Senator.

1844-46—B. M. Jackson and Judge Benjamin L. Smith were the Representatives. The latter from Bureau County.

1846-48—Peter Sweat, of Peoria, was the Senator; Thomas Epperson, of Bureau, and Samuel Thomas, of Stark, were the Representatives.

1848-50—Melancthon E. Lasher, Representative. Bureau and LaSalle Counties then constituted the district.

1850-52—Abraham L. Phillips, of Leepertown, Representative. No member from Bureau 1852-54.

1854—Owen Lovejoy, Representative.

1856-58—Thomas J. Henderson, of Stark County, Senator; George M. Radcliffe, Representative; is in Princeton, publishing the *News*.

1858--John H. Bryant, Representative.

1860—Joseph W. Harris, Representative; is living in the county.

1862—Daniel R. Howe, Representative; he was a preacher in the Christian Church; has left the county.

1864—W. C. Stacy, of Princeton, was a member of the lower House. He has gone to Iowa. He was again elected. Stephen G. Paddock was Clerk of the House in 1866-68. In the sessions of 1868-70 James H. Paddock, Third Assistant Secretary of the Senate.

1868-70—Lorenzo D. Whiting, Representative.



Arthur Bryant

1870-72—Senator L. D. Whiting, who was re-elected 1874, 1878 and 1882, and is the present member. He has earned the title of the "Father of the Senate."

This year, Robert Hunter, of Tiskilwa, was the Representative.

1872-74—Jacob R. Mulvane was elected Representative.

1874-76—J. H. Moore, Tiskilwa, and J. J. Herron, Princeton were Representatives.

1876-78—J. J. Herron and Charles Baldwin, of Princeton, were elected.

1878-80—Alfred G. Scott, of Sheffield, and Simon Elliott, Princeton, were elected.

1880-82—Simon Elliott and Alfred G. Scott, of Sheffield, Representatives from Bureau.

1882-84—John H. Welsh, Tiskilwa, Representative; John Lackey and James T. Thornton, were from Stark and Putnam Counties.

Congress—John T. Stuart, first Member. John Wentworth represented the district from 1843 to 1845; his first term. Again from 1845 to 1847; then 1847 to 1849. Jesse O. Norton was the Member from 1853 to 1855, and again from 1855 to 1857.

Owen Lovejoy entered Congress March, 1859, and continued in the seat until his death, 1864.

May 20, 1864, Ebon C. Ingersoll entered Congress to fill the vacancy caused by Lovejoy's death. Ingersoll was then elected the three succeeding terms.

Bradford N. Stevens, of Tiskilwa, was elected in 1870, and served two years. The only Democrat ever elected in the district. He defeated E. C. Ingersoll.

Franklin Corwin, of Peru, served from 1873 to 1875.

Col. Thomas J. Henderson entered Congress in March, 1875, and has been continuously re-elected since. His term of office

for which he has just been re-elected will expire March, 1877.

In the Thirty-second General Assembly, James H. Robinson, of Walnut, was Third Assistant Door-keeper.

CHAPTER XXVII.

THE PRESS—THE BUREAU ADVOCATE—THE PRINCETONIAN—POST—HERALD—YEOMAN—DEMOCRAT—REPUBLICAN—TRIBUNE—PATRIOT—NEWS—MOTOR—TIDINGS—PRESS—REGISTER—INDEPENDENT—CALL—HOME GUARD—TIMES—AND ABOUT WHO BAN THEM, ETC., ETC., ETC.

IN the progress of civilization the important and commanding event was the invention of movable types—cutting in wood the letters of the alphabet, in such shape that they would by inking and pressure make their impression upon paper, and then by making each letter separate and movable, it was at once seen that they were susceptible of combinations and words, or at first, names could thus be transferred to paper, and the operation could be indefinitely performed. A few of the world's best men looked upon the thing as an interesting curiosity, but of no practical use. It was ingenious, they thought, but that was all. Eventually a few sheets were actually printed, each type being inked and separately pressed upon the paper in its proper place to spell out the words. But the pen could work so much faster that no one dreamed there was anything practical ever to come of the types. In examining the subject now, it seems almost marvelous that there were a few minds that even at that day saw something of the possibilities that these movable types had in store. And they kept on experimenting with the curious toy, until eventually the idea came to make the type stationary and press the paper on the type,

and this idea grew, until now we have the perfected Hoe press—the most wonderful piece of machinery in the world. Nothing perhaps in mechanics come so near the workings of the mind as this press. Your morning paper that you open while still damp was a few minutes ago a part of a great roll of paper much like a roll of carpet that you may see in a carpet store. This wonderful press takes this great roll of paper, feeds itself, inks itself, prints both sides of the paper, folds each paper nicely, counts them at the rate of 40,000 an hour, and delivers them to the addressing clerk, where another machine prints the name and address of the subscriber. The whole done quicker than the pen could write any one letter on the sheet of paper that is thus, like the lightning's flash, converted from a roll of white paper into a great newspaper which tells the story around all the world up to the very latest minute. If, reader, you have never yet seen one of these marvelous pieces of mechanism, make it a point the next time you go to a city to look at one. It will enlarge your ideas of this world, give you a new respect for the immortal geniuses that conceived these wonders, and who have slept in unmarked and unknown graves these long centuries, while a dull and stupid race of men have been constructing wonderful mausoleums to the memory of the most contemptible shams the world ever saw—human butchers—political swash-bucklers—asses with iron jaws, that, unfortunately never produce mules, because the progeny of many are as prolific as themselves, and thus they fill the world.

The press is the Third Estate in this country; it has been called the palladium of American liberties. One thing is quite certain, that the wisest thing our forefathers did was to establish a "free press," nominally if not actually. True, it is absolutely free

so far as Government is concerned, but sometimes it is not free from military dictation or from mob violence and rule, and the instances, though rare, have occurred when a foolish, violent and fanatical public sentiment has crushed out the truth and suppressed the true friend of mankind—the local press. But for these gross wrongs the press is able to say, for every outrage it has received, it has perpetrated outrages in return, often with compound interest. To the wisdom of the founders of our Government we owe the blessings of a free press, and this means free speech, free schools, free religion, and supremest of all, free thought; for here is where the world has suffered most, because a man's thoughts are the noblest part of him—it is this that makes him superior to the ox, and, therefore, it is here he can suffer the greatest wrongs—here where wrongs may be inflicted that are ineffaceable, incurable, shocking. It has been the strength and activity of thought that has given us all the blessings we enjoy—all that marks the difference in us and the dull savages who once possessed this fair land—those wretched breeders of savagery and stupid suffering, something of whose mode of life may be drawn from the fact that they would bury the live wife in the same grave with the body of her dead husband. This is a historic fact, although it occurred among a prehistoric people. They had no free speech, free press or free thought. They may have had a strong, a great military government at one time—a government with a hand of iron and speech of lead, and they may have worshiped that government as dutiful children may a cruel father, but they never had a free thought, except of the basest and meanest kind, and they were, therefore, a despicable people and had none of that civilization that eventuates in a free press.

One of the greatest men the world has produced has said: "The types are as ships which sail through the vast seas of time and make ages to participate of the wisdom, illuminations and inventions, the one of the other; for the image of men's wits remain in books exempted from the wrongs of time, and capable of perpetual renovation; neither are they fitly to be called images, because they generate still and cast their seeds in the minds of others, provoking and causing infinite action and opinions in succeeding ages. We see then how far the monuments of wit and learning are more durable than the monuments of power or of the hands. For have not the verses of Homer continued 2,500 years or more without the loss of a syllable or letter? during which time infinite palaces, temples, castles, cities have decayed or been demolished. That whereunto man's nature doth most aspire, which is immortality or continuance, for to this tendeth generation, and raising of houses and families; to this buildings, foundations and monuments; to this tendeth the desire of memory, fame and celebration, and in effect the strength of all other human desires."

Do not the types do infinitely more than this? Are they not the true source of man's highest and purest enjoyment in this world? To the healthy and tolerably cultivated mind is there any pleasure so great, so enduring, as the acquisition of new truths? It supplies the mind its most gracious food. It is the perennial fountain of information and knowledge where the thirsty mind may drink deeply—drink draughts of which all the nectar of the gods were but dirty puddle water. And it is not alone to the mind thirsting deeply for knowledge that its blessings are confined, but it gives equally and freely to all—the thinker, the worker, the idle, the dissolute, the rich, the poor, the

king and the outcast, aye, even the wretched leper to whom the works of the types are all in this world that can save him from a living tomb. Here is the philosopher's touchstone, the Aladdin's lamp—the genial, warm sunshine penetrating the gloomiest dungeons, where it will go and abide forever where human life can exist.

In the dingy printing office is the epitome of the world of action and of thought—the best school in Christendom—the best church. Here divine genius perches, and plumes its wings for those lofty flights that attract and awe all mankind in all ages; here are kindled and fanned to flame the fires of genius that blaze and dazzle like the central sun; here is generated and renewed the rich fruitage of benign civilization. The press is the drudge and the pack-horse, the crowned king of all mankind. The gentle click of its types is heard around all the world. They go sounding down the tide of time, bearing upon their rippling waves the destinies of civilization and the immortal smiles of the pale children of thought, as they troop across the fair face of the earth in their entrances and exits from the unknown to the unknown, scattering here and there the immortal blessings which the dull types have patiently gathered to place them where they will live forever. Is not this the earth's true symphony, which endures, which transcends that of when "the morning stars sang together," the echoing anthems when the strings are struck by the fingers of the immortals that float up forever to the throne of God? Of all that man can have in this world it is the one blessing whose rose need have no thorn, whose sweet need have no bitter. It is freighted with man's good, his happiness and the divine blessings of civilization. By means of the press the lowliest cabin can be made to equal the king's palace; it may have equal authority in bid-

ding enter its threshold and be seated in the family circle the world's greatest and sweetest singers, the profoundest philosophers, the gifted orators, the most eloquent writers. Mingling with the humblest cotter's family may be found the delightfully immortal Burns, who died at thirty-seven, and over whose grave the simple, foolish Pharisees of his countrymen drew a sigh of relief, and were rejoiced that they were rid of the presence of the poor outcast and sot, when the clods that fell upon his poor body shut out the sweet sunlight of Scotland. Or here may be found the crowned monarch of mankind, and to wife and children and friends he may again tell the story of a Hamlet or King Lear; or Lord Macaulay will lay aside titles and dignity, and even with the children of the household have familiar discourse in those rich, resounding sentences that flow on forever, like a great and rapid river; or Charles Lamb, whose life was so sweet and so sad, a mingling of smiles and tears, may tell the children again and again the story of the invention of the roast pig; or Johnson, his coarseness and boorishness all gone now, in trenchant sentences may pour out his jeweled thoughts to eager ears; or bid Pope tell something of "Man's inhumanity to man;" or poor, gifted, erratic Poe, and his bird of evil omen, "Never flitting, still is sitting just above my chamber door;" or any of the other immortals whose names are luminous, and will shine on forever with unfading splendors, any or all of whom are at the beck and nod of all men, high or low, to enter their humble houses or their gilded parlors, and cast their reflected lights upon the human race, lifting up and bearing all aloft.

Thanks, then, a thousand times thanks, to our dear old Revolutionary sires for giving us the great boon of a free press. If our Gov-

ernment is to endure, and the people are to continue to be free, here will be much of the reason therefor, because freedom, though never so well established, will not maintain and perpetuate itself, as there are certain laws of heredity lurking in every man, more or less, and the latent habits of mind and body of his barbarous ancestors. True, the Americans are more exempt from this brutal bias of mind than any other people, as they are further removed than others from an ancestry that worshiped kings and tyrants, deified human monsters; yet even here it is as true now as when it was first uttered that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." The press, therefore, is essential to the perpetuation of our free institutions.

That the press can do no wrong, it is not our intention in any way to assert. So great an institution, so varied its interests, so numerous its editors and managers, and so different in degrees of intelligence, that it would be a foolish man indeed who would even hope that it would become infallible. In a country of much balloting, one of the most prolific of domestic animals are the ubiquitous, eternal demagogues, and then there is the bigot and fanatic, sincere, honest and idiotic, and the shams and the unscrupulous and dishonest, and the barnacles on the hull of the ship of State, all contributing their mite to the gathering evils. A wise people will jealously watch their press, and in time warn the people when it commences to go astray. In this country the man who votes takes a solemn responsibility upon himself; the act itself is a pledge to his posterity that he will discharge that high duty honestly, and earnestly desiring to promote his own and their best interests. He and they will have to pay the terrible penalty of his ignorance or dishonesty in this respect. And nature, when she uses her whip of scorpions,

makes no distinction between the results that come of ignorance or rascality. While this is a mild statement of the responsibility of a voter in our Government, it is difficult to convey by language the great responsibilities of a newspaper. Its province is to guide and teach men the truth; point out the way that is safe for them to go. If it teaches a falsehood, or suppresses the truth, it is at once a monster criminal—levying blackmail upon the victims that it dooms to crime and suffering. Are we not then justified in the assertion that the first coming of the dingy little country newspaper to a new community is an event to be noted and commented upon? And is not its growth and spread and its well marked influences fit subjects of eager investigation?

The first paper published in Bureau County was the *Bureau Advocate*, and the first issue of this paper was dated December 2, 1847. A six-column folio; terms \$1.50 in advance—\$1.75 after three months—\$2.00 after six months. It does not locate its own office, but it was in the American House Block, in a little frame that stood where Richardson's hardware store now is. There was more about this paper that made it memorable than the fact that it was the first paper in the county. The publisher was Ebenezer Higgins, and the editorial page was divided into three departments—two columns each, and was Whig, Democrat and Liberty in the respective departments. The first was called "Whig Advocate," and was edited "By a Whig Committee;" the next was "Democratic Advocate," and was edited "By a Democratic Committee;" and the next was "Liberty Advocate," and edited "By a Liberty Committee." This remarkable trinity was *The Bureau Advocate*. A happy family indeed. This strange combination of the political oil, water and vinegar, or, perhaps

more truly, the high-toned vintage of the grape; Bourbon corn juice and black-strap. The last was once a favorite New England tippie made of rum and black molasses. At all events the arrangement was original and secured the best writers in the county in each department, and all questions were presented to the readers, side by side; it was a running debate every week, in which each watched, answered and confounded the other in presence of the same audience. This would make the writers more wary and careful in their assertions, and as all sides were in the best possible manner laid before the same readers, it could not be otherwise than that, other things being equal, it was vastly better for all than the present plan of too many voters only reading one side, and therefore remaining ignorant of what is said on the other side of the question.

The Whig Committee opens out with a tremendous "Salutatory," telling in most stately and well constructed sentences what We are going to do.

"It will probably be expected in our outset, that we will touch briefly relating to the course we intend to advocate. The political matters which cause our party divisions are very few. * * * We aim at the good of our common country. * * * We believe the people have a right to scan the measures of all our public men. * * * On the subject of banking we believe there exists a discrepancy of public opinion among all parties. The Whigs are in favor of banks mostly. * *

* Some Democrats are in favor of banking under certain restrictions. * * We are in favor of a moderate tariff. * * And we believe in so discriminating as to afford protection to such articles manufactured and produced among us as may need it. * * * We are of the opinion that free trade will finally prevail. * * * When this time

arrives in the near future then the people will know whence the public coffers are filled, and they will hold their stewards to a more strict account. * * While the Mexican war exists it will be the absorbing question of the day. Every other matter, whether it belongs to the world of politics or elsewhere, is overshadowed by the gigantic hydra, the ill-begotten offspring of an evil spirit in an evil hour. * * *

"We have little to say about slavery. * * Every State being a sovereign power has a right to continue the institution or abolish it, and no other power whatever has any equitable right to interfere. * * * If our Southern brethren can devise any means to rid themselves of the evil it will be our duty to assist them. * * * Happy would it be for us if our country contained only the Caucasian race. * * *

"One other subject. * * * In the event of a conclusion of peace with Mexico, if we shall ever be so happy as to arrive at that period, * * let the territory we gain thereby—whether it be a splendid hacienda, a sand hill, a morass, a pond of horned frogs, or a bare rock, let it remain free. * * * We are fully committed to the Wilmot Proviso."

This was rather a broad and comprehensive and well written platform from the "Whig Committee."

Then sails up to the scratch the "Democratic Committee" and says:

"In assuming the editorial management of the Democratic department we deem it proper to state distinctly the principles by which we intend to be governed. * * It has been asserted the *Advocate* is to be a union paper, by which we suppose is meant a sort of amalgamation of the principles of the different parties. This we deny. The Democratic department is to be entirely independ-

ent of the others. It is our intention to sustain the great principles of Democracy. *

"We are opposed to a protective tariff, to chartered monopolies, and exclusive privileges of every description in favor of free trade, equal rights and the largest liberty which is consistent with the duties which men owe to each other. We are opposed to the abolitionists, as too much disposed to meddle with what concerns them not. * * But we abhor slavery—adhere to the principles of the Wilmot Proviso, and resist the extraordinary pretensions of the South, in casting aside the creed of Washington, Jefferson and Patrick Henry. * * * We disclaim all disposition to interfere with slavery where it exists. * * We contend it should be confined to where it now is."

The Democratic Committee are not so lengthy as the Whig Committee.

Then follows a reprint of the resolutions of the New York Democracy, held on the 26th of October preceding. The resolutions are for free trade strong, and oppose works of internal improvement being undertaken by the general government; and in ringing resolutions endorses the Mexican war and extols our patriotic soldiers.

The "Committee" then proceeds to ably comment on the free trade resolutions, heartily endorses every word of them, and particularly in the fact that they passed the large convention without a dissenting voice.

Then follows an article from the *New York Post*, that furiously lashes protection and banks. And this finishes the two columns of the Democratic Committee.

Then follow the two columns by the Liberty Committee. The first sentence is:

"Strike but hear!" The writer then proceeds to vindicate the Liberty party from the aspersion of being an infidel party—or seeking the overthrow of the Church. * *

Many again suppose the Liberty party made up of disorganizers, who would shiver the fabric of the government; having no regard for the Constitution. * * * No! Let us abide by the Constitution. * * * We only seek to change the action of the general government in regard to slavery. * * * We are no more against the Constitution than the Whigs or Democrats, when they seek to change the action of the government in reference to a bank or the question of free trade. * * * Did it never happen that a good ship was badly navigated? * * * We have no fault to find with the Constitution. * * * The gallant ship of State! * * * She has traced on her prow the objects for which she was built, to wit: to establish justice and secure the blessings of Liberty. From this high and glorious object we think it has been turned aside. * * * So we hold and think we can prove it. * * * We want to pull down the flag of Slavery and run up that of Liberty."

Then follows an account of the Buffalo County Liberty Convention, which nominated John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, and L. King, of Ohio, for President and Vice-President. And then quotes an eulogy on the nominees from the *Western Temperance Standard*.

Then is a short article on the "press," extolling its good influences. Then follows a long article on Hale and King, copied from the *Emancipator*, and this closes the second page of the paper.

After all these committee bows and fulminated party platforms, and pointing out the guiding stars, the third page opens with another Salutatory, not signed, no "Committee" ever purporting to write it, and we infer it is from the publisher, Ebenezer Higgins. But this is all inference. He, she or it com-

mences by saying; "As this is the first number of our paper and we come with a bow of salutation to our subscribers, it will be proper to say a few words," etc.

It next occurs to the writer to say, "Our readers need not be informed, that the *Advocate* is, in its character as a newspaper, somewhat peculiar. It is intended to be a channel of communication for the Whig, Democratic and Liberty parties."

The writer mildly proceeds to deprecate violent party spirit; predicts evil from it if not checked, and then coaxingly says, "Come, let us reason together." He says, of his happy household has been predicted that they would soon have each other by the hair and ears, but under the command of "Peace be to this house," he thinks he can hold the frisky youths of his different "committees" on a peace footing. He then says that all patrons who want "fish, flesh or fowl" can glut themselves in the *Advocate* columns.

He disclaims that he intends to make money—wholly for the good of a suffering people. He concludes by calling for subscribers, and promising to do his very best.

The next editorial on this, the fourth side of this many sided paper, is to the effect that he has not a single exchange to clip from. We suppose this defect was soon remedied.

The next is a clipping from the *St. Louis Union*, giving an account of the loss of the steamer "Talisman" by a collision with the "Tempest," near Cape Girardeau, whereby upward of 100 lives were lost. Next the burning of the "Phoenix" near Sheboygan, 300 passengers, and only a few escaped. Then comes an original poem, "Autumn," by some Princeton poet. Then follow the law cards of Charles L. Kelsey, Martin Ballou and William Chumasero, the last of Peru. Dr. Joe R. Jones and W. Woodward, dentists; E. S.

Phelps, watches and clocks; S. D. Hinsdale, gunsmith; Charles S. Allen, blacksmith; Charles Stevens, tailor; Cyrus Bryant, Commissioner of Deeds; then half a column of Peru "ads." The next column is headed by Benjamin Newell, new goods, medicines and groceries, and nearly everything else; S. D. Hinsdale, guns and rifles; S. M. Dunbar, cabinet making; John W. Braught & Clark R. Norton, dissolution; C. L. Kelsey, timber land for sale; Circuit Court notice by Cyrus Bryant, Clerk; J. Stevens & Son, Indiantown, and more Peru "ads."

The fourth page is made up of a few miscellaneous reprint articles and patent medicine advertisements.

May 25, 1848, the office of the *Advocate* was removed to the office formerly occupied by N. Wiswell.

Without a word of explanation, on June 1, 1848, the name of Ebenezer Higgins disappears as publisher or in any way connected with the paper.

The facts are, as we are informed by Mr. Bryant, a committee had purchased the office at the start from Higgins, and after it came here his connection was more that of an employee or printer than anything else.

August 24, 1848, "the happy family" was dissolved and the many headed departments disappeared, and the paper became an out-and-out Free Soil organ, and hoisted the Van Buren and Adams ticket, with a motto at its head, "Free Soil, Free Speech, and Free Men."

Wednesday, December 13, 1848, Higgins' entire editorial was "*This is our last sheet!*" And the next issue informs the reader that Hammond (B. F.) & Welsh (T. W.) had bought out Higgins, and John H. Bryant was the editor, and then the paper changed to the hands of Bryant and Dean.

The *Advocate* labored along through fair

and rough weather, the rough mostly prevailing, we presume, as the population and business of the county were still too meager to give much support to a newspaper. Yet its editorial columns had generally been marked by unusual ability for a country paper of that day. It passed into the hands of Justin H. Olds in the latter part of the summer of 1851, and the name was changed to the *Princeton Post*—Vol. 3.—No. 2, September 28, 1851, Justin H. Olds, Proprietor and Editor and J. M. Wilkinson, Publisher. This was just thirty-three years ago. The editor says he had been just called on by William Smith, brother of the killed prophet, Joe, and William showed letters exonerating him in Joe's tricks at Nauvoo.

An article headed "mysterious" says: "Last Monday the bodies of two men and one woman were found near West Bureau Creek, a little distance below Sheffield, by a traveler. He reported the find and the neighbors collected by hundreds and the traveler piloted them to the place, and lo! the bodies had mysteriously disappeared; more neighbors then rallied and the search kept up two days, but "up to present time" no bodies found.

(Evidently jim-jams was that traveler's name.)

This paper gives an account of a Republican Convention at Aurora, "in which James H. Woodworth was nominated." The Convention resolved that "free and slave labor could not exist together." It was in favor of "free labor and freemen" with a big capital to each word. It also, "*Resolved*, that the public lands belong to the people and should not be sold to individuals nor granted to corporations, but should be held as a sacred trust for the people," etc.

With the issue of Thursday, November 20, 1854, J. H. Olds severs his connection with the *Princeton Post* and as he says, turns his

attention to more congenial pursuits. This issue announces the last mass meeting in Princeton before the election. This meeting is called "to reply to Stephen A. Douglas' late arguments here on the Nebraska bill." The speakers to answer Douglas were: "Lovejoy, Stipp and Kelsey." The committee calling the meeting: R. T. Templeton, S. A. Pad-dock, G. W. Stipp, Austin Bryant, A. B. Church, and J. H. Olds.

In the issue of November 9, 1854, Charles Faxon swings out his "Introductory."

The issue of December 25, 1852, says the engineers are yet busy completing the rail-road survey through the county.

This paper quotes: Wheat (spring) 45 to 50 cents; corn, 35; oats, 25; coffee, 12½; flour, \$2.25; sugar, 7; butter, 18; potatoes, 30.

May 4, 1854, Wilkinson steps out (no notice thereof in the paper), and for awhile Olds is alone, and then Faxon steps in as noted above. Faxon ran it until 1858, when he sold out to John C. Rhue and Hewitt, and the new firm changed the name to *Bureau County Republican*, the name it bears to this day. Rhue was in the paper but a short time when he sold his interest to Hewitt.

In October, 1851, the name was changed to the *Princetonian*. The firm name of the new proprietors was Coates Kinney & B. Clark Lundy. An issue of this paper, dated September 25, 1852, had been reduced in size and make-up, with a general retrenchment all around, especially in the editorials. The only general editorial in this issue is the report of the Supervisors' meeting. Not a line of local items. There were the notices of the death of two children—one of William Moulton's and the other E. C. Matson's—the former a daughter and the latter a son. Then Justin H. Olds, in a card, offers himself as an independent candidate for re-election as Circuit Clerk. J. I. Taylor has an insurance

"ad.," and so have the druggists, Dalrymple & Bailey. A. L. Merriman gives notice of sale under a deed of trust of the lands of William Peperel. W. Levissee says he has chairs and looking glasses for sale. L. M. Beaumont, administrator of C. B. Beaumont, a notice of sale. The market quotations are: Wheat, 50 cents; corn, 22 cents; flour, \$2; coffee, 12½ cents; sugar, 8; butter, 10; new potatoes, 37½. Sidney Smith offers some woodland for sale; Arthur Bryant offers Osage orange plants; W. H. Winter, druggist; the Hamlin House, by E. B. Hamlin; quadrille band by C. A. Moffitt; Anson P. Fish says that owing to the recent death of his partner, parties must pay up; John L. Ament, administrator of G. H. Smith, and Adaline L. Morse, and also Mary Collar, give notices as administrators; Dr. W. C. Anthony and Dr. S. Allen Paddock have medical cards; Robert E. Thompson says he has sold out to Boyd & Baldwin; he informs the world that the new firm have engaged his old clerk, D. Robinson; E. H. & J. R. Phelps advertise water-proof paint brick, and Justin H. Olds, Circuit Clerk, gives attachment notice in suit of the county against Kohn, Mandlebaum & Moore; there is another similar notice of Amos Steadman against Elijah Hunt; then follow administrators' notices of Samuel D. Hinsdale, Lucius M. Keys, Theodore Nichols, John H. Campbell, William Campbell, James M. Campbell, Augusta Estey, David A. Schirmer and Phillip Schirmer; Chamber & Thomas, physicians; the I. O. O. F.'s, Joseph Mercer, Secretary; Benjamin Newell gives notice he will "take pay in grain and produce on accounts;" Miss J. S. Martin, millinery; Jane E. Hale, millinery; William Jones, whooping cough medicine; John Barnard, Justice of the Peace; P. W. Newell, new goods; John G. Bubach, orange plants; Martin

Ballou, Alton Ins. Co.; Stephen Purdy and Alexander Love dissolve; William Carse gives notice of the close of Carse & Shinkle's books; Mrs. Hale gives notice she has quit teaching in Princeton and opens millinery goods.

November 13, 1852, we find returns of general election in Bureau County. Not a word of other news, and not a single comment on either the election or anything else. This issue was a half-sheet.

Winfield Scott received 713 votes; Franklin Pierce, 671; John P. Hale, 431.

County Judge—S. A. Paddock, 676; Milo Kendall, 658; M. Ballou, 444.

Sheriff—Osmyn Smith, 688; Frederick Moseley, 652; A. G. Porter, 425.

Circuit Clerk.—Edward M. Fisher, 745; Lewis M. Olcott, 420; Justin H. Olds, 622.

Coroner.—J. D. Garton, 707; A. B. Woodford, 641; Charles S. Allen, 429.

There were five candidates for State's Attorney, all running independent in politics except James Strain, who was the "Free Democrat" candidate: W. H. L. Wallace, 375; David P. Jenkins (Whig), 364; William Chumasonero, 263; Milton T. Peters, 401; James Strain, 373.

In 1858 the name was changed to *Bureau County Republican*, and was published by Rhue & Hewitt, John H. Bryant, editor. In a little while Rhue sold his interest to John H. Bryant, and then the firm was Bryant & Hewitt. In 1861 Hewitt went to Washington City on some business and died there, and Mr. Bryant again had sole charge, Mrs. Hewitt retaining her husband's interest. This was continued until 1863, when the entire office was sold to John W. Bailey, the present senior proprietor. Bailey continued alone in the publication until 1872, when he sold a half interest to L. J. Colton, who was not a practical printer but whose fine business

qualities and extended acquaintance in the county made him a valuable acquisition to the paper. Mr. Colton is a brother of Cyrus Colton, of this county. He is now a farmer in Kansas. In 1874 Mr. Colton sold his interest to Charles P. Bascom, the firm becoming and remaining as it is now—Bailey & Bascom. Until 1863 there had been no very tempting field here for paying journalism and there had not been, therefore, any considerable expense justifiable in the different publishers, but they had been compelled to follow the plan of most of the country press of that day, and practice every economy, especially in the way of a great deal of machinery or office material.

Under Mr. Bailey's administration the "old reliable" *Bureau County Republican* has nearly rivaled Jack's bean-stalk in rapidity of growth, until now, if not the largest, it is the second largest country weekly paper in the State. Its present circulation is over 4,300, and its supply of presses and materials is fully commensurate with its large business. And its job rooms, under the supervision of Mr. Streeter, are simply *par excellence*. The paper is a staunch Republican organ, and its opinions are universally deferred to by its army of subscribers. John W. Bailey was born in Cincinnati, and at seven years of age entered a printing office in that city, graduating at the case and in the job room. At a very early age he naturally commenced writing short sketches for the different city papers, and soon was a city reporter, and eventually the night editor of the *Commercial*. In 1854 he left the city and was engaged in Indiana in assisting to start a paper there; then went to Tiffin, Ohio, and published the *Tiffin Tribune*. From here he went to the *Toledo Commercial* and worked on this paper until he came to Princeton in 1863. In his chosen line of life he has been

successful far beyond the average. At no time making or attempting to make any great stir in the world, yet he has worked always to the best purpose, and has honestly won the crown of complete success.

Charles P. Bascom is a college graduate. He is a son of Dr. Flavel Bascom. He has been a resident of Princeton since 1855. He is a young man yet, and the readers of the *Republican* may catch occasionally pleasant veins of humor from his pen in the locals. He is affable, genial and pleasant, and makes an important addition to the general interests of the office, and is justified in the aspirations that may lead him some day to the head of his chosen profession.*

Bureau County Herald.—In 1848 the *Bureau County Herald* was established by Philip Payne. This was supposed to be a Democratic organ, but Payne seems to have soon got to quarreling quite bitterly with his Democratic friends, and finally it was a state of open, active war. Cyrus Bryant was editing the Whig side of the *Advocate*, and his vigorous pen was prodding the Democrats and Abolitionists every week. Payne made the great mistake of a feeble and stupid attack upon nearly everybody, and Bryant lampooned him in doggerel poetry that literally ran him out of the country. Payne and his paper had a brief and troubled existence here, and both soon departed, leaving the *Advocate* master of the situation. The *Herald* office went to Kewanee.

Yeoman of the Prairie Land was the abbreviated name of Dr. S. Allen Paddock's paper, started in 1861. He had purchased the office of Hooper Warren, of Hennepin. It had an illustrated or pictorial head, and was intended to convey to the reader in the old

States something of an idea of the West and its great and rich prairies. Dr. Paddock sold to some adventurous soul, who struggled against fate a short time and quit.

Judge Paddock was a strong sensed and able man, though not a printer or publisher. He served as County Judge, being elected in 1852. When the war broke out he was the first to respond to his country's call, raised a regiment, was elected Lieutenant-Colonel, and died when his regiment was on its way to the field.

Bureau County Democrat was started March 15, 1856, by C. N. Pine, an eight-column, Democratic organ. H. R. Lemar was his associate and the printer and publisher. It was furiously Democratic, and in the political campaign of 1856, supported Buchanan and "Old Dick" Richardson, and roundly abused Bissell and Lovejoy. A copy of the paper of date September 19, 1856, tells in biting sarcasm of a traveling lecturer, Gen. Pomeroy, of Kansas, at the Congregational Church, in Princeton, where a collection was taken up for "bleeding Kansas." Another editorial describes a great Republican demonstration in Princeton. Two traveling stump speakers came to town, and the people met and it was arranged that a Mr. Young should speak first, then Justus Stevens should speak for the Democrats, and then the other stranger should close. The paper says the programme was carried out, and a vote of the audience showed "eight for Fremont and 125 for Buchanan." Another column in flaming headlines tells of a big Democratic rally at Peru; says there were at least 8,000 people present; a big crowd from Princeton, and in the delegation was a large vehicle from Hall Township filled with boys, carrying a banner inscribed "Fathers preserve the Union for us." Justus Stevens, John D. Phillips and H. W. Terry, of Bureau,

* Since the above was in type we learn that in our genealogy of this paper we have reversed in one case the true order of succession. It was the *Princetonian* and then the *Post*, and not as above stated the *Post* and then the *Princetonian*. This is only material as a correction in the order of the names of paper.

were among the Vice-Presidents. The chief speaker was R. D. Carpenter, a Kentucky Colonel (known to the writer as one of the veriest blatherskites). The next article is a long account of Milton T. Peters, one of the Democratic electors that year, walking out of his window at night, when asleep, at Pontiac, and breaking his thigh and otherwise seriously injuring himself. The balance of the issue is full of abuse of the Fremont men.

The intensity of Pine's partisanism was pretty well indicative of the course that we understand was in store for him and his paper. Buchanan rewarded his services by making him Postmaster in Princeton, and in 1858 Buchanan required his Illinois Postmasters to fight Douglas—to be too Democratic to vote the ticket—or walk the plank for some other man. In this way Buchanan raised an army of nearly 5,000 anti-Douglas Democrats in Illinois in 1858-60, and we believe it is history that every one of the leaders in this band became intense Republicans, hating the South quite as intensely as they were in love with slavery in all the Territories the day before. It is not intended here to question their motives, but to state a curious fact—a common anomaly among intense patriots.

Mr. Pine is still publishing a newspaper at this time in Pennsylvania, in Stroudsburg.

In 1858 Pine sold the office to attorneys Eckels & Kyles, and J. S. Eckels says this firm really was as follows: Eckels, editor; Kyles, paymaster, and Bob Gibbons, devil and printer. Bob says he had to set the small pica editorials of Eckels standing on tip-toe, because they (the editorials and not Eckels) were so tall, you see. Kyle stood heroically at the paymaster's desk for six weeks, and then "another soul made happy" as he closed out to Gilbert Gibbons, and the new firm was democratically known as Eckels

& Gibbons, with all the hard work on Bob, and a kind of lockout in the paymaster's department. It ran along thus for nine months, and just as Bob got so he could set 5,000 a day, and at the same time do all the job work, and Jim and Gil had got trained down to short and few leading thunderers for each week's paper, and Bob had a pledge from a subscriber in the northwest corner of the county to bring in a watermelon in the fall, to help support the county paper with, they sold out, and with a broken heart he (Bob) went at the law, where he is to-day.

W. H. Mesenkop was the purchaser. He was only a bright and inexperienced boy at that time, but he was quick to learn, and full of resources for those daily emergencies that come to any one trying to establish a newspaper. He conducted it successfully for a short time, and then sold it to C. J. Peckham, who worked away till his last shirt was in soak, and then he re-conveyed it back to Mesenkop, who carried it on until 1863, when he sold it to C. N. Smith & Co. (the Co. was John). They changed the name to the *Bureau County Patriot*, and in this patriotic style ran it till 1871, when they sold it to J. C. Whitney, who changed it to the *Bureau County Herald*, and thus continued to herald the good news, such as "Wood wanted on subscription," and other abstruse scientific problems of life that do so stare starving editors in the face, until 1876, when an unfeeling Sheriff took possession of the office, willy-nilly, and sold it at auction to the highest bidder for cash, and Mr. Cash removed the whole concern to Kewanee. Life's fitful fever, etc. Next!

Bureau County Tribune.—In 1872, in the month of August, W. H. Mesenkop again appears upon the tapis as a live newspaper publisher. The Bureau County Democrats as to an organ to voice their political faith,

were as "one who treads alone some banquet hall deserted; whose garlands dead and lights have fled and all but me departed"—to the Republican "band wagon" perhaps. Horace Greeley was a candidate for President, and the Democrats made up a purse toward starting a paper. Mesenkop listened and heeded this cash call, and in a few days the *Tribune* was flying its banner to the political breezes.

In this style it was successfully run by Mesenkop from August to December, 1872, when the office was purchased by C. L. Smith and P. D. Winship. In 1873 Winship sold to E. K. Mercer, and the firm became Smith & Mercer. Winship went to Marshalltown, Ia., and became a practicing physician, where he is now. In 1875 Smith sold to E. F. Doran, and after Doran had been in the firm nine months, he sold back his interest to Smith. In June, 1879, Smith sold to E. K. Mercer, the present proprietor and editor, who is still sole owner and manager of the newspaper, with Dean as partner in the job department.

Mr. Mercer is one of the strong and solid writers on the weekly press, and his paper to-day is a firmly established, able and widely influential Democratic organ. Already in power presses and extensive materials of all kinds the office is very full and complete, and the bold, vigorous and sprightly editorials that mark the columns of the paper, upon political, literary, scientific or moral questions, has given it an enviable position in the world of modern thought and culture.

The Bureau County News.—In December, 1881, George M. Radcliffe and Charles B. Smith started this paper as an independent, anti-monopoly, greenback organ. A nine-column folio, handsomely printed, ably edited and fighting like a Trojan for Ben Butler for President. This paper was a religious, financial, political, mechanical and editorial

success from the day of its first issue. Charley is an experienced newspaper man and a thorough, practical printer, while George is a "free-trade" widower, who has had a varied experience in life, or as he expressed himself in a speech at the recent old settlers' meeting: "I commenced life at a very early period of my existence." When a callow youth he was Circuit Clerk of Bureau County, and while still a very young man was elected to the Legislature. He has made political speeches, preached the Gospel and published papers in nearly all the leading towns in this part of the State. We esteem him the sprightliest paragraphist in the county. He prods the two older and more dignified papers of Princeton without fear, favor or affection, and as the slangy gamins say, has "a barrel of fun."

The *News* is the only paper in North Princeton. Its already large patronage is rapidly growing, and a well equipped office is now prepared to meet the wants of many friends and patrons.

This concludes the newspaperial story of Princeton. And now a word of something of the different proprietors, of whom we have omitted giving an account in the preceding.

C. J. Peckham is in Independence, Kan., a prosperous land agent in that land of grasshoppers, hot winds, hard winds and dog towns. He was not a practical printer.

E. F. Doran was a printer, and when he got through with Princeton, struck out for Nebraska, laid down the "stick" and with grim determination seized the plow handles.

The Walnut Motor.—A five-column local paper in the town of Walnut, was started July 4, 1876, by a man named Townsend. He sold to J. T. Vashbough, who ran it for three years, when he sold to Reeve, Phillips & Co., and removed to Iowa, where he is now publishing a paper. In a little while C. G.

Glenn became the proprietor of the *Motor*. November 13, 1882, it passed to the hands of W. H. Frazer, who ran it for six months and sold to William Wilson, the present proprietor, in May, 1883. Mr. Wilson learned his trade in Oil City, Penn. When sixteen years of age, 1852, he became connected with a printing office at Morrison, Whiteside Co., where he remained until he completed his trade, since which time he has been in different printing offices in the State, the most of the time in Morrison and Prophetstown, until he took charge of his present paper. Mr. Wilson is entitled to great credit and is receiving the confidence and liberal support of the people in his portion of the county. He is the right man in the right place.

Tiskilwa Tidings was established by Sidney Averill, Jr., in June, 1884. A six-column folio, and independent in politics. The good people of Tiskilwa extend to the *Tidings* a generous support, and it is to be hoped Mr. Averill may find it sufficiently encouraging to make it a large and permanent institution.

Sidney Averill, Jr., was born near Rahway, N. J., January 2, 1855. His father was a teacher in Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois. The family came to Whiteside County, Ill., about the beginning of the late war. The father has taught in this State and West among the Indians, and at other points. He is now retired from active life.

Tiskilwa Register was started in 1877, in Tiskilwa, by W. B. Sherwood. It was published one year and discontinued. In a copy of this paper we noticed, among others, the advertisements of B. N. Stevens & Sons, C. H. Wilkinson, Moore & Kitterman, L. O. May, C. C. Slygh, Luther Quick and Drs. Freeman and Little.

Tiskilwa Independent.—The first number was issued February 27, 1856, by George L.

Karl. This was a six-column folio, and independent in politics. The initial number had a "Salutatory" over two columns long, which gave the paper a general top-heavy appearance. It expired May 8, 1857.

Buda Call was established October 26, 1877, by M. M. Monteith, who published about two years and discontinued it, and went to Peoria, and is again sticking type. He was a very good editor, and made a good paper.

In 1879 H. P. Fitch started the *Home Guard*, but after a little while changed to the *Weekly Call*, and sold to D. P. Payne, who changed the name to the *Buda Gleaner*, and thus published it for one year, and then sold to Dr. C. E. Barney, who changed the name to *Bureau County Times*. October 1, 1882, he sold the paper to Charles A. Pratt, the present proprietor, who was born in Green County, Penn., January 20, 1856. He refurnished and fitted up the office anew, and changed the name to the *Buda Press*. An elegant quarto, weekly, and about the largest paper in the county, full of live and sprightly editorials, and fat with handsomely set advertisements.

The people of Buda may well be congratulated on the acquisition of this young man, as his energy, thrift, enterprise and ability will prove an invaluable acquisition to the town and vicinity. He published his first newspaper when eighteen years old—the *Princeville Times*. He was some time city reporter on the *Peoria Democrat* before he was twenty years old. He established the *Cass County Journal* at Chandlerville, which he published two years, and sold it, and then was on the staff of the *Peoria Transcript*. He then established the *Argus*, at Astoria, Ill., from whence he came to Bureau County. He was a natural born newspaper scribbler, having commenced to write articles when

sixteen years old, while attending school, and his varied experience shows him to be also a natural born publisher. His success at Buda with his present paper is remarkable, and all have no hesitation in predicting for him a splendid future career.

Among the publishers who came and went in the early day of newspapers in the county as above given, appears the name of Hooper Warren—a name deserving more than a passing word. Hooper Warren started the third paper published in Illinois—the *Spectator*, Edwardsville, Ill., in the year 1819. D. W. Lusk, in his "Politics and Politicians of Illinois," says it was established as an "anti-slavery paper." This statement cannot be true. The same writer says: Henry Eddy and S. H. Kimmell, who started the *Emigrant*, in Shawneetown, 1818, the second paper in the State, established it as an anti-slavery paper. Lusk's statement is as true of one paper as the other, but it is not the fact about either. At that time there were people in Illinois who wanted to make it a slave State, and there was the large majority who were opposed to slavery coming here. These did oppose slavery coming into Illinois, and there ended the entire question. The absurdity of the proposition that Hooper Warren's paper was an anti-slavery paper (in the universal acceptance of that term), is the fact that he started it in 1819. It was published in Edwardsville, the county seat of Madison County. Alton is in Madison County, and is only fifteen miles from Edwardsville. Elijah P. Lovejoy was murdered, and his press destroyed by a mob in Alton, in 1837, because his paper was supposed to be an anti-slavery paper.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—THE IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED LAND IN THE COUNTY—VALUE AND TAX THEREON—AND OTHER INFORMATION—ETC., ETC.

SATURDAY, June 16, 1855, a notice was published for a meeting of the people to organize a County Agricultural Society to meet in the Court House. This was signed by J. I. Taylor, John H. Bryant, Alfred F. Clark, H. V. Bacon, Lazarus Reeve, R. T. Templeton, Benjamin Newell, Justus Stevens, J. V. Thompson and Stephen G. Paddock.

The meeting convened—Caleb Cushing, Chairman, S. G. Paddock Secretary. R. J. Woodruff, Arthur Bryant and Thomas S. Elston were appointed a committee to draft an address to the farmers, and prepare a constitution and by-laws for the society. S. G. Paddock was appointed Corresponding Secretary, and Milo Kendall his assistant. The proceedings were ordered to be published in the *Post*.

The second meeting convened July 7, 1855—Austin Bryant, Chairman, S. G. Paddock, Secretary. Favorable reports were received from the various townships. The Committee on Address reported. The constitution read and adopted. One thousand copies of the address and constitution were ordered printed. The committee was thanked for its able address and constitution. The Society permanently organized, and elected the following officers: President, R. J. Woodruff; Vice-President, W. R. Bruce; Secretary, S. G. Paddock; Treasurer, R. T. Templeton; Directors, Hezekiah W. Terry, Alpheus Cook, V. Aldrich, Thomas Grattige, Fred. Moseley.

It was thought best not to try to have a fair this year. At the October meeting,

Aaron E. May, Antony Morrissey and Enos Smith were made additional Directors. The same officers were re-elected October 2, 1856.

March 2, 1858, officers elected were: President, J. V. Thompson; Vice-President, H. C. Field; Secretary, S. G. Paddock; Treasurer, R. T. Templeton; Directors, J. T. Thompson; K. S. Steinhauer, John Prouty, W. R. Bruce and E. S. Phelps, Jr.

At the meeting February 10, 1859, Mr. Thompson offered a resolution reciting that there was much grumbling about the management of the society, therefore resolved we dissolve it. This was voted down, and an amended constitution was adopted. The new officers elected at this meeting were: H. C. Field, President; W. R. Bruce, James M. Dexter and Ira P. Evans, Vice-Presidents; S. G. Paddock, Recording Secretary; E. S. Phelps, Corresponding Secretary; R. T. Templeton, Treasurer; and William Trimble, John B. Crosby, Aquilla Triplett, L. D. Whiting and Thomas Tustin, Directors. A general committee of one from each township was appointed as follows: Clarion, David Wells; Lamoille, J. P. Knight; Ohio, Charles Wood; Walnut, O. Chapman; Greenville, J. M. Draper; Fairfield, Whicher Dow; Westfield, William Morrison; Berlin, Julius Benedict; Dover, Joseph Morrison; Bureau, C. D. Trimble; Maulius, M. Carpenter; Gold, A. Morrissey; Hall, E. C. Hall; Selby, Joseph N. Kies; Princeton, C. T. Wiggins; Center, N. C. Monroe; Concord, I. L. Sweet; Mineral, T. Grattige; Leepertown, D. F. Mc Elwain; Arispie, Alanson Benson; Indian town, Asy Barney; Macon, W. H. Patterson; Brawby, William Norton; Wheatland, S. M. Clark; Milo, I. G. Freeman.

The farmers in each township were recommended to organize a farmers' club.

February 6, 1860, at the annual meeting the society had \$474.50 on hand. The old

officers were re-elected, except Dr. Woodruff, was elected Corresponding Secretary. The new Directors were: Fred Moseley, M. L. Goodspeed, Alpheus Cook, John V. Cottrell, and Edward C. Hale. The old general committee was re-appointed, except K. S. Steinhauer for Milo, and J. W. Bush for Ohio.

September 4, 1862, it was resolved to postpone the fair for that year. Old officers re-elected. In 1863 C. P. Allen became the Recording Secretary. It was resolved to hold a four days' fair, commencing October 6. S. G. Paddock became Corresponding Secretary, and B. S. Farris, Treasurer. In 1864 J. C. Weeks, President; John G. Buback, Recording Secretary; C. P. Allen, Treasurer. In 1865 H. C. Fields again President; C. D. Trimble, Secretary; Directors, John Clapp, F. M. Nichols, C. P. Mason and H. W. Terry. 1867, J. T. Thompson, elected President; S. G. Paddock, Secretary; C. P. Allen, Treasurer. 1868, D. McDonald, President, and S. F. Robinson, M. Greenman and Enos Smith, Vice-Presidents; G. W. Stone, Secretary; Directors, M. L. Barnhart, P. H. Piper, H. C. Field, J. G. Calif and J. W. Harris. 1870, A. C. Boggs, President; J. T. Thompson, Treasurer; J. C. Smith, Marshal. 1872, President, George N. Palmer; Vice-Presidents, Simon Elliott, John V. Catterill, M. Broughton; Directors, George Hammer, F. Horton, William Norris, William Cummings, P. R. Shugart; Treasurer, James L. Worthington; Secretary, R. R. Gibbons; Assistant, T. J. Cooper. For the next year C. C. Kellogg was President. 1874, Rufus Ford, President; J. W. Templeton, Secretary; W. H. Winter, Treasurer. 1876, Simon Elliott, President; E. R. Virden, Secretary. October, 1876, Justus Stevens, President; J. H. Fawcett, Secretary. All Directors re-elected. S. G. Paddock, Treasurer; next year old officers re-elected, except C. P. Bacom, Secre-



Martin Brennenman

tary; M. C. Clark, Assistant; B. F. Cox, Superintendent of Grounds. In 1878 the gate money was \$2,281.42. The society was then in debt \$4,100. The next year A. C. Boggs was President. Other officers and Directors re-elected. 1882, G. N. Palmer, President; Ellis B. Wood, W. T. Lewis, William McManis, Vice-Presidents; J. W. Templeton, Secretary; David Knight, Superintendent Grounds; Atherton Clark, Marshal. Total receipts, \$5,239.75. Disbursements, \$5,162.45. Clark Gray, Secretary. 1883, John Crossman, President; Ellis B. Wood, William T. Lewis, Robert Hunter, Vice-Presidents; M. C. Clark, Secretary; C. A. McKinney, Assistant; C. G. Cushing, Treasurer; P. H. Zeigler, Superintendent Grounds; A. Dunbar, Marshal; Directors, Edward Dow, J. M. Draper, L. K. Thompson, James Dunbar, D. P. Smith, Willet Groves, N. Spratt, Daniel Weirick, U. J. Trimble, Henry G. Wells, R. Braden, Herman Gray, Edward Murphy, S. D. Abbott, Isaac D. Page, A. C. Boggs, Cyrus Colton, A. W. Walton, S. J. Miller, William Crissman, J. W. Harris, Ed White, A. R. Griswold, M. A. Lewis, Ed Borup. Gate fees this year were: Hacks, \$37; single admissions, teams, etc., \$2,596.15. Total receipts, \$5,006.65. Disbursements, \$4,868.49. Debt of society, \$3,369.45. 1884, E. B. Wood, President; Vice-Presidents same as last year, except William Buswell, Third Vice-President; Treasurer, E. A. Washburn; Marshal, Ed White; Directors same as last year except Frank Rawson, in place of S. J. Miller; J. Stephens, *vice* M. A. Lewis; Frank Rawson *vice* Ed White.

The annual exhibit of 1884 was by far in all respects the most successful county fair, both in display and attendance, ever yet held in the county. The gate money on Thursday reaching the large figures of a

fraction over \$2,500, indicating a paying attendance of nearly 12,000 people.

From 1856, the first year a county fair was held, to 1884, there was only one year, and that on account of the war, but that a regular county fair has been held. This was about the first that county fairs were organized in the different counties in the State. It has been only a few counties, but that the life of the county organization has been fitful and uncertain, and often running for some years, then disbanding and reorganizing, and in many the grounds have been allowed to go to creditors, and the improvements to decay or removed from the grounds. The opposite of this has been true in Bureau County. There has been a steady and continuous growth, and to-day it may be called a permanent and one of the most valuable institutions in the county. The society owns valuable and very convenient grounds—comprising over sixty acres of land—and extensive and permanent houses, sheds, stalls, amphitheater, and all the conveniences of the well-equipped fair ground; is but a little in debt, and altogether may well be classed as one of the most prosperous agricultural fairs in the State. The people of the county are peculiarly agricultural in their pursuits. The county is without great towns and cities; until the present year (1884) there has never been a charter city in the county. There were simply twenty-four postoffices, small villages and trading points. The whole was a vast aggregation of rich farms, and in the county were nearly 30,000 people identified with agriculture—nearly the entire population, and all directly, therefore, dependent upon the warm and generous soil, spread in such rolling splendors about them. In the county are 463,993 acres of improved land, exclusive of 5,300 improved town lots. These farms are worth

at least \$20,000,000. The total average in the county, improved and unimproved, exclusive of town lots, 546,638 acres. It is all rated on the Assessors' books as improved land except 82,637 acres. Think of all this agricultural wealth. The total tax of the county for 1884 is \$269,665.59. And within the memory of persons yet living in the county, Charles S. Boyd paid the county tax one year—70 cents.

There are several counties in Illinois which can show a larger tax-roll each year than Bureau County. But no exclusively agricultural county can. Every county that can or does pay as much has large cities, towns, and various manufactories within its borders.

The total population of Bureau County in the census of 1880, is 33,172. Of these 17,088 are males, and 16,084, females; 8,781 males are over twenty-one years of age; and from five to seventeen there are males 5,042, females, 4,985. There are 3,657 improved farms in the county, and live stock valued at \$3,170,334. Estimated value of all farm products for a year, \$3,294,250. The different leading productions are: Barley, 41,997 bushels; buckwheat, 1,316; corn, 8,425,683; oats, 1,188,234; rye, 41,140; wheat, 264,626; hay, 69,013 tons; potatoes, 170,595 bushels; sweet potatoes, 1,116 bushels. Value of orchard products, \$50,800. There are 16,997 horses in the county, 40,983 cattle, 535 mules, 9,872 sheep, 63,901 hogs. All property is assessed at one-third value, and at this rate the horses are valued, \$28.22 each; cattle, \$8.33; mules, \$28.37; sheep, \$1.21; hogs, \$1.73. There are only sixty-three steam engines in the county; total assessed value \$6,817. There are 6,457 carriages and wagons, valued at \$11.70 each; 4,651 watches and clocks, \$2.19 each; 2,994 sewing-machines, \$4.37 each; 302 pianos, \$37.97

each. There are fifteen water crafts and steamboats in the county; average value assessed \$329.85. And \$159,245 in goods and merchandise. The total manufactured articles in the county, 4,080. And agricultural machinery \$46,439. Total of all personal property in the county, assessed \$2,007,052. The total tax of the county, from all sources, 1883, was \$280,695.

It will be noticed that the manufactured articles in the county are infinitesimal compared to the resources of the county in other respects.

CHAPTER XXIX.

OWEN LOVEJOY.

IN all that pertains to the political history of Bureau County, and especially the anti-slavery movement that commenced here more than a generation ago, in first a protest and then in open and active defiance of the fugitive slave law, the one pre-eminent name is that of Owen Lovejoy. Individuals and nations are wonderfully the creatures of circumstances. This fact becomes the more apparent and curious the more intimately our pursuits or our reading and study lead us to minutely examine the history of either governments or individuals. This, as much as anything else, is the source of much of our interest in all historical subjects. This will explain our here introducing the following paragraphs from the current history of Illinois:

The year 1837 is memorable for the death of Illinois' first martyr to liberty, Elijah P. Lovejoy. He was born at Albion, Kennebec Co., Me., November 9, 1802. At the age of twenty-one he entered Waterville College, and after graduating with the first honors of

his class, removed to St. Louis and commenced teaching. A year or two afterward he exchanged the occupation of a teacher for that of the journalist, became the editor of the *St. Louis Times*, and advocated the election of Henry Clay as President of the United States. Not long after he had entered this new field of labor he united with the Presbyterian Church, and determined to abandon it also for the clerical profession. Accordingly, at the age of thirty he repaired to the Theological School at Princeton, N. J., and entered with great ardor upon his studies, and in 1833 was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Philadelphia. The following summer was spent in preaching in Newport, R. I., and at Spring Church, N. Y., after which he returned to St. Louis. Here he again assumed the editorial chair, and issued the first number of the *St. Louis Observer*, a religious newspaper, November 22, 1833. Soon after he incurred the ill-will of the Catholic Church by characterizing their proceedings in laying the corner-stone of a cathedral on the Sabbath as a desecration of the day, and charging the use of the United States artillery and cavalry, which were brought into requisition to give prestige to the occasion, was a prostitution of the purpose for which they were intended. From the clerical rancor excited by this outspoken expression of opinion, he thought, proceeded the persecutions which he subsequently encountered, though masked in the guise of [anti]-Abolitionism. The question of slavery even at that early day was one of absorbing interest, and it was impossible for one of Mr. Lovejoy's vigorous intellect and fearless manner of speaking not to become involved in its discussion and not to incur the hatred of its advocates. The subject having arrested his attention he wrote an editorial on it, and left the city to attend a

Presbyterian Synod. During his absence it appeared in the columns of the *Observer*, and such was the commotion it excited that the owners of the press were compelled to publish a card to allay the excitement and prevent a mob from destroying their property. On his return a paper was presented to him by a number of leading citizens and the minister who received him into the church, in which they expressed the opinion that slavery is sanctioned by the Bible, and asked him to desist from its further discussion. Though the authors of the request represented the intelligence and morality of St. Louis, if honest, how little they understood the personal rights of mankind; and how little they supposed this question was destined in less than half a century to shake the continent with civil commotion. This paper was inserted in the *Observer* and also a reply from Mr. Lovejoy, in which he claimed the right to publish his honest convictions. In answer to the Biblical view given of slavery, he reminds his censors of the golden rule, "Make not slaves of others if you do not wish to be made slaves yourselves." His statement, although couched in the most inoffensive language, again excited the ire of the citizens, and the proprietors of the press took possession of it to prevent a recurrence of the disturbance. A friend, however, interfered, and agreed to restore the press to him, provided he would remove it to Alton, where he might use it safely. The offer was accepted, but after he had gone thither to make arrangements for publishing it he was invited to return to St. Louis. On going back he resumed his editorial labors and continued there until the summer of 1835, when he again became involved in difficulties.

On the 23d of April, the police arrested a negro by the name of McIntosh, who, while on the way to prison, drew his knife and

killed one and badly wounded the other. In consequence of the murderous assault, a large crowd surrounded the jail in which he was imprisoned, and taking him thence they bound him to a stake and burned him to death. The community being largely in sympathy with the perpetrators of this unlawful and fiendish act, it was a long time before they were brought to trial. When at length the matter was presented to the grand jury, the judge, by the most gross perversion of facts, informed them that the *Observer* had caused the negro to murder the policeman, and that there was no law for punishing them who burnt him at the stake. A succeeding number of this sheet repelled the flagrant charge made by the judge, alluded to the fact that he was a Catholic, and intimated that his views respecting the enforcement of the law could only result from Jesuitical teachings. The editor, aware that the statement would be followed by another outburst of indignation and an attempt to destroy the press, immediately caused it to be shipped to Alton, where it arrived July 21, 1836. The day being Sunday, Mr. Lovejoy proposed to let it remain on the wharf until Monday; but the ensuing night it was secretly visited by a number of persons, who broke it into pieces and threw it into the river. When this dastardly act became known the next day, the people became excited and the ensuing evening a large meeting assembled in the Presbyterian Church, to listen to addresses by Mr. Lovejoy and other speakers. The former stated that he had come to Alton to establish a religious newspaper, that he was pleased with the town, and as most of his subscribers resided in Illinois, it would be best for him to make it his future home; that he regretted that his presence had caused so much excitement, and the people must have a wrong appreciation of his object; that he was not an

Abolitionist, and had been frequently denounced by Garrison and others as being pro-slavery because he was not in favor of their measures; that he was opposed to slavery, ever had been, and hoped he always would be. This statement corresponds with his previous declaration and position in regard to slavery. He always manifested a strong sympathy for the oppressed, and in common with North and South, regarded colonization as the best means of freeing the country from the curse of slavery. With the progress of events, this scheme, though it had enlisted the regard of statesmen and philanthropists, was abandoned for more practical views. Mr. Lovejoy, who never permitted himself to fall behind the march of ideas, also took a more advanced position. In the same meeting he also said that "he was now removed from slavery, and could publish a newspaper without discussing it, and that it looked like cowardice to flee from the place where the evil existed and come to a place where it did not exist to expose it." With these declarations, extorted to a great extent by the tyrannical censorship of the slave power, he no doubt after his arrival in Alton intended to comply. Indeed he might justly have concluded that it was useless to waste his time and energy in endeavoring to benefit a community which was endeavoring to exercise over him a bondage worse than that which fettered the body of the slave. Yet, as the contest between freedom and slavery grew warmer, and earnest champions were needed to contend for the right, Mr. Lovejoy concluded that duty required him to again enter the arena of discussion.

As the result of the meeting funds were raised, another press was sent for, and the first number of the *Alton Observer* was issued September 8, 1836. Its editor, gifted with more than ordinary ability, soon extended its

circulation, its discussions at first being mostly confined to subjects of a moral and literary character. By and by the question of slavery was also broached. Mr. Lovejoy no doubt smarting under the unjust surveillance to which he was subjected at the starting of his paper, seemed now determined to exercise his constitutional rights to free speech, being willing that the laws of his country, not the dictation of ruffians, should decide as to whether he abused this privilege.

In the issue of June 29, 1837, at the instance of the Anti-Slavery Society, he favored the circulation of a petition for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and in the succeeding number he speaks of the importance of organizing an anti-slavery society for the State of Illinois. In the same paper he also indulged in the following reflections, suggested by the Fourth of July: "This day reproaches us for our sloth and inactivity. It is the day of our Nation's birth. Even as we write, crowds are hurrying past our window in eager anticipation to the appointed bower, to listen to the declaration that, 'All men are created equal;' to hear the eloquent orator denounce, in strains of manly indignation, the attempt of England to lay a yoke on the shoulders of our fathers which neither they nor their children could bear. Alas, what a bitter mockery is this; we assemble to thank God for our own freedom, and to eat with joy and gladness of heart, while our feet are on the necks of nearly 3,000,000 of our fellow-men. Not all our shouts of self-congratulation can drown their groans; even the very flag which waves over our head is formed of material cultivated by slaves, on a soil moistened by their blood, drawn from them by the whip of a republican task-master." As soon as this was read, the pro-slavery men assembled in the market

house and passed a number of resolutions, in which, with strange incongruity, they claim the right of free speech for themselves, while they plot to deprive another of the same privilege. A committee was appointed to inform Mr. Lovejoy that he must cease agitating the question of slavery, and they accordingly dropped a letter in the postoffice, containing a demand to that effect. The editor replied to the communication by denying their right to dictate to him what it was proper to discuss, and at the same time tendered them the use of his paper to refute his opinions if they were wrong. They, however, chose a more summary manner for ending the controversy. On the night of the 25th of August a mob made an assault on the office of the *Observer*, with stones and brickbats, and after driving out the employees, entered and completely demolished the press. Mr. Lovejoy himself was afterward surrounded in the street by a number of ruffians, it was believed for the purpose of offering him violence. These outrages were boldly committed, without any attempt being made by the city officials to bring the rioters to justice. The anti-slavery party of the town, of course, were justly incensed at this wanton outrage and willful disregard of individual rights, but being largely in the minority, all they could do was to quietly submit and send for a new press. This, however, the proscribed editor was never to see. Leaving Alton shortly after to attend a presbytery, the press arrived September 21, and in his absence it was demolished, and, like its predecessor, thrown into the Mississippi. These unlawful proceedings had now been perpetrated so often in St. Louis and Alton with impunity, that not only these localities but other places were rapidly becoming demoralized. Not long after the destruction of the third press, Mr. Lovejoy visited his mother in St. Charles, Mo. Here

he was violently assailed by a crowd of ruffians, with the avowed object of taking his life, and it was only by the interposition of his heroic and devoted wife, that he escaped their murderous intent.

In the meantime the friends of Mr. Lovejoy sent for the fourth press, and it was in connection with this, the tragedy occurred which cost him his life. In anticipation of its arrival a series of meetings was held in which both the friends of freedom and slavery were represented. The object of the latter was to effect a compromise, but it was one in which liberty was to make concessions to oppression; in which the proprietors of the *Observer* were to forego the legitimate use of their property to appease an ignorant mob, and in which right and modern progress were required to submit to injustice and the exploded ideas of the past. Mr. Hogan, the Methodist minister, endeavored to prove from the Bible the inexpediency of the course pursued by Mr. Lovejoy and his friends, in which he remarked "The great Apostle had said all things are lawful for him, but all things are not expedient; if Paul yielded to the law of expediency, would it be wrong for Mr. Lovejoy to follow his example? The spirit of God did not pursue Paul to his destruction for thus acting, but on the contrary commended his course; Paul had never taken up arms to propagate the religion of his Master, nor to defend himself from the attacks of his enemies; the people of Damascus were opposed to Paul, but he did not argue with the populace the question of his legal rights; did he say, 'I am a Minister of Christ and must not leave the work of my Master, and flee before the face of a mob?'"

This was strange advice to come from the abettor of a faction, first to inaugurate violence and at that very time conspiring against the life of one who was legally void of offense.

The reverend gentleman seemed to think the aggrieved should exercise forbearance, while the mob might insult and destroy with impunity. Mr. Beecher, President of Illinois College, was present and delivered addresses, in which he took a position almost as objectionable as that of Mr. Hogan. He believed that slavery was morally wrong, and should not be tolerated for a moment. He contended that if the Constitution sanctioned iniquity, it was also wrong, and could not be binding upon the people; that for his part he did not acknowledge obedience to the Constitution, and as long as it tolerated slavery, he could not. But when he came to urge the rights of his friends to free speech and the peaceable use of their property, he invoked all the guarantees of the Constitution and Government to protect them in the enjoyment of these privileges. He would now have others submit to the law, while he was unwilling to do so himself. Mr. Lovejoy, who was more consistent than either of these gentlemen, contended only for his undoubted rights, and expressed in a conciliatory manner his unalterable determination to maintain them. "Mr. Chairman," said he, "what have I to compromise? If freely to forgive those who have so greatly injured me; if to pray for their temporal and eternal happiness; if still to wish for the prosperity of your city and State, notwithstanding the indignities I have suffered in them; if this be the compromise intended, then do I willingly make it. I do not admit that it is the business of any body of men to say whether I shall or shall not publish a paper in this city. That right was given me by my Creator, and is solemnly guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States and this State. But if by compromise is meant that I shall cease from that which duty requires of me, I cannot make it, and the reason is that I fear God more than man.

It is also a very different question, whether I shall voluntarily, or at the request of my friends, yield up my position, or whether I shall forsake it at the demand of a mob. The former I am ready at all times to do when the circumstances require it, as I will never put my personal wishes in competition with the cause of that Master whose minister I am. But the latter, be assured, I will never do. You have, as the lawyers say, made a false issue. There are no two parties between whom there can be a compromise. I plant myself down on my unquestionable rights, and the question to be decided is, whether I shall be protected in these rights? That is the question. You may hang me as the mob hung the individual at Vicksburg. You may burn me at the stake as they did old McIntosh in St. Louis, or you may tar and feather me, or throw me into the Mississippi as you have threatened to do, but you cannot disgrace me. I, and I alone, can disgrace myself, and the deepest of all disgrace would be at a time like this to deny my Maker by forsaking His cause. He died for me, and I were most unworthy to bear His name should I refuse, if need be, to die for Him."

The boat having the obnoxious press on board arrived early in the morning, November 7, 1837, and the latter was immediately removed to the stone warehouse of Godfrey, Gilman & Co. The proprietors and their friends now assembled with arms to defend it. No violence was offered till the ensuing night, when a mob of about thirty persons came from the drinking saloon and demanded the press. This insolent and unjust demand was of course refused, when the assailants, with stones, brickbats and guns, committed an attack on the building. Those within, among whom was Mr. Lovejoy, returned the fire, by which one of the mob was killed and several others wounded. This warm recep-

tion caused them to retire, some to bear away the dying man, others to summon reinforcements, but the most of them visited the adjacent grog-shops for the purpose of reviving their courage. Soon after, the bells of the city were rung, horns were blown, and an excited multitude came running to the warehouse, some urging on the drunken and imbruted mob, and others persuading them to desist. Ladders were placed against the side of the building without windows, where there was no danger from within, and several persons ascended to fire the roof. Mr. Lovejoy and some others, on learning their danger, rushed out, and firing on the incendiaries drove them away. After returning to the inside, on reloading their pieces, Mr. Lovejoy, with two or three companions, not seeing any foe on the south side, again stepped out to look after the roof. Concealed assassins were watching, and simultaneously firing, five bullets entered his body, when he exclaimed: "My God! I am shot," and expired.

With the fall of the master spirit, the defenders of the press surrendered it to the mob, who (?) broke it into fragments, and threw them into the river. The following day a grave was dug on a high bluff in the southern part of the city, and the body, without ceremony, was thrown into it and covered up. Some years afterward the same elevation was chosen as the site of a cemetery, and in laying out the grounds the main avenue chanced to pass over the grave of Lovejoy. To obviate the difficulty, his ashes were interred in a new locality, and within a few years past a simple monument was erected over the spot bearing the inscription: "*Hic jacet Lovejoy; jam parcere sepulto.*"*

This is but one of the many similar incidents in history. In the march of civiliza-

*Alexander Davidson's History of Illinois.

tion, there are more unknown, unhonored martyrs, sleeping in unmarked graves, than there are honored and well known names in history. The shores of time have been strewn with their mangled remains. Lovejoy died in defense of a free press and free speech. The effects flowing out from this circumstance are curious and interesting subjects for philosophical study, and, when we have all passed away, they will (that is, cause and effect) be gone over with passionless judgments, and lessons drawn therefrom that will stand as beacon lights to all mankind.

But here we give the story of Elijah P. Lovejoy's death, because it is intimately connected with the past political history of Bureau County. It brings us understandingly to the wonderful story of Owen Lovejoy's life and times in the county, and is the key to the whole. When we have secured the key to a man's mission in life, and Owen Lovejoy was one of the few men in history who had a mission, it is easy enough to tell the remainder of the story. The man with a mission, on which he stakes his existence, his all, his everything here and hereafter, is a man of destiny, a hero whose story will attract men of every age and clime. There is no question but that if our country has produced such historic characters, Owen Lovejoy stands among them pre-eminently conspicuous.

Owen Lovejoy was born January 6, 1811, in Kennebec County, Me. His father was a clergyman, who resided on a farm where Owen was born, and here, as a child and boy, he labored till he was eighteen years old, enjoying limited school advantages. He prepared himself to teach school, and thus eventually worked his way through Bowdoin College. In 1836 he immigrated to Alton, Ill. Here he spent a year studying theology. Upon the death of his brother, he removed

temporarily to Jacksonville. He was ordained a minister of God, and in 1838 came to Princeton.

For seventeen years he was the minister of the Princeton Congregational Church, and he preached liberty all that time. He befriended the fugitive slaves at all times, and his house and purse were ever open to them. The slave-owners of the South soon knew him as one of the most active managers of the "Underground Railroad"—the slaves' highway through Illinois to Canada. Princeton was a "division headquarters" on this railroad. At one time he was indicted by the grand jury of Bureau County for "feeding and clothing a negro woman." He was the "Liberal Party" candidate for Congress as early as 1844 in this then very large district. He canvassed the district proclaiming his opposition to the fugitive slave law. This was his well chosen point of attack upon slavery, and is it not the evidence of the "method in his madness?" In 1847 he was a candidate for the Constitutional Convention, and was defeated by Simon Kinney by twenty votes. This vote was some evidence of the work he had done in the nine years of his residence here. In 1854 he was elected to the Illinois Legislature. In 1856, after a long and hard fought contest, he was nominated by a Republican Convention at Bloomington for Congress. So intense was the opposition to him that there was a "bolt" and the bolters nominated Judge Dickey—now of the State Supreme Court. His election at first was considered doubtful, but he canvassed the district thoroughly and was elected by a large majority. He was elected to Congress four times in succession. He remained in Congress from his first election until the day of his death, March 25, 1864, in Brooklyn, N. Y.

At the May term, 1843, Mr. Lovejoy was

indicted by the grand jury of Bureau County for keeping the said "Agnes" in his dwelling-house, feeding, clothing and comforting her the said "Agnes," he the said Owen Lovejoy, then and there the said "Agnes," so being a slave, and owing service as aforesaid, unlawfully and wilfully did harbor and secrete," etc.

The other count was to the same tenor, except it was for another slave, "Nancy." The indictment is signed by W. H. Purple, State's Attorney *pro tem.* At the October term, 1843, a motion to quash the indictment was filed for the cause that, first the name of the owner of the alleged slave was not given, nor the State, Territory or district where the alleged master resided; second, neither count sets out any offense within the true intent of the statute; third, that the 149th section of the criminal code is void, Congress having legislated on the same subject, and it having exclusive power over the same. The demurrer was signed by "Owen Lovejoy in person," and "J. H. Collins, of Counsel." The motion was overruled; the case called for trial, a jury impaneled, and on the 7th day of October a verdict of not guilty returned.

Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, in addressing the meeting of the Bar Association at Springfield, January 7, 1881, in referring to Mr. Lovejoy, said:

"I have spoken of Mr. Butterfield; the firm name of Butterfield & Collins, partners, was in those early days always associated. Mr. Collins was a good lawyer, a man of perseverance, pluck and resolution, and as combative as an English bull dog. He was an early and most violent and extreme Abolitionist; a cotemporary with Dr. Charles V. Dyer, the Lovejoys, Ichabod Coddington, Eastman, Freer, Farnsworth and other Abolitionists in northern Illinois. I wish I could reproduce a full report of the case of the

People *vs.* Owen Lovejoy." He then refers to the case we have given above, and states the facts nearly as there given, except that he says it was in "May, 1842," when it should be as given above, "May, 1843." He then says: "The trial lasted nearly a week, and Lovejoy and Collins fought the case with a vigor and boldness almost without a parallel. The prosecution was urged by the enemies of Lovejoy with an energy and vindictiveness with which Purple and Fridley could have had little sympathy. When the case was called for trial a strong pro-slavery man, one of those by whom the indictment had been procured, said to the State's Attorney:

"Fridley, we want you to be sure and convict this preacher and send him to prison."

"Prison! Lovejoy to prison!" replied Fridley; "your prosecution will be a d—d sight more likely to send him to Congress."

"Fridley was right—Lovejoy was sent to Congress; where, as you all know, he was soon heard from by the whole country. The prosecution was ably conducted, and Collins and Lovejoy not only availed themselves of every technical ground of defense, but denounced vehemently the laws under which the indictment was drawn as unconstitutional and void; justifying every act charged as criminal. A full report of the trial would have considerable historic interest. The counsel engaged were equal to the important legal and constitutional questions discussed. Judge Purple for logical ability and wide culture, for a clear, concise style, condensing the strong points of a case into the fewest words had rarely an equal. Fridley for quaint humor, for drollery and apt illustration, expressed in familiar, plain, colloquial, sometimes vulgar language, but with a clear, strong, common sense, was a very effective prosecutor. Collins was indefatig-

able, dogmatic, never giving up, and if the court decided one point against him, he was ready with another, and if that was overruled, still others.

"Lovejoy suggested to me a Roundhead of the days of Cromwell. He was thoroughly in earnest, almost, if not quite, fanatical in his politics. His courage was unflinching, and he would have died for his principles. He had a blunt, masculine eloquence, rarely equaled, and on the slavery question, as a stump speaker, it would be difficult to name his superior. Collins and Lovejoy, after a week's conflict, won their cause. Lovejoy himself made a masterly argument, and Mr. Collins' closing speech extended through two days. They extorted a verdict from a hostile jury. It is very doubtful, however, if they could have succeeded, with all their efforts, but for the accidental disclosure of the alleged owner, on his cross-examination, of a fact unknown to the defense. He said he was taking the slave girl Nance from Kentucky to Missouri, through Illinois.* He was ignorant that by voluntarily bringing his supposed chattel from a slave to a free State she became free. Messrs. Collins and Lovejoy saw the importance of this fact—indeed, the turning-point in the case. Lovejoy quoted with great effect the lines from Cowper, now so familiar:

'Slaves cannot breathe in England; if their lungs
Receive our air, that moment they are free—
They touch our country and their shackles fall.'

"'And,' said he, 'if this is the glory of England, is it not equally true of Illinois,

* A slight error here of Mr. Arnold's statement is that this was the testimony of the owner of the slave, that was the turning point in the case. The facts are, the name of the owner was not known, he was not present at the trial. The prosecution introduced a witness named Delano, and he swore to a confession of Lovejoy's, in which he stated that Lovejoy told him the girl had escaped from her owner, who was taking her through Illinois to Missouri, and the Court ruled if part of the confession was taken it must all stand, and the point therefore arose in the case in this way, and not upon the owner's evidence or confession.

her soil consecrated to freedom by the ordinance of 1787 and her own Constitution?"

"Mr. Collins, in summing up, read the great and eloquent opinion of Lord Mansfield in the *Sommersett* case, an opinion which Cowper so beautifully paraphrased in his poem.

"Judge Caton's charge, which will be found in the *Western Citizen* of October 26, 1843, was very fair. He laid down the law distinctly, that 'if a man voluntarily brings his slave into a free State, the slave becomes free.'

"In February, 1859, at the Capitol in Washington, speaking of the acts which led to this trial, there is one of the boldest and most effective bursts of eloquence from Lovejoy to be found in all the literature of anti-slavery discussion. He had been taunted and reproached on the floor of Congress, and stigmatized as one who, in aiding slaves to escape, had violated the laws and Constitution of his country. He had been denounced as a 'nigger stealer,' threatened by the slaveholders, and they attempted to intimidate and silence him. They little knew the man, and his reply silenced them, and extorted the admiration of friend and foe. He closed one of the most radical and impassioned anti-slavery speeches ever made in Congress by unflinchingly declaring: 'I do assist fugitive slaves. Proclaim it, then, upon the house-tops; write it upon every leaf that trembles in the forest; make it blaze from the sun at high-noon, and shine forth in the milder radiance of every star that bedecks the firmament of God; let it echo through all the arches of heaven, and reverberate and bellow along all the deep gorges of hell where slave-catchers will be very likely to hear it. Owen Lovejoy lives at Princeton, Illinois, three-quarters of a mile east of the village; and he aids every fugi-

tive that comes to his door and asks it. Thou invisible demon of Slavery! Dost thou think to cross my humble threshold, and forbid me to give bread to the hungry and shelter to the houseless? I BID YOU DEFiance IN THE NAME OF GOD!’

“I heard Lovejoy declare that, after the death of his brother, he went to the graveyard at Alton, and kneeling upon the sod which covered the grave of that brother, he there, before God, swore eternal war and vengeance upon slavery. He kept his vow.

“He was a man of powerful physique, intense feeling and great magnetism as a speaker, and he now went forth like Peter the Hermit, with a heart of fire and a tongue of lightning, preaching his crusade against slavery.

“In the log schoolhouses, in the meeting-houses and places of worship, and in the open air, he preached and lectured against slavery with a vehemence and passionate energy which carried the people with him. The martyrdom of his brother was a sufficient excuse for his violence, and the name of Lovejoy the Martyr, like the name of Rob Roy or Douglas in history, became a name to conjure with; and he scattered seed broadcast, the fruit of which was apparent in the great anti-slavery triumph of 1860. Some idea of his dramatic power may be obtained from a sermon preached at Princeton in January, 1842, on the death of his brother. After describing his murder by a cruel mob, because he would not surrender the freedom of the press, he declared solemnly, that for himself, ‘come life or death, I will devote the residue of my life to the anti-slavery cause. The slaveholders and their sympathizers,’ said he, ‘have murdered my brother, and if another victim is needed, I am ready.’

“His aged and widowed mother was present in the church. Pausing and turning to her, he said:

“‘Mother, you have given one son, your eldest, to liberty; are you willing to give another?’

“And the heroic mother replied:

“‘Yes, my son. You cannot die in a better cause.’

“He lived to see slavery die amid the flames of war which itself had kindled.

“When I heard him speak of his brother’s martyrdom, I recalled the words applied by an English poet to the reformer Wyckliffe, illustrating how much Wyckliffe’s persecution had aided to spread his principles. Wyckliffe’s body, you will remember, was burned and his ashes thrown into the Avon, and the poet-prophet says of the incident:

‘The Avon to the Severn runs,
The Severn to the sea,
And Wycklyffe’s dust shall spread abroad,
Wide as the waters be.’

“The death of Elijah P. Lovejoy, on the banks of the Mississippi, his lonely grave on the bluffs of Alton, were among the influences, and not the least, which have caused that mighty river and all its vast tributaries, on the east and on the west to flow ‘unvexed to the sea.’ No longer ‘vexed’ with slavery, the Mississippi flows on exultingly from the land of ice to the land of the sun, and all the way through soil which the blood of Lovejoy helped to make free. A monument to the Lovejoys on the summit of Pilot Knob, or some other rocky crag on the banks of that river, should tell and commemorate their story.”

April 5, 1860, Mr. Lovejoy had the floor in the House of Congress, and commenced a speech on the subject of the state of the Union. It was the moment of the commencement of those turbulent times that climaxed

in blood and war. It was Lovejoy's introduction to the civilized world as a slavery agitator. The scene in the halls of Congress on this occasion is probably without a parallel in history. He had talked but a few minutes, when Roger A. Pryor, of Virginia, rose up from the Democratic side of the House and menacingly approached Mr. Lovejoy, said, "You *shall not* come over to this side of the House and shake your fist in our faces—you *shall not*." Many members were at once on their feet, one side demanding Lovejoy to speak from his seat; the other side vociferating he should speak—should not be intimidated. The Speaker was rapping for order, members much excited, many talking at the same time. Barksdale, of Mississippi, approached Lovejoy, called him a "black-hearted nigger thief and scoundrel," and from several were hurled all manner of epithets, as "perjurer," "nigger-thief," etc., etc. Confusion reigned supreme. The temporary Speaker called the Speaker to the chair and finally quiet was secured by Mr. Lovejoy leaving the area and delivering his speech from the clerk's desk. It seems there was a rule requiring each speaker to speak from his seat or the clerk's desk. Amid all this hubbub the only remark that escaped Mr. Lovejoy's lips was, "I cannot be intimidated." When quiet was restored he resumed from the clerk's desk. He hated slavery with the consuming, relentless hatred of an intense combative nature, and he was the supreme master of bitter, cutting taunts, which he flung into the faces of the Southern members with a serene and galling calmness. He told of a Presbyterian elder of Tennessee, taking his slave, "laying him down on his face on the ground, his hands and feet extended to their utmost tension and tied to pickets, and the Gospel whipped into him with the broad side of a handsaw, discolored whelks of sanctification

being raised between the teeth every time this Gospel agency fell upon the naked and quivering flesh of the tortured convert." [Laughter]. Lovejoy resuming: "I swore to support the Constitution, because I believe it." Barksdale, interrupting: "You stand there an infamous, perjured villain." [Calls to order.] Ashmore, "Yes, he is a perjured villain; and he perjures himself every hour he occupies a seat on this floor." [Renewed calls to order.] Mr. Singleton: "And a negro-thief into the bargain." Lovejoy: "I do not believe in their construction of the Constitution." The speaker then proceeded at some length unmolested, in which he argued that the Constitution did not countenance slave-holding. Soon after he had finished this part of the address and was again pouring the vials of his wrath upon slave-holders the confusion and interruptions were again on foot. He, when asked questions, only once so far noticed his questioners as to say: "I decline to yield the floor." Toward the conclusion of his speech, however, he fired a parting salute at the fire-eating fellows who had so heaped upon him coarse epithets. "I did intend to taunt you about Harper's Ferry, but I believe I will not. I am willing to concede that you are as brave as other men, although I do not think you show it by this abusive language, *because brave men are always calm and self-possessed*. God feels no anger, for he knows no fear." * * *

"Refuse or neglect this," [to abolish slavery]; "refuse to proclaim liberty through all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof, and the exodus of the slave will be through the *Red Sea*."

It is somewhat difficult now to estimate the discouragements, the opposition, the taunts, and the secret and open resistance Mr. Lovejoy encountered upon his first coming to Bureau County. At that time but few

people in Illinois had thought or concerned themselves about either slaves or slave-owners. They opposed it coming among them, and this was all. They cared but little what other States might do. They knew that the leading best men in the South, from Washington to Clay, were bemoaning the infliction of slavery upon their portion of the country; the Southern men they knew had advocated and taken steps looking to eventual emancipation and colonization of the slaves and thus, in the slow process of time, ridding the country, not only of slavery, but of the presence of the negro. If they thought about it at all, they respected the laws of their country, without stopping to think whether the law itself was humane or cruel. Hence, it was a rude awakening to many when the new preacher, in Princeton, began to preach that slavery was the crime of crimes, and that a slave-catcher was the vilest of criminals. In conversation the other day with a citizen of Princeton, a man growing gray and who gave the information that he had always voted for Lovejoy, and for years of all men he had ever met he was the ideal, the great and good man, yet he introduced the conversation by telling us, that when very young he had, with other bad boys, many and many a time from their covert thrown—at generally very safe range—clods at the “Abolitionist Preacher.” The boys were acting out what they had caught around the fire-side and from older persons. They thought an Abolitionist a bad man through and through. They reasoned that a boy was not entirely safe anywhere near a man who would steal niggers; he might eat white boys. And our informant laughed and said he was all his life rejoiced that the little rascals were so nervous when they would see Lovejoy passing, that they probably never got near enough to really apprise the

object of their wrath that they were calling him an Abolitionist, or were throwing clods.

The records of the Circuit Court of Bureau County, in early forties, are perpetual witness of the progress of Lovejoy in his crusade against slavery. We have already given an account of the indictment at the May term, 1843, for “harboring” the fugitives—“Nancy” and “Agnes.” From notes in our possession we give one or two other difficulties that found their way to the courts.

On the 1st day of August, 1843, Mr. Lovejoy and Ichabod Coddington were starting from Mr. Lovejoy’s residence to attend an anti-slavery meeting at Lamoille, this county, when they were met by a well-dressed mulatto, riding a fine horse. He told them he had staid over night in the village, and in the morning when he went to pay his bill, he had handed the landlord (Roth) a \$10 Kentucky bank bill; change could not be made; he then learned that the bill was 75 cents, when he tendered the exact change and wanted the \$10 bill back. This the landlord refused. Lovejoy and Coddington started to the village with the negro, and soon met the landlord and one Frazier; and again the bill was demanded and refused; the landlord then claiming it was only \$2. The three then left for Lamoille, and in conversation with the negro, Mr. Lovejoy and Coddington learned he had considerable money, and had foolishly displayed it at the tavern. The landlord and Frazier followed the negro to Lamoille, and there they went before a justice for a warrant for the negro, for having counterfeit money. When Lovejoy and Coddington told the negro what was going on, and to mount his horse and fly, he started; but as soon as he was on his horse a man named Davis, who had been hired to guard the negro, drew his knife, and, getting in front of the

negro, began flourishing it in a threatening manner. Davis was seized from behind, his arms pinioned, and he was thrown upon the ground on his back. His forearm was still free, and he was trying to use the knife, when Lovejoy stepped up and put his foot on the arm and held it until the knife was taken away, when he was permitted to get up, but by this time the negro was safely away.

On the 2d day of August, Davis filed an affidavit before Squire Spalding, charging Owen Lovejoy, Seth Clapp, Caleb Cook and Bertram Lockwood with assault and battery. The warrant was returned into Robert C. Masters' Court, and Spalding sitting as Associate. The following judgment was given: "After hearing all the proof and allegations it is considered that the defendant is guilty of a most outrageous assault and battery." And a fine of \$50 and costs was entered against Lovejoy. The case was appealed to the Circuit Court and dismissed by the people. On the 11th of the same month the same Davis sued out a writ against Lovejoy and others for riot. All were bound over to the October term of the Circuit Court. On trial the jury disagreed, and the case was finally *nolle pros*. In September, 1849, two men from Palmyra, Mo., seized John Buckner, a negro who was mowing grass just north of Princeton. They bound him with ropes and placed him on a wagon and carried him to Tallet's, in Princeton. The anti-slavery men swore out a writ against the men, charging them with kidnapping. They were arrested and all repaired to the court house, they still holding the negro by the rope that bound him. The anti and pro-slavery men for miles around gathered and filled the court house. The Missourians asked for a change of venue. This was argued, and while this was going on a warrant for the arrest of

the negro was being made out before another Justice of the Peace. A constable soon came into the court room and placed his hand on the negro and said: "I arrest you." That moment the negro was seized, lifted over the railing, the rope cut, and he was hustled out of the door, the door closed, and the Sheriff stood with his back to the door, pistol in hand, demanding his prisoners before the crowd could get out. The negro started as hard as he could run and after him was Lovejoy, crying out, "Run, John!" Mr. Lovejoy's servant was on hand with a horse and he overtook the negro and put him on the horse, and he was soon at Lovejoy's home. When he reached the house he was barely able to crawl into the house from fright. In a little while the crowd arrived after the negro. Mr. Lovejoy stood at his gate admitting his friends to pass in and informing the crowd that the first one of them that attempted to enter his yard gate would do so at his peril. A man named Tallet started to enter the gate, when Mr. Lovejoy pushed the gate and caught Tallet and gave him such a terrific squeeze that it not only sobered him but made him glad to retreat. A large crowd collected in the road in front of the house. The negro was taken to the barn in the rear of the house and placed in the bottom of an empty wagon that had just been unloaded of wool, and then he was conveyed almost under the noses of the crowd, who stood there watching the house and supposing he was still in it. He was soon on a train on the "underground railroad" on his way to Canada. Soon as the negro was well away the crowd saw a man in the field a considerable distance away, running for life apparently. The cry went up, "There he is," and the race began. The fugitive was after a severe race overtaken, and the disgust was great when they found out it was one of their

neighbors acting as a decoy, who had completely deceived them. Any of the old settlers who may remember a very dark-skinned Abolitionist of those days can figure out who it was.

The writer never met Mr. Lovejoy or had any personal acquaintance with him. He only knew him through his political reputation, and was not a little surprised when he came into the county to learn that for seventeen years Mr. Lovejoy had been the distinguished and idolized pastor of the Princeton Congregational Church. The writer was never of his political faith, nor of his church creed; he therefore need not further add that he was certainly not prejudiced toward him in this brief compilation, in which is intended to give (the space considered), a tolerably accurate account in the way of a short sketch of the public life of Mr. Lovejoy. Not the details of his great and busy career, but a rapidly drawn picture of those salient points from which the future reader may have some correct idea of the man, his strong and weak points. Another fact that was somewhat surprising was that there had been no complete and accurate biography ever published of Mr. Lovejoy. Certainly there is an opportunity here—a busy and fertile theme for the biographer that is seldom presented.

Among Mr. Lovejoy's old neighbors we found, of course, two classes of people—those who idolized him and those who did not—and after hearing all we could, we concluded there was a grain of truth on each side. In many respects he was the most extraordinary man this age has produced—both physically and mentally. His physical courage was in its calm, quiet, deep and unruffled flow never surpassed—indeed, we doubt if it was ever equaled. He typified it completely when he designed to notice the mad-caps and Hotspurs

in Congress, in their frothing and impotent rage, their howls and shrieks and stupid epithets that they flung at him, when he said, as quoted above, "You may be as brave as any men, but you do not show it, 'God feels no anger, because he knows no fear.'"

The closing scenes in this eventful life are thus told by Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, in Congress, in the course of his memorial address:

"A man of iron constitution, he had always enjoyed the most robust health until a short time before the expiration of the last Congress. He was then stricken down by a sudden and severe illness, which detained him at the Capital some time after the Congress had expired. Returning to his home, he partially gained his health during the last summer and autumn. Taking his seat in Congress at the commencement of the session, in the hopeful and buoyant feelings of his nature he flattered himself with the idea of health recovered and energies regained, but there was something in his altered look which, even to the unpracticed eye, told of disease and death, creating in the minds of his friends the gravest apprehensions. During the holidays, in response to the pressing invitation of his friends, he visited Portland, Me., and delivered a public address on the great events which are now challenging the attention of the country and the world. It was his last effort at public speaking, and it was worthy of his name and his fame in his palmiest days, and the news of his death will reach that delighted auditory before the accents of his eloquent utterances will have died away.

"Coming back to Washington after the recess of Congress, he soon had a return of the disease which had prostrated him nearly a year before. After several weeks' confinement to his room and to his bed, he had so far re-

covered as to believe himself able to partially resume his duties in the House. He attended our sittings a short time for several days, but his eye had lost its brightness, and the unwonted and ghastly pallor of his cheek told, alas! but too plainly, that death had already marked him as its early victim. Stimulated by the stirring events of the passing hour, the important legislation of Congress, and the claims of a constituency whose interests he had never neglected or betrayed, and whose convictions he had never misrepresented, the effort he made to resume his duty among us was too much for him. A partial relapse was the consequence, and then it was determined he should, for a time, leave the excitement of the Capital and visit a more southern and a more genial climate, in the hope that his shattered and broken health might yet be restored. He left here for New York City some ten days ago, but the trip thither was too hard for him to bear, and he was unable to pursue his journey further. From that time he became rapidly worse until he expired at the time stated."

CHAPTER XXX.

FROM THE HISTORY OF THE WEST, THE LIFE OF THE FINEST
OF THE PEOPLE, AND THE LIFE OF THE FINEST
OF THE PEOPLE.

"Now the birds build their nests in the canon's cold
hills."

FROM the dog fight to the long and bloody wars of nations there is a vein of interest to the average man. The details of a bruising prize fight are widely read, and what can there be in such things to interest men, except the fact that there is a blood-letting to give zest to the really sickening de-

tails. There have been a hundred books written about war to one about the peaceful pastoral pursuits that engage the great mass of men, and from whence comes the very bread of life, the wealth of individuals and nations. There is a strange fascination about the story of violent deaths, of maimings, and this even extends to the horrid details of a great destructive epidemic. What is this so deeply fixed in nearly all men and that has been there always? Among the Indians with whom our forefathers so long warred, it was well understood that the savages delighted to capture a white man alive and unhurt, that they might keep him for a gala day for all their people, especially the women and children, who could dance with wild delight as they were tortured to death. So keenly was this sport relished that they would cunningly draw out the pain and at times restore the fainting victim, and then go over and over the sweet delights of witnessing the dying agonies. The story of blood and torture, like the story of fights of men and beasts and of war and its intense horrors, are more or less of kin, or, at least, their origin can not be originally very different. A few years ago white men, at least many of them, would periodically delight to fight, frolic, get drunk at elections and bruise and scratch and fairly tear each other's eyes out in having a "good time." At one time not long ago neighborhoods, villages, towns and counties had their "bullies." A "bully" was the champion bruiser, and a class honored and respected these brutes immensely. In the West and Southwest were the murderous desperadoes—the cowardly beasts who killed their scores of men—men who "got the drop" on a fellow man, and this meant really another cold-blooded, cowardly assassination. Sensible men feared these infamous wretches, and fools envied and fawned



Silas Batty

upon them. War is fighting, and fighting here means bloodshed and butchery. He who imagines the "blood tub" element has been eliminated from among men can deceive himself by a little observation. Two years ago Mathew Arnold visited this country. He is the strongest thinker and writer among the literary men of Europe. His writings and lectures are full of virile thoughts and the best English. In a lecture of one hour he was able to say something to arrest the attention of every tolerably cultured man in the land, and give all such men something to think and talk about. He visited one of our large Western cities and delivered one of his finest lectures to an audience of less than 200, at \$1 each. Nearly simultaneously with his visit and lecture the Boston prize-fighter visited the same city, and 6,000 people rushed into a hall to see his ponderous fists, at \$2 each. There were only 6,000 because another could not squeeze into the building. Here were the representatives of the two extremes of our civilization—the highest and the lowest—the intellectual and brutal. The largest door money ever paid, we believe, was in Boston not long ago upon the occasion of a bruiser's exhibition by Boston's home talent. If this is the measure of "Boston the hub" from which radiates all that education, culture and æstheticism of which polite ears are dinned, what, indeed, are we to expect of our less civilized cities and localities. The multiplied schools and churches of the country find the task great of eradicating blood and brutality from the habit of men's thoughts. But even many men who have no patience with these fisti-cuff bruisers, really believe they are not showing any out-cropping of their ancient barbarous forefathers by feeling the warmest delight in the details of a bloody battle. They never imagine there could be

the remotest connection in the tastes of the one with the other. And poets, preachers, orators and eloquent writers sound the praises of the soldier brave in battle, regardless of the cause in which he dashed on to death. Fair, delicate, pure and noble women have admired and loved the brave heroes of war. Love and admire bravery, contempt and despise a coward, is as old a sentiment as is human language. Trace out the lineage of all the above apparently different bents of men's admiration, and they cannot but focus at the same starting-point—a bloody-minded and cruel barbarism.

The world has had much war, and the most of it has been simply cruel, unjust and infamous in all its purposes. And he who fights in an unjust war cannot be a hero to respect or admire, no matter how brave his action. And there have been just and holy wars, and these have produced the great and grand heroes. A war against tyrants, to repel invasion, and against the enemies of a good government may be, if it is not always, a just and worthy cause, and one whose bloody battle fields may be sacred grounds. The people have generally had to fight their way out from the bitter enslavement of tyranny to the sunlight of liberty. Every war, every battle that liberated or tended to liberate mankind was a noble one. These may furnish worthy themes for the most eloquent tongue or pen, and their details may give men lessons of the most ennobling kind. When Gen. Washington and his compeers unsheathed their swords and appealed to the God of battles, they engaged in a war holy in its purposes and sacred to the dearest rights of all mankind. It was a rebellion against the mother country, but a war for liberty; a rebellion against England that ended in her defeat, but in the end was her good as well as nearly all mankind's good. It was

the grandest struggle in history for liberty and human rights, made by men who understood what they were contending for; men who were heroes upon the battle field, and wise and honest in council. In the history of mankind we know of nothing that was a greater permanent blessing to the human race than this war for independence and its results. It freed America, but it freed not only England, too, but the whole world has felt its glorious effects, and let it be hoped they may go on forever. The true lessons of the American Revolution have not yet reached the rising generations. The facts and dates and names, together with the usual Fourth of July spread-eagleism is all that we present to our school-children's minds and eyes, when we tell them the great story of that immortal era, and we leave them with no proper comprehension of the causes and effects—effects that will continue their immeasurable boon to every civilized people for untold ages and centuries—the great march of advancement that may go on in power, surviving the final destruction of the government these great and good men founded. The marching out sword in hand, from the sway of the tyrant, by the feeble colonies that were occupying this little speck of a portion of the globe, was but an infinitesimal part of the good and the enduring effects that came to the entire human race from the war of the Revolution. It has loosened the grip of tyrants in every nation in the world, and advanced the whole race grandly up along the ascending plain of civilization. It demonstrated the lesson that can never be lost that man can be largely trusted with his own government; that rulers have no divine rights; that the great mass of mankind are not mere kine who belong to tyrant rulers and may be sent at will to their shambles. Look at our neighbor, Canada. She did not join the colonies in their rebell-

ion; nor did she fight for independence, and yet in fact has gained very nearly as much in every respect as did the American colonies. Compare the condition of any existing nation with itself a hundred years ago, and it is easy to trace the advancing steps toward the betterment of the condition of its subjects to our successful war for self-government.

Thus it becomes evident that no human power can curb or circumscribe effects as they flow out from great events. They are a part of the omnipotent and enduring physical law of the universe. Did not England pour out her treasures and blood to subjugate our people, and is it not now a self-evident fact that if she had succeeded, she would have inflicted upon herself the immeasurable evil of her national life? And suppose the American war had reached no further in its effects than to include the colonies and Great Britain, that great nation of whom Webster once said "its drum-beat, starting with the morning sun and keeping step with the stars, encircles the globe in one continuous strain of martial music." And when we remember that this great empire has since that eloquent description of Webster's added many millions of people to its vast possessions, and that to all these—if to no one else—were given many of the good effects of the war, it may be partially seen what some of the transcendent effects were to come of that heroic action of our fathers. It is in this light that the grand character of Washington begins to dawn upon the mind of the student of history. When thus compared with the history of the average great men, especially warriors, his name and fame shine out like the great central sun. Every school child is familiar with the story of Washington and his hatchet, and how many of our full grown people can tell the whole story of his putting

aside the proffered crown? The first is an idle and rather pointless nursery fable, while the other is one of those great events in history whose vast importance casts its influence across the face of the globe, and in its blessings to mankind will go on forever.

When the settlers began to come to this county the soldiers of the Revolution were all getting to be old men—men retiring from the active affairs of life—and the most of the remnant at that time had begun to gather about the family circle among the children of their children, and here, when the ingle burned brightly, they would “shoulder the crutch and show how battles are won” to their delighted child audiences. It is not known that a single Revolutionary soldier came here among the settlers, but the county has had its full share of representatives of all other wars of our country since that time. In the war of 1812–15, the Mexican war, and many Indian wars of the country—the county has had representatives of all these.

*The Rebellion.**—Saturday, April 14, 1861, was an eventful day in Bureau County. The wires that day told the terrible story of the firing upon Fort Sumter. Men met each other with bated breaths; they were stunned by the blow, and in a dazed sort of way the one asked the other meaningless questions, and heard not the answers often, but continued to ask still other questions; and they began to gather in knots and small crowds, and in time began to discuss the terrible news. Then the majority began to doubt the truth of the story—they could not at once believe that the flag of our common country had been fired upon by its own citizens. Every variety and shade of belief and disbelief, nearly as numerous as the individuals constituting the crowd, were entertained and expressed.

Very soon any one who had anything to say, whether his own opinions or fresh news from the seat of war, would quickly command an eager surrounding of earnest men. The day wore away and the long night of painful interest came. But few could sleep, and many did not even retire and try to rest. The Sunday morning dawned, and the early hour found many gathering around the telegraph office at the depot eager for more news. Soon there were great crowds of excited men, women and children, and the intensity of the excitement grew apace. The church bells rang out their usual Sunday call to come and worship God, and yet the staid Deacons and laymen lingered away from pews that had never missed them upon these occasions before. These God-fearing men forgot for the moment the Prince of Peace, and it was still doubted by many that Saturday's news could be true. The news traveled slowly then compared to now, and all day long and all night again Sunday night people were in the gravest doubts and fears and faint hopes that the first story would prove a false alarm. In the meantime the public sentiment was fast crystallizing into form; the stun of the first blow was passing off, and a deep-seated anger was rapidly settling in men's souls. But the next day, Monday, confirmed the first reports, giving the complete details of the bombardment and surrender of the fort, and the further news of the call of the President for 75,000 troops, and Gov. Yates' proclamation calling together the State Legislature in extraordinary session, to enact such laws and provide such measures as the exigencies demanded. This instantly settled the questions in men's minds. The stars and stripes were flung to the breeze from the court house cupola, the bells were rung, the drum and fife were heard at the head of the people. All business was stopped, and the people en

*From notes furnished by S. G. Paddock.

masse rushed into the streets. Men cheered the flag as they had never cheered it before; it looked very different to them to what it ever had; it had been fired upon by rebels; it had been hauled down and trailed in the dust by treason, and there was a vitriolic ring of revenge in the tone of the yells that now greeted the glorious emblem of the country. The excitement of the forty-eight hours was a pent up Utica that now burst forth in greatest fury. Without waiting the action of the Governor, the people began to enlist and get ready to go to war. Then the intensity of the excitement increased and spread. Women and children sent up their shouts and their wails when their fathers, husbands, sons and brothers began to buckle on their armor. The call was for 75,000 troops to serve ninety days, but this did not relieve the minds of women and children that war was bloodshed and death, and the contentions in woman's gentle bosom between patriotism and love and fear—the insulted flag and the cruel war and its attendant horrors came to their minds, and they laughed and cried and wept and prayed. Men were grim and serious, women were noisy and hysterical.

Tuesday evening—so rapidly were affairs forming themselves—the cry went out “to the court house,” where the people at once assembled, a meeting was organized, and ringing speeches were made amid the wildest enthusiasm. Before the meeting was over S. A. Paddock and F. B. Ferris each commenced raising a company, and men began to enroll their names in real soldier organizations. Of Mr. Paddock we are informed that for nearly two years previous to this time he had foreseen that the end would be war, and he commenced in due time to prepare himself for it. He had procured and studied the army regulations and the tactics, and, it is said, was ready at a moment's notice

to take command of a company and drill and organize it into true soldiers. During the week the details of the Governor's message calling for 8,000 troops from Illinois became known. Thursday, the 18th, a large meeting was held at the court house, which was called to order by R. F. Winslow, Chairman, and John H. Bryant, J. W. Harris, C. L. Kelsey, S. M. Knox, E. G. Jester, F. Moseley, H. C. Field, N. B. Page, and John Long were Vice-Presidents, and J. G. Hewitt and W. H. Mesenkop, Secretaries. Milo Kendall, Charles Baldwin and C. J. Peckham were appointed a committee on resolutions.

Judge G. W. Stipp, J. I. Taylor, Milo Kendall, Owen Lovejoy, J. S. Eckels, S. A. Paddock, G. G. Gibbons, Justus Stevens, J. Robbins, Jr., and S. M. Knox each made stirring and patriotic speeches. Ringing resolutions, with no uncertain sound about them, were passed with one wild, long shout. The following Sunday witnessed the whole people to the remotest corners of the county in the wildest possible state of excitement, to which each hour was adding fuel to the already consuming flames. At Lamoille the squad of recruits enlisted at that place and intended for the Princeton companies, met on Sunday, the 21st, and a speech was made them by Elder Collins, when they started for Princeton, escorted by many wagon loads of people, with drums and fifes and flags flying. They arrived at Princeton about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. That evening the volunteers and the great and excited crowds of people assembled in front of the American House, and listened to a grand patriotic sermon by the Rev. Haggerty, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Monday, the 22d, was the day for the departure of Capt. S. A. Paddock's company, the first company to start to the war or any war from Bureau County. The North

Prairie quota came in a body as early as 8 A. M., and others were continually arriving, all accompanied by their wives, mothers, sisters, sweethearts and friends of every kind. The noisy part of the crowd's patriotism had now spent itself, and a grim silence, much more significant, had taken its place. The occasional sob of a woman or child was the only outward expression of the moving feelings. At 10 o'clock a dinner was served the volunteers at the American and Prairie Hotels, and at 11 o'clock the men were formed into line and marched to the depot, and at 12:30 the company was on the train on its way to Springfield.

At Wyanet, Sheffield, Buda, Neponset, Malden and other parts of the county similar action was being had among the people, and at many of these points speeches were made by most of the speakers who spoke at the Princeton meeting. In Tiskilwa Capt. W. T. Swain, J. W. Harris, S. E. Morris, J. H. More, L. D. Whiting, T. Gordon and J. Cook were the active movers and organizers.

Col. R. F. Winslow and Milo Kendall at once commenced to form companies for home service. They posted up bills calling on the people to organize, and among other things they "proposed to have an armory in Princeton, and all having guns are requested to bring them to town Saturday next, where a competent person will take charge of them, and who will see they are kept in proper order for any emergency. If the war continues with success on the part of the rebels Illinois will be the great battle ground, and it behooves us to be ready for the worst." This may sound a little amusing now—it did not then. Illinois was not part of "the great battle ground" in the war, but she was fully represented upon every skirmish and battle field of the four years of bloody war. Illinois too furnished the General of the

army and the President of the United States during the war.

Thus, and by her 256,000 soldiers in line, the State did have a great and conspicuous place in the war.

Thursday, April 25, the company of Capt. F. B. Ferris, G. L. Paddock First Lieutenant and G. G. Gibbons Second, and Capt. Barry's company from Wyanet, left on the train for Mendota. Monday following Capt. W. T. Swain's company from Tiskilwa, and the next day (Tuesday) Capt. Page's company from Malden left.

Col. Taylor had now formed a squadron of cavalry.

Saturday, the 27th of April, a large mass convention of the people, where were 5,000 or 6,000 people, was held in Princeton. The President of this meeting was William M. Whipple, and E. Lumry, D. Robinson, Jr., Dr. Woodruff, Tracy Reeve, J. V. Thompson, R. T. Templeton, Vice-Presidents. During this week large meetings of a similar kind were held in Lamoille, Malden, Wyanet, Tiskilwa, Neponset and many other places in the county, all breathing the same spirit of patriotism and determination.

Swain's and Ferris' companies joined the Twelfth Regiment, Col. McArthur's.

About May 9, a company of horse was formed in Center Prairie, commanded by Capt. C. L. V. Parker, "for home protection and to keep strict watch over all strangers seen prowling about the country, and to act in conjunction with other companies that may be formed to *repel invasion*."

Capt. Barry's and Capt. Page's companies were solicited to go into Col. Scates' thirty-day regiment, that was organizing in Springfield, but refused.

Toward the last of May Capt. J. W. Merrill organized a company in Neponset.

From the beginning the county and town

authorities gave every encouragement to enlistments, by providing for families left behind, and by bounties, gradually increasing the latter as circumstances seemed to require.

At first the county orders issued for these purposes had currency, and every one was willing to take them in trade, but as the volume increased and it became apparent that they could not all be absorbed by taxes, they became uncurrent and soon began to depreciate from face value. There was no legal manner of issuing interest-bearing obligations, and without bearing interest or having a definite point of maturity, the value became more uncertain. The difficulty reached its climax when the bounties offered in 1862, at the time of the organization of the Ninety-third Regiment, became payable, the men had been mustered in and there was no money for them. The Committee of the Board of Supervisors, consisting of Messrs. S. Edwards, J. Stevens, C. L. Kelsey, J. T. Thomson and S. G. Paddock, becoming convinced that no money could be had in the county, met in Chicago, and after several days of persistent effort succeeded in placing \$30,000, 10 per cent bonds, at a small discount. That winter the Legislature by suitable enactments legalized what other counties as well had been compelled to do, and made provision for future emergencies. That was the only war loan for which it was necessary to go out of the county, and all other of the nearly \$700,000 that was expended for bounties, relief of families, and other expenses growing out of the war, was provided by our own people, and rapidly paid off by taxes, so that within a very few years after the close of the war the whole expense, so far as the county was concerned, was a thing of the past.

Perhaps this one fact will forever remain as the true index of the public mind during the war times that so tested the

nerve and patriotism of our people. To preserve the Union in its integrity—to punish treason—to subdue rebellion, and, in the language of the Center Prairie Home Horse Company, “repel invasion,” or, as the other proclamation said of the “Princeton Armory,” “to watch suspicious characters skulking about the country.” Solemn as is the great story of the war, it could not be otherwise than that many absurd and some amusing things would occur. These only indicate how nervous men were, and how their imaginations were heated, and what wild and reckless stories were told by the imaginative. To “repel invasion” in Illinois, and “watch suspicious characters skulking around” the by-ways of Bureau County, men, invoking the protection of heaven, greased up the old match-locks that had lain among the rubbish for years and years, and grimly looked fate in the face. “Wars and rumors of wars” was the mental pabulum that all served up to each other. Many good men in northern Illinois supposed that in the southern part of the State every bush and bunch of grass secreted a cannibal rebel, while many in southern Illinois supposed that Lovejoy and his followers had hoofs and horns. The political campaign that had just been passed through had left many Republicans ready to suspect their Democratic neighbors, and *vice versa*, Democrats imagined Republicans wanted civil war and blood letting. The cry “to arms!” instantly melted down the barrier, and side by side all vied together in their activity in war measures—devotion to the Union and respect for the country’s flag.

In the latter part of May Col. Taylor’s cavalry organized, J. I. Taylor, Captain; Z. K. Waldron, Second Captain; W. Vannatta, First Lieutenant, G. W. Stone, Second Lieutenant.

In the early part of June R. F. Winslow

was calling for volunteers to join Col. C. C. Marsh's regiment, then forming at Joliet, which became the Twentieth Illinois. On the 12th he took twenty-one men to Joliet. Among them was John Ed Thompson, who afterward by his merit rose to be Adjutant of the regiment. He was a splendid soldier, a great favorite with all in his regiment, and there is not a doubt that he would have continued to rise had his life been spared. He was killed at Shiloh.

About June 20, the Templeton Guards were formed in Princeton, Captain, J. Vandergriff; First Lieutenant, C. D. Trimble; Second, C. L. V. Parker.

Our great national day, July 4, 1861, was Bureau County's great soldier day. A camp was formed called Camp Lyon. In this camp were the Limerick Home Guards, Capt. Vickery, 90 men; the Union Home Guards (Wyandot), Capt. Knight, 69 men; North Prairie Home Guards, Capt. Hayes, 63 men; Bureau Rangers, Capt. Carter, 54 men; Bureau County Tigers (Malden), Capt. N. B. Page, 40 men; Templeton Guards (Princeton), Capt. Vandergriff, 50 men; Ellsworth Guards (Princeton), Capt. Robbins, 63 men; a cavalry company, Capt. J. I. Taylor; Princeton Cadets (boys), Capt. L. K. Thompson, 40; Heaton's Point Home Guards, Capt. L. Blanchard, 56 men; Providence Home Guards, Capt. F. Horton, 60; Yates Home Guards (Holloway), Capt. J. W. Hopkins, 64; Dover Tigers (boys), Capt. D. Wolf, 30; North Prairie Dragoons, Capt. Terwilliger. N. B. Page was elected Colonel; J. Robbins, Lieutenant-Colonel, and A. J. Knight, Major.

On the same day, July 4, two companies went into camp in Tiskilwa, Capt. Barney's company of horse, and Capt. Townsend's Whitfield Guards.

In Mineral, at the grove near Col. Buswell's, were encamped a company from Sheffield and one from Neponset.

July 12, 1861, Capt. Ferris and about twenty of his men returned from Cairo, they having re-enlisted for three years and come home on a furlough for fifteen days to fill up the company and return.

July 20, the Bureau County Cavalry re-organized under its old commander, Capt. J. I. Taylor.

July 20 came the terrible news of the disastrous battle of Bull Run. This shocked the whole North, and it was plain to be seen that the first announcement had a depressing effect on the public mind. It was like the angry wave beaten back by the rocky cliff—the dash and the roar, and then the recession—but soon the mighty ocean of public opinion gathered its strength again. The people were by the reaction once more roused, and the determination to retrieve the day was deeper than ever. Then for the first time even the thoughtless began to feel the magnitude of the contest, and the cry ran over the land “to let slip the dogs of war,” and recruiting went on with accelerated speed.

July 25 Capt. Ferris returned to Cairo with about sixty men to fill his company.

Julian E. Bryant opened a recruiting station at this time, calling for a company to join a Teacher's Brigade. This company was to become a part of the Thirty-third Regiment.

The great Union Army was now forming in earnest, and men, women and children talked and dreamed of little else than war. In the meantime the politicians of the country were once more standing at their guns, loading the boxes with ballots while the soldiers were loading their guns with bullets. The greater the war raged the fiercer became the politicians. Congress concluded it was the greatest general in the world and began to take the command of the army. Newspapers fired the most terrific paper-guns, and every Fal-

staff in the land hewed down whole hecatombs of men in buckram and Kendall green daily and hourly—at least, morning and evening. And Greeley, like Peter the Hermit, raised aloft his paper flag and cried “On to Richmond!” Politicians rushed to Springfield, to every State capital and to Washington, to organize the army and get their friends in so they could step up the political ladder themselves. Old friends were traded off and sacrificed, worthy and capable soldiers were pushed aside, humiliated and outraged, and there was soon a wheel within a wheel whenever there was a regiment, a brigade or a corps to be formed. And with some patriotism became a trade, and loyalty a pretense and cover for schemes that the country’s self-respect would do well never to drag to the light of day. Some of the politicians feared they might not reap all the glory the boys in the field were winning, and the air was laden with charges and counter charges, slanders and responsive epithets, vituperation and falsehood until foolish men seriously wanted the soldiers recalled from their death struggle with armed treason in the field, to turn them loose upon their neighbors, for the crime of not singing the peans of the same politicians that they did.

About this time it was noised all over the North that our land was overrun with “Knights of the Golden Circle.” We are informed that the primary object of this extraordinary organization was the Conquest of Cuba and Mexico. And it is also said the original members (antedating the late war) were Protestant slave-holders. Of course, the ultimate idea was to form in extreme southern portion of the northern hemisphere, a great and powerful slave oligarchy, and it may be that this when once established would detach itself from the free States and thus rid itself of the meddling of the North. The

war put a sudden end to this scheme and it was said that their emissaries were scattered through the North making converts and enlisting men in the cause of first protecting their ownership of slave property and then when the peace was gained, they might renew the original scheme. Fuel thus was added to the flames, and had not the fact come about that the scales in the bloody contest began to swing toward the North there is no telling what the internal controversies in the North would eventually have resulted in.

We are giving no history of these various things that were remotely at least a part of the late war, of which we are giving an account of the county’s home operations therein. They are merely referred to. They with thousands of other things will be well scanned by the historian of the future, when that long time comes for the real history of the war.

August 15, 1861, Capt. Swain came home for recruits to fill up his company.

The Secretary of War had commissioned Col. R. F. Winslow to raise a regiment for the war. August 24 he called a meeting of the officers of all the different military organizations in the county for the purpose of forming a full Bureau County regiment. At the time Winslow made his call William Vannatta was organizing a company of cavalry. On the 19th of August Capt. I. H. Elliott had departed for Bloomington with his company. September 2, Col. Winslow had completed arrangements for a camp for rendezvous and instruction at Princeton, in the fair grounds. Here Capt. Page’s company of Bureau County Tigers had gone September 14.

At this time the Secretary of War authorized a regiment of cavalry—Col. Brackett’s regiment. Capt. S. A. Paddock was authorized to fill a company for this command.

This at once took about every one of the bold riders of Col. Taylor's and Vannatta's squads that were really anxious to go the front.

Capt. G. W. Stipp was also recruiting a company. September 26 he left with forty-five men. Lieut. R. R. Gibbons remained for the purpose of getting more recruits to fill Capt. Stipp's company.

September 27 Capt. E. A. Bowen with sixty-five men left for Geneva, and became a part of the Fifty-second Regiment. Capt. Merriman's Wyandot company joined the First Kansas Cavalry, better known as Jennison's Jayhawkers.

R. F. Winslow received directly from the Secretary of War authority to raise a regiment, and established a camp at the fair grounds in Princeton, calling in several of the organized companies that had taken part in the 4th of July, and several from adjoining counties. Pending the organization of the regiment communications were had with Col. Berdan, who was raising a regiment of sharpshooters in St. Louis, and it was proposed that the Bureau Regiment should join them and form a brigade. The proposition was favorably entertained by all, from Col. Winslow to the drummer boys, and everything was working to that end. A steamboat was chartered to convey the command from De Pue to St. Louis, and on being notified of its arrival at De Pue orders were issued by Col. Winslow for the regiment to be ready to march early next morning. While all these movements were progressing other matters were attracting attention. Although the regiment was being formed under authority conferred upon Col. Winslow, and although there was a general understanding that he was to be the Colonel, it became evident during the weeks that he was in charge of the camp that most of the officers and a large portion of the men were not satisfied with

the prospect of having him for Colonel. Perhaps any other man under the opportunity for criticism that a sort of trial period gave would have been equally unsatisfactory, but whether that be so or not it is certain that he became extremely unpopular, and it was rather an open secret about the time of leaving for St. Louis that probably it would not be Winslow that would be elected Colonel. It is presumable that Winslow did not realize this until the St. Louis movement had reached its climax, and until after he had ordered the march out of camp. On the Sunday morning appointed, at an early hour, he headed the march, and all went well until the public square was reached, when he ordered a halt, and proceeded to address the men, rather urging them that it would be better for all concerned not to go to St. Louis, but instead to march back to camp and think it over. His talk was not very pointed, and at a pause some one at the head of the column gave the order in a loud, clear voice, "forward march!" and as the troops were pointed toward the east the march was taken up, and Col. Winslow saw his men march off without him; still, however, under the orders issued by himself the night before, and not countermanded. He attempted to stop them by calling after them, but they did not hear him.

It was found that the telegraph would not work at Princeton, so a messenger was sent to Malden, and the Governor appealed to to stop the runaways, as they were called. Up to this time there had been no objections made to enlistments in any State of men belonging to other States, and the proposition for a squad, company or regiment to go to another State to enlist caused no surprise nor raised any objection. But just at this time it began to be looked into somewhat as to what each State was doing toward its quotas

under the calls for troops, and Gov. Yates ordered that no more Illinois men should go out of the State to enlist, and the order was fresh when our men were on their way to St. Louis. The circumstances were not fully explained to the Governor, and he ordered the party stopped at Alton, and when the boat hove in sight a cannon was fired for it to round to and land. The men mistook this for a salute of honor, and again cheered and shouted in great glee. What heroes they were already! And the boat whistled and steamed along in the current, and another and another gun were fired in front of it. At last a whizzing cannon ball plunged into the water just in front of the vessel. The transformation scene on the boat was instantaneous—the next shot would tear through it unless it promptly started toward land. "And then there was hurrying to and fro, and whisperings of distress, and cheeks all pale that but a moment ago blushed at the sight of their own loveliness," and the boat started for the shore. The behavior of a single individual may serve as an index to the whole. A man who was accompanying the soldiers expecting to be Chaplain, had arrayed himself in a cocked hat and tall plumes, and looking like George Washington. He supposed the salute at first was in his exclusive honor, but when the tune changed and the solid facts of the case were realized, his hat was off in a jiffy, the chicken feathers taken out and trampled under his feet, the cock taken out of his hat and he shrank back upon himself, and no Quaker ever was more a man of peace than was this erst Continental hero. The regiment was arrested the moment the boat landed, disarmed of their swords and guns, and they were headed for the old building of the Alton Penitentiary.

Another camp follower that was out "for a barrel of fun" grew unhappy in the walls of

the gloomy prison. He sought the man who seemed to be in command of the prison and asked for his liberty. He protested he had been arrested by mistake; he had done nothing. "Done nothing," said the commandant, "you were stealing a regiment." "What, me steal the regiment! No; the regiment stole me."

This was a great surprise to all concerned, and a grievous disappointment. The men were soon ordered to Springfield, and after matters were explained to the Governor were relieved of any imputation of having attempted an improper act, for at the time they left Princeton none knew of the order against leaving the State. Shortly afterward they were sent to Chicago, and became a part of the Fifty-seventh Regiment. Col. Winslow did not seem to be recognized as having any sort of claim upon the men by anyone. He perhaps expected that they would be sent back here, or that he would be ordered to resume his command, but his connection with them ended on that bright Sunday morning.

The Ladies' Relief Society of Bureau County can never be too highly commended for the efficient part it took in the humbler, perhaps, yet far nobler part of ministering angels to the soldiers in the field and the hospital. These noble women sent the warm and genial sunshine to many a cheerless heart, to many a dreary cot, and everywhere where there was a Bureau soldier. Their gentle hands bore aloft the weighty cause, and their loving hearts, their prayers, their soothing words and noble deeds will live forever. They relieved pain, saved lives, buoyed the despondent, and from every camp fire, from every sick cot, from the strongest and the roughest came the hot tears and the aspirations, "God bless them." They never wearied in well doing, and among them were no side questions or political interests to mar

their unanimity of action. To name them in detail, and tell the story of the blessed labors of each and all would be a great book of itself, with a complete war biography of every woman nearly in the county.

January 8, 1862, Daniel Holmes, A. P. Bass, M. C. Triplett, of the First Kansas Cavalry, were killed in a skirmish at Columbus, Mo.

In the battle of Fort Donelson, one of the earliest and hard fought great battles of the West, there were about 1,000 men from the county in the fight—Capts. Swain and Ferris' companies in the Twelfth Regiment; Capt. Brown's in the Twelfth; Capts. Manzer's, Robbins', Battey's and Barry's, in the Fifty-seventh Regiment; and in Marsh's Regiment and in Dickey's Cavalry. Henry Weaver was of the killed.

February 18, 1862, Lieut.-Col. S. A. Paddock, of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, died in Bloomington, Ill., aged thirty-eight years. An extended sketch of Mr. Paddock appears elsewhere.

Capt. I. H. Elliott was captured in Missouri by Jeff Thompson, and returned to Princeton February 28. He was the first man the people had yet seen who had been a prisoner of the enemy. Of course he was the lion of the hour. The people gave him a hearty reception, and presented him with a sword and soldier trappings to replace the rather common ones he had borrowed of Gen. Thompson.

In the yet greater battle of Shiloh, April 6, there were between 500 and 600 men from Bureau. Maj. N. B. Page, of the Fifty-seventh Illinois, and Lieut. Wright Seaman, of the Twelfth Illinois, were of the killed. Wright Seaman was born December 8, 1829. He was killed in the first day's fight, April 6. In the Fifty-seventh Regiment were the following among the killed: James Farley, J. W. Weeks, of Arlington;

P. A. Johnson, of Princeton; G. B. Earl and Joseph Manning, of Tiskilwa; J. Leek and William Griffin, Wyanet; W. A. Zink, Buda; James Marvin, of the Twelfth Regiment; E. Doran, Thomas Donnelly and the Scovilles, Alphonso Adams, Edward Chichester, C. H. Gross, C. Ahliss. Capts. Ferris and Swain were mortally wounded. Ferris died April 18 and Swain the 19th. Lieut. R. K. Randolph was taken prisoner while undertaking to recover Capt. Ferris, wounded.

April 8, 1862, appeared Caleb Cushing's letter addressed to L. D. Whiting, editor of the *Bureau County Republican*, calling for a monument to be erected to the patriotic dead.

June 5, 1862, Princeton was called upon for a company to serve ninety days. A. Lash took charge of the enlistment. They were sent to Chicago for camp duty to guard rebel prisoners.

Dr. M. A. Isaac, of Dover, died in the service July 25.

In August, the following companies went into camp at the fair grounds: Capt. Lloyd's, of Clarion; Capts. Wilkinson and Kinney, of Tiskilwa; Capt. Fisher, Princeton; Capt. Hopkins, Dover; Capt. N. C. Buswell, Neponset; Capts. Brown, Sparks and Hall, Neponset, and Capt. Knight's, from Whiteside. These companies organized as the Ninety-third Putnam regiment, and elected Col. Holden to command; Lieutenant-Colonel, N. C. Buswell; Major, J. M. Fisher. This regiment, after a rendezvous in Chicago, left for the front November 8.

August 28, Calvin E. Winship died in camp.

November 25, 1863, Henry Leeper, Company E, Ninety-third Illinois Volunteers, was killed in a charge at Mission Ridge, aged twenty-one years. He was a son of Charles and Della Leeper, and is buried in Oakland Cemetery.

September, 1862, appeared notices for a draft for yet more men for the county. The Commissioner was L. D. Whiting; Enrolling Officer, Charles Baldwin; Surgeon, J. R. Jones.

The total enrollment of the county was 6,075, of which 1,753 had enlisted.

**Twelfth Regiment.*—Companies H and I were Bureau County men. The Captains of Company H were William T. Swain, August 1, 1861, died of wounds April 18, 1862; John M. Mills, April 19, 1862, resigned September 3, 1862; Wheelock S. Merriman, of Wyanet, November 18, 1862, promoted Major July 12, 1864, and Alexander Brandon, of Sheffield, July 12, 1864, mustered out July 7, 1865.

The First Lieutenants of this company were John M. Mills, Tiskilwa, August 1, 1861, promoted; Wheelock S. Merriman, Wyanet, April 19, 1862, promoted; Alexander Brandon, September 3, 1862, promoted. The Second Lieutenant was Wheelock S. Merriman.

The Captains of Company I were Frank B. Ferris, Princeton, August 1, 1861, killed at Pittsburg Landing; George L. Paddock, April 7, 1862, who resigned as First Lieutenant June 16, 1862, and William D. Mills, April 17, 1862, whose term expired August 8, 1864, when Robert Bruton became Captain August 8, 1864, and mustered out July 10, 1865. The First Lieutenants were George L. Paddock; William D. Mills, April 7, 1862, promoted; Addison A. Jackson, June 7, 1862, term expired October 24, 1864, and Walter L. Odell, October 24, 1864, mustered out July 10, 1865.

The mortality in Company H was as follows: George W. Jackson, Musician, of Sheffield, died July 22, 1862; Alphonso Adams, Sheffield, killed, Shiloh, April 6, 1862; Thomas Donnelly, Sheffield, killed in this battle;

John Williams, Sheffield, killed himself at Corinth, May 18, 1862; James H. Howard, died of wounds August 8, 1864, and Hiram Underwood, the same, July 22, 1864.

And in Company I the following: John W. Butt, Wagoner, died of wounds December 16, 1862; John Casner, Princeton, died November 15, 1861; Jacob Hassan, died of wounds, October 5, 1862; William Maring, died of wounds, November 5, 1862; Edward Steier, died October 21, 1861; William H. Holeman, died at Chattanooga; William R. Kearns and Cyrus N. Shepherd, died at Jeffersonville.

The Twelfth Regiment served under the following commanders: Brig.-Gen. McArthur, Gens. Pope, Thomas A. Davies, R. J. Oglesby, Sherman, G. M. Dodge, T. M. Sweeny and J. B. McPherson; and were in the following battles: Fort Donelson, Shiloh, siege of Corinth, and battle of Corinth, Lag's Ferry, and Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, Kennesaw, Nickajack Creek, Bald Knob, Decatur, Ezra Church, siege of Atlanta and Allatoona.

Twentieth Illinois Infantry.—Of this regiment Company I was in part Princeton men (eleven men). William Wheaton died April 25, 1862. We find no promotions to note of men from Princeton.

Twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry.—Company I was a Bureau company. First Captain, Joseph W. Merrill, Neponset, August 28, 1861; resigned March 7, 1863. Then William B. Young, Tiskilwa, September 19, 1863; died December 16, 1864.

First Lieutenants: Thomas Sumner, August 28, 1861, resigned March 1, 1862; John A. Russell, March 1, 1862, resigned April 5, 1862; Charles Grow, April 3, 1862; resigned November 23, 1863. Second Lieutenants: John A. Russell, September 28, 1861, promoted; Charles Grow, March 1,

*Adjutant General reports authority for much of the following history of the regiments.

1862, promoted; William B. Young, Tiskilwa, October 23, 1862, promoted from Corporal.

J. H. Patrick, First Sergeant, Neponset, died November 18, 1863, of wounds. Charles K. Russell, Corporal, killed at Belmont, November 7, 1861. George L. Adams, Corporal, killed at Mission Ridge, November 25, 1863. Thomas B. Aldrich, Tiskilwa, killed at Belmont. L. Bigelow, Neponset, died of wounds November 18, 1862. Charles M. Owen, died of wounds January 16, 1863. James H. Shears, killed at Resaca, May 24, 1864.

The Twenty-seventh Regiment was in Belmont, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Island No. 10, Fort Pillow, Farmington, Corinth, Stone River, Shelbyville and Tullahoma, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge and Knoxville; and in the Army of the Cumberland in the Atlanta campaign, in the Battle of Mud Creek, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochee, Peach Tree Creek, and in numerous skirmishes and sieges.

The Thirty-third Regiment was mustered August, 1861, in Bloomington—Charles E. Hovey, Colonel; W. R. Lockwood, Lieutenant-Colonel; Edward R. Roe, Major; Frederick M. Crandall, Adjutant; Simeon Wright, Quartermaster; George P. Rex, Surgeon.

Company E.—Captain, I. H. Elliott, who, when promoted Major, was succeeded by Lyman M. Pratt, who was mustered out July 5, 1865, and William H. Bryan was commissioned; the latter mustered out November 24, 1865. First Lieutenant, Clarendon A. Stone, resigned June 18, 1862, and he was succeeded by Julian E. Bryant, who was promoted in a Missouri regiment, June 22, 1863.

The Colonels of this regiment in the order named were: Col. Hovey, promoted to Brigadier; Col. Charles E. Lippincott, and Col. I. H. Elliott.

The Lieutenant-Colonels were: W. R. Lockwood, Charles E. Lippincott, E. R. Roe, Leander H. Potter, Isaac H. Elliott, Henry H. Pope. The Majors were: Edward R. Roe, Leander H. Potter, Isaac H. Elliott, Henry H. Pope, Elijah H. Gray.

Company E was a Bureau Company, and was officered as follows: Isaac H. Elliott, Lyman M. Pratt, W. H. Bryan, Captains; Clarendon A. Stone, Julian E. Bryant, Edward Marsh, W. H. Bryan, Harrison Dwire, First Lieutenants; and Julian E. Bryant, Lyman M. Pratt, William H. Bryan, Albert Kauffman, Second Lieutenants.

George G. Foster was killed at Black River Bridge; Lyman Pratt was promoted from Sergeant to Second Lieutenant; Edward Marsh from Sergeant to First Lieutenant; Corp. Quimby Loverin, discharged for disability, March 15, 1863; Sergt. Edward A. Bird, killed at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863; Charles Moore, drowned in Mississippi, September, 1861; Daniel Bunnell, died in Jacksonport, Ark., June 28, 1862; James H. Davis, killed at Vicksburg, May 22; Daniel H. Graves, killed at Vicksburg; Charles Green, died in Ironton, October 23, 1861; Corp. Albert Kauffman, wounded seven times at Big River Bridge, Mo.; Thomas J. Royce, killed at Vicksburg; Elijah L. Dexter, promoted to Quartermaster-Sergeant; David H. Smith, died in Quincy, August 5, 1864; Calvin E. Winship, died August 28, 1862; William N. West, died June 28, 1864.

The Thirty-third Regiment was organized at Camp Butler, September, 1861. September 20, moved to Ironton; remained here during the winter, occasionally scouting. They were in the Frederickstown fight. March, 1862, moved in Steel's command into Arkansas, and joined Curtis' army, and thence to Helena. In the battle of Cache my, many skirmishes; in the battle of Cot-

ton Plant, where the regiment sustained charge of 2,000 Texan Rangers; then made a winter campaign in southern Missouri; the regiment then went to St. Genevieve, Mo., and thence to Millikin's Bend, La., and participated in battles Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, siege of Vicksburg and siege of Jackson.

In August went to New Orleans, and engaged in Bayou Teche Campaign; returned in the fall to New Orleans; ordered then to Brownsville, Tex.; went to Matagorda, Indiana, and Port Lavaca.

January 1, 1864, regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and March 14, reached Bloomington, and received veteran furlough.

May 17, 1864, ordered to Brashear City, La., and along the line of road doing guard duty. September 17, the non-veterans started home *via* New York City, in charge of Rebel prisoners, and these returning soldiers were mustered out October 11, 1864, at Camp Butler. The veteran portion of the regiment were ordered to join the Sixteenth Army Corps, near Boute Station, and on the way to destination the train was thrown from the track and nine men killed and seventy wounded. March 18, embarked on Lake Pontchartrain, for the Mobile expedition. Company K remained behind to guard transportation. The company joined the regiment April 11, at Blakeley. The command marched with Gen. Canby's army corps up the east side of Mobile Bay. The regiment was under Brig.-Gen. McArthur and Gen. A. J. Smith. March 27, arrived in front of Spanish Fort, and actively engaged until its capture, April 8, with the loss of one killed, two died of wounds, and nine wounded. After the surrender of Mobile, went to Montgomery, Ala., arriving April 25, and camped on Alabama River, and here received the news of Lee's and Johnston's surrender, and

with this news came the end of hostile duty of this command. April 14 moved to Vicksburg, where they remained until November 24, 1865, when the men were mustered out, and ordered to Camp Butler.

Forty-seventh Regiment had Companies A, D and H from Bureau County. Royal Olmstead, of Wheatland, became Major of this regiment May 19, 1865; was mustered out January 21, 1866. Royal Olmstead was Second Lieutenant of Company D, December 6, 1862, being promoted from Sergeant. When the regiment was re-organized he was transferred to Company A, of which he became the Captain October 11, 1864. Thomas Gordon, of Wheatland, August 25, 1861, was Captain of Company H; he died October 27, 1862. The following are the fatalities among the privates: Newell Ford, Milo, killed at Corinth, October 3, 1862; Harrison N. Hodges, Milo, died at Clear Creek, July 7, 1863; George Trimmer, Wheatland, died of wounds October 26, 1862; Charles A. Martin, Milo, died at Alexandria, March 21, 1864; Uriah Wadman, Tiskilwa, died at Vicksburg, July 21, 1863; Robert Bennett, Milo, died at Black River, Miss., September 28, 1863; A. J. Sylvester, Milo, died in Bureau County, August 20, 1863; A. C. Thompson, Tiskilwa, died at Memphis, January 17, 1863; Edward Burkett, Walnut, died in Mound City, August 8, 1865; Alexander Tinney, Leepertown, died at Selma, December 17, 1865; Charles Sterling, Milo, died at Selma October 2, 1865; John H. Teeter, Milo, died at Camp Butler, March 31, 1865.

In February, 1862, the regiment joined Pope's command, New Madrid Campaign, and moved toward Corinth. May 9 engaged at Farrington; on 28th at Corinth; on 29th pursued enemy to Boonsville, Miss. In the battle of Iuka, October 3 and 4; battle of Corinth, thirty killed, one hundred wounded.

Pursued Price and Van Dorn's army to Ripley, Miss. In Grant's Mississippi expedition with the Fifteenth Army Corps under Gen. Sherman, and participated in the capture of Jackson, Miss. In the charge on Vicksburg, where twelve men were killed and a number wounded. March 14, 1864, were present at the capture of Fort De Russey, La. In battle of Pleasant Hill, April 9. June 5, engagement with Marmaduke's forces; had eleven men killed. Regiment went to Memphis, and with Gen. A. J. Smith to Tupelo.

The veterans under Lieuts. Bonham and Royal Olmstead went on the White River expedition, and then through Missouri after Price. November 4, 1864, arrived at St. Louis, and on the 28th at Camp Butler.

Fifty-second Regiment.—Company B of this regiment was of this county, and of the field and line officers were the following: Edwin A. Bowen, Lamoille, Colonel, February 20, 1864, but never mustered as such; was mustered out as Lieutenant-Colonel October 24, 1864; he was made Lieutenant-Colonel March 11, 1863, and was made Major May 10, 1862; was Captain of Company B October 8, 1861. The other Captains of this company were David D. Bailey, May 10, 1862, term expired May 24, 1864, and Dewitt C. Smith, October 24, 1864, mustered out July 6, 1865. The First Lieutenants were Solomon L. Roth, Lamoille, October 8, 1861, resigned August 13, 1863; Charles H. Fish, Dover, August 13, term expired October 29, 1864, and Moses Carman, Lamoille, October 25, 1864, mustered out July 6, 1865. Bailey, Carman and Smith were promoted from Sergeants. Second Lieutenants: George W. Graves, Lamoille, October 8, 1861, resigned May 29, 1862; Charles H. Fish, Dover, May 29, 1862, promoted from Corporal; Dewitt C. Smith, August 13, 1863, and Charles D. Tewksbury, July 5, 1865, never mustered as Lieutenant.

William H. Knight, Lamoille, died at Geneva, Ill., October 28, 1864, Greeley H. Pickering died near Ackworth, Ga., June 10, 1864.

The regiment was organized at Geneva, Ill., November, 1861, Col. J. E. Wilson, and on the 19th moved out 925 strong. Regiment went to St. Joseph, Mo., Cairo, Fort Donelson; was in the battle of Shiloh, losing here 170 killed, wounded and missing; in the siege and battle of Corinth, where were seventy killed and wounded; went to Hamburg, Tenn., and Iuka; were in the Sixteenth Army Corps; three-fourths of this regiment re-enlisted, came home on a furlough, returned to Tennessee and were in the Atlanta campaign, and were actively engaged in all the battles and sieges of the Sixteenth Army Corps. The regiment marched in Gen. Corse's division to Savannah. Then in the Carolina campaigns at the battle of Bentonville, and passed on to Raleigh and Morrisonville. Returned *via* Richmond and Alexander, and was in the grand review at Washington City; then to Louisville, Ky., and mustered out, July 12, 1865.

Fifty-seventh Regiment.—As already said, this was really a Bureau regiment, though not exclusively so, and in naming its officers and men, only those from this county are mentioned. After its troubles at Alton were settled, the majority of the men went to Springfield, thence to Chicago, and eventually it became the Fifty-seventh Regiment. July 1, 1865, F. A. Battey, now of Chicago, was the Colonel in command. Only a lad, he entered the service and regiment as a private from Mineral, and passing up through each successive grade won his eagles by merit of service, unaided by political influences. N. B. Page, of Company B, was the first Major of the regiment. He was killed at the battle of

Shiloh, April 6, 1862. July 1, 1865, Charles Rattray, of Princeton, was promoted from Major to Lieutenant-Colonel. September 26, 1862, Nathan Linton, of Arlington, was mustered in as Quartermaster of this regiment. His term expired and he mustered out October 5, 1864. December 26, 1861, Dr. James R. Zearing, of Dover, was Surgeon. He was mustered out July 7, 1865. Dr. George W. Crossley, of Princeton, was Assistant Surgeon. He mustered out by reason of expiration of term of service, March 26, 1865. N. G. Collins, of Malden, was Chaplain of the regiment during most of its service. Linas Vansteenburgh, of Company B, became Captain July 16, 1862, and his term expired and he mustered out October 16, 1864, having been promoted from Sergeant. He succeeded Alfred H. Manzer, who mustered in as Captain of this company December 26, 1861, and resigned July 14, 1862. Nathan Linton, of Arlington, mustered in as First Lieutenant of this company, December 26, 1861, and subsequently transferred to Quartermaster. George N. Barr, of Princeton, was promoted from Sergeant to First Lieutenant September 26, 1862, then to Captain December 17, 1864. George B. Shurtz, of Westfield, became First Lieutenant October 16, 1864; served till end of the war, having been promoted from Sergeant. John T. Larkin, of Arlington, was Second Lieutenant from December 26, 1861, till March 26, 1865, when he mustered out by reason of expiration of term. James N. Hoskins, of Selby, was Second Lieutenant from July 8, 1865, till mustered out; promoted from the ranks. F. A. Battey mustered as Captain December 26, 1861, succeeded to the command of the regiment in October, 1864, and George W. Wells succeeded him in command of Company F, and was mustered as Captain May 31, 1865. Joseph W. Harris, of Milo,

was First Lieutenant from December 26, 1861, till the muster out of the regiment. The Second Lieutenants of this company were Joseph T. Cook, Tiskilwa, from December 26, 1861, resigned June 17, 1862, by reason of sickness; Andrew Anderson, Wheatland, from June 17, 1862, resigned November 6, 1864, and C. C. Phillips, Tiskilwa; the two latter promoted from Sergeants. In Company H, Josiah Robbins, Jr., was the first Captain. He resigned September 29, 1864, and was succeeded by Capt. William Gale, who was mustered out July 7, 1865. John H. Weirick, of Manlius, was First Lieutenant from September 29, 1862, to muster out January 4, 1864, having been promoted from Sergeant to Second Lieutenant. William Gale, of Princeton, served as Second Lieutenant of Company H, from September 29, 1862, till promoted to Captain, having come up from the ranks. Charles Rattray, Princeton, served as Captain of Company I from September 2, 1862, until promoted to Major. Augustus C. Barry, of Wyand, the first Captain of Company K, resigned June 20, 1862, and was succeeded by Harlan Page, from First Lieutenant, also of Wyand, who served as Captain till time expired December 31, 1864. He was mustered in as First Lieutenant, December 26, 1861. Edward Gallagher, of Walnut, succeeded Page as Captain, to date from April 30, 1865, promoted from Sergeant. William C. Allen, of Centre, became First Lieutenant April 11, 1865, promoted from Sergeant. The Second Lieutenants of this company were William Brewer, Walnut, mustered in December 26, 1861, resigned October 29, 1862; Jacob S. Carper, Macon, mustered in December 16, 1862, resigned; W. Evans, Greenville, to take rank from July 8, 1865. The two latter were promoted from Sergeants. The following promotions were

made to positions outside of the regiment: George L. Searle, Tiskilwa, from First Sergeant, in Company F, to Captain of a company in Colored Pioneer Corps; Frank Jameson, Sergeant in Company F, to Captain in a colored regiment; Henry M. Ferrell, Sergeant in Company F, to First Lieutenant of a company in Colored Pioneer Corps; Marshall Battey, Mineral, promoted from Corporal, in Company F, to First Lieutenant, then to Captain, in the One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment, United States Colored Infantry, and Marshall Eustis, of Buda, from Company K, to Captain in the One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment, United States Colored Infantry.

The following furnishes as nearly a complete and accurate list of killed and died of the enlisted men while in the service from the Bureau County portion of the regiment as can be from the data at our command. Company A—John Taylor, Princeton, died June 2, 1862. Company B—George Stephenson, Corporal, Lamoille, accidentally killed June 7, 1862; William Morgan, Berlin, died at Peoria, Ill., of wounds, April 26, 1862; Harrison Wood, Malden, died of wounds received at Shiloh; James Farley, Arlington, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862; Edward F. Hovey, Malden, died at Savannah, Tenn., April 10, 1862; John Hageno, Dover, died at Evansville of wounds, April 16, 1862; Zebulon Shifflet, Malden, died at Malden, Ill., November 14, 1862; Thomas Whittle, Dover, died at Paducah, Ky., March 18, 1862; John Vanlaw, Arlington, drowned in Oostenaula River, June 10, 1864; John W. Weeks, Lamoille, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862; Henry Nelles, Arlington, died—; John Garvin, died October 30, 1864. Company D—Adolph Johnson, Princeton, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862; John Leind, Berlin, died at Hamburg, Tenn., May 13, 1862.

Company F—Michael Harris, died at Corinth, July 24, 1862; George W. Brace, died at Corinth, July 6, 1862; George B. Earl, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862; Joseph Manning, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862; William H. Phillips, died at Quincy, Ill., May 17, 1862; Joseph W. Carey, died at Quincy, Ill., May 27, 1862; George W. Scoughton, died at Corinth, June 21, 1862; Aurice W. Venum, died July —, 1864; George H. Wilcox, died January 6, 1865; Zimri Rich, died September 10, 1864; Andrew Anderson, died at Corinth, Miss.; John Rich, died at Wheatland, Ill.; George M. Tyner, First-Sergeant, killed by cars on Memphis & Charleston Railroad in 1862. Company H—Amos Van Velsor, Corporal, Princeton, died at Monterey, Tenn., May 25, 1862; Henry H. Boyd, Princeton, died April 6, 1862, at Jeffersonville; Joseph E. Chapler, Princeton, died at home, July 6, 1862; John Frankeberger, Centre, died at Wyanet, Ill., September 14, 1864; Robert W. Harkins, Princeton, died at Corinth, November 1, 1862; Albert E. Rhodes, Indiantown, died March 30, 1864, at Athens, Ala.; John W. Veitch, Indiantown, died at Nashville, Tenn., February 1, 1865; John F. Powers, killed by cars on his way home. Company K—Ebon F. Emory, Corporal, Macon, died at Buda, Ill., of wounds, May 19, 1862; David A. Allen, Centre, died at home, June 1, 1862; William L. Giffing, Centre, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862; John Howson, Macon, died at Keokuk, Iowa, August 14, 1862; Thomas McCoy, Walnut, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862; William Oakes, Concord, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862; Lafayette Oakes, Concord, died at Quincy, Ill., May 17, 1862; Daniel Shehan, Centre, drowned at Fort Henry, Tenn., May 7, 1862; Isaac C. Seek, Centre, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862; William A. Zink, Concord, killed at Shiloh,

April 6, 1862; Charles Linaweaver, Buda, died of wounds, October 13, 1864; George Gillespie, Arispe, died; Frank Gallagher, Centre, died April 19, 1862.

The Bureau County portion of the Fifty-seventh Regiment, during the recruiting, was encamped at the fair ground, just northwest of Princeton, which was known as Camp Bureau. This period included the months of September and October, 1861. After it reached Chicago from Springfield it took quarters in Camp Douglas in the south part of the city, where it was organized by consolidation with other companies from other portions of the State, and mustered into the service December 26, 1861. The regiment was then put under discipline, and drilled until February 8, 1862, when it departed over the Illinois Central Railroad under orders for Cairo, thence by steamer "Minnehaha," to Fort Henry; thence, without disembarking, to Fort Donelson, where its first experience of field service was had, participating in the capture of that stronghold by Gen. Grant; thence by boat up the Tennessee River to Pittsburg Landing, where it took an active part in the battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7, sustaining a loss of nearly 200 in killed, wounded and missing. Among the killed was its Major, N. B. Page. It participated in the siege of Corinth, during May, 1862; in the battle of Corinth, October 3 and 4, 1862, where it again met with heavy loss. It operated in and about Corinth, on marches, scouts and in skirmishes, until the fall of 1863, when, as a part of Gen. Sherman's command, it moved to Lynnville, Tenn., where it veteranized in the winter of 1864, and returned home on veteran furlough of thirty days. Returning South, it was for a short time stationed at Athens, Ala., thence marching to Chattanooga, Tenn., participating in the Atlanta campaign, taking part in the battles of

Resaca, Rome Cross Roads and Allatoona Pass, and meeting with considerable loss at the latter place. The Regiment returned to Rome, Ga., excepting Company F, and a detachment of Company D, which, under command of Capt. Battey, were sent to Chattanooga with 200 prisoners captured at Allatoona. On its way back this command was taken prisoner at Dalton, Ga., together with the garrison (a regiment of colored troops), having tendered their services to Col. Johnson, commandant of the place, to assist in its defense against an attack of the Rebel Gen. Cheatham, of Hood's army. Being paroled in a couple of days, and after being stationed at Chattanooga, in charge of the district of Ettowah prison for a short period they joined the regiment at Rome.

November 10, 1864, the regiment left Rome, Ga., with Gen. Sherman on his march to the sea. *En route* it assisted in the destruction of the Georgia Central Railroad, tearing up and burning the ties and bending the rails for many miles. December 10 it assisted in driving in the pickets of the enemy about Savannah, and investing the city. Here they were upon one-fourth rations for three or four days—until the capture of Fort McAllister, and communication with the fleet was opened—subsisting on rice pounded from the straw found in shock in the field. With Sherman's army they moved north through the Carolinas, fording swollen streams, building corduroy roads for miles through swamps almost impassable, foraging on the country for food, and, withal, most of the time, living on the "fat (hog fat) of the land." At Columbia, S. C., they assisted in the capture of the place from the possession of the Rebel Gen. Wade Hampton, and witnessed the destruction of the city, by burning, the night following. Here it helped to destroy miles of the Memphis & Charleston

Railroad; took part in the battle of Bentonville, near Goldsboro, N. C.; was present in front of Raleigh at the surrender of the Rebel Gen. Joe E. Johnson's army, the last of April, 1865. Marching north, it passed through Petersburg, Richmond, Fredericksburg and Alexandria, Va., and took part in the grand review at Washington, D. C., May 24, 1865, before President Andrew Johnson, Gens. U. S. Grant and Sherman. Leaving Washington June 3, the regiment moved by railroad to Parkersburg, Va., thence by boat to Louisville, Ky., where it mustered out July 7, 1865, but retained its organization until it reached Chicago, July 14, when it received final pay and was disbanded at Camp Douglas—its point of first departure for the field—after three years and five months' active service.

The following summary furnished by Col. F. A. Battey and not appearing in the foregoing, will be of interest to old members of the regiment and their friends:

When the Fifty-seventh Regiment left Chicago for active service, it had in its ranks about 975 men, officered as follows: S. D. Baldwin, Colonel; F. J. Hurlbut, Lieutenant-Colonel; N. B. Page, Major; N. E. Hahn, Adjutant; Edward Hamilton, Quartermaster; J. R. Zearing, Surgeon; H. S. Blood, First Assistant Surgeon. The office of Chaplain was really vacant, although Elder Barry, of Wyandot, was with the regiment ostensibly to fill that position. Company A: John Phillips, Captain; J. N. Schilling, First Lieutenant; W. F. Conkey, Second Lieutenant. Company B: Alfred H. Manzer, Captain; Nathan Linton, First Lieutenant; John T. Larkin, Second Lieutenant. Company C: W. S. Swan, Captain; R. B. Morse, First Lieutenant; M. S. Lord, Second Lieutenant. Company D: Eric Forsee, Captain; Eric Johnson, First Lieutenant; Eric Bergland, Second Lieutenant. Company E: R. D. Adams, Captain; B. D. Salter, First Lieutenant; A. S. Otis, Second Lieutenant. Company F: F. A. Battey, Captain; J. W. Harris, First Lieutenant; J. T. Cook, Second Lieutenant. Company G: G. A. Busse, Captain; Fritz Busse, First Lieutenant; C. W. Rosenthal, Second Lieutenant. Company H: Josiah Robbins, Jr., Captain; Nelson

Flamburg, First Lieutenant; George Welch, Second Lieutenant. Company I: B. H. Chadbourne, Captain; T. M. Doggett, First Lieutenant; W. S. Hendricks, Second Lieutenant. Company K: A. C. Barry, Captain; Harlan Page, First Lieutenant; William Brewer, Second Lieutenant. Some changes had taken place in two or three of the companies of the Bureau County portion between the time of entering camp at Princeton in September, and muster in at Chicago the last of December. N. B. Page was first elected Captain of his Company B, but was promoted to Major. O. W. Battey had been elected Captain of Company F, but preferring the Quartermaster's position took charge as such of the Fifty-sixth or Bureau County portion, after arriving in Chicago, but upon consolidation with the Fifty-seventh the office of Quartermaster was filled from that portion of the regiment. At Fort Donelson the regiment was assigned to the Third Brigade, Col. John M. Thayer, Third Division, Gen. Lew Wallace. From Ft. Donelson it marched across the country to Ft. Henry. From there it went by transport up the Tennessee River to Crump's Landing. The boat carrying it was one of 122 transports all loaded with troops, constituting the Army of the Tennessee, the fleet forming one of the grandest sights of the war.

From Crump's Landing the regiment went to Pittsburgh Landing, where it became a part of Sweeney's Third Brigade, Gen. S. F. Smith's Second Division, Army of the Tennessee. By reason of the illness of Gen. Smith, Gen. W. H. L. Wallace, who was killed at the battle of Shiloh, commanded the division at that battle until his death. Col. Sweeney having been wounded, the command of the brigade on the second day of the fight devolved on Col. Baldwin. After Wallace's death the division was commanded by Col. Tuttle, of the Seventh Iowa. Gen. T. A. Davies was afterward assigned to the command of the division. Subsequent to the battle of Corinth, October 3 and 4, 1862, Col. M. M. Bane, of the Fiftieth Illinois, who was wounded at the battle of Shiloh, having returned, assumed command of the Brigade. In the early part of 1863 Col. Baldwin was dismissed from the service, and the command of the regiment fell to Lieut.-Col. F. J. Hurlbut. During its stay at Corinth the brigade and division became a part of the left wing of the Sixteenth Army Corps, under Gen. G. M. Dodge, commanding the district of Corinth. Under these designations of command it served until after the conclusion of the siege of Atlanta, Ga., Gen. T. W. Sweeney having commanded the division during the Atlanta campaign.

While the brigade was at Rome, Ga., in 1864, Col. Bane having resigned, Gen. Vandever was assigned to its command. He was relieved in August by Col. Rowett, of the Seventh Illinois Infantry. In the reorganization of the army, after the fall of Atlanta, the left wing of the Sixteenth Army Corps was consolidated with the Fifteenth Army Corps under the latter number, commanded by Gen. John A. Logan; the Second Division became a part of the

Fourth Division, under Gen. John M. Corse. The regiment participated in the battle of Allatoona as a member of the Third Brigade, Col. Rowett, Fourth Division, Gen. Corse. Fifteenth Army Corps, Gen. John A. Logan. Col. Rowett having been wounded at that battle, the command of the brigade devolved upon Lieut.-Col. Hurlburt, and that of the regiment upon Maj. Forsee, who soon after resigned, whereupon Capt. Page assumed command until the return of Capt. Battey from prisoner of war, when he assumed command of the regiment by seniority. On Sherman's march to the sea the Fifteenth Army Corps formed a portion of the right wing of the army, under the command of Gen. O. O. Howard. At Savannah, Ga., Company C, not having veteranized with the rest of the regiment, was mustered out by reason of expiration of term of service, and returned home. About 125 enlisted and drafted men and substitutes out of 250 previously assigned arrived, and were distributed among the different companies. Upon arrival at Goldsboro, N. C., Col. Hurlburt went north on leave of absence, and while in Chicago was accidentally drowned in the Chicago River, Lieut.-Col. Hanna, of the Fiftieth Illinois Infantry, commanding the brigade until the return of Col. Rowett at Raleigh, N. C. The Fifty-seventh remained a portion of the Third Brigade, Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, until its final muster out of the service.

The Sixty-fourth Regiment.—Companies B and E were a portion of this command from this county. Judge George W. Stipp took the company to the command, and he was promoted to Major August 8, 1862; resigned November 19, 1862. Samuel T. Thomson became Major June 3, 1863; mustered out November 1, 1864. Aaron E. May was Quartermaster-Sergeant November 1, 1861; promoted to Adjutant, January 12, 1862; resigned June 28, 1862. Noble Holton, First Assistant Surgeon, April 22, 1862; resigned April 12, 1863. Charles Cain, Chaplain, December 10, 1861, not mustered, and John J. Long became Chaplain November 1, 1861. He had been promoted to Sergeant-Major, then to Commissary-Sergeant. The Captains of Company B were George W. Stipp, September 27, 1861, promoted; Samuel T. Thomson, August 8, 1862, promoted; Robert R. Gibbons, June 3, 1863, mustered out November 14, 1864, and John Hack, June 22, 1865, mustered out July 11, 1865. First Lieutenants: Samuel T. Thomson, R.

R. Gibbons, George W. Bell, George W. Robbins, John Hack and Henry V. Hindman; John Bouker promoted First Lieutenant, Company A. Second Lieutenants: Robert R. Gibbons, September 7, 1861, promoted; George W. Bell, August 8, 1862, promoted; George W. Robbins, June 3, 1863, promoted; Henry V. Hindman, July 21, 1864, promoted; Edward Fomard, July 11, 1865. In Company E George Borgis, Princeton, was Second Lieutenant, October 4, 1862, and promoted to First Lieutenant February 19, 1864.

The fatalities were Jacob W. Funderburg, Princeton, died July 22, 1862; Peru Archer, Dover, died at Corinth, November 18, 1862; Fred W. Bacon, killed in skirmish, October 17, 1863; Ansel Brown, died May 31, 1862, of wounds; Osley A. Boream, Princeton, died in Andersonville prison, July 7, 1864; David Flick, Dover, died at Glendale, Miss., July 2, 1863; John Flory, Selby, killed at Corinth, October 4, 1862; Thomas C. Harmell, Leepertown, died at Quincy, January 19, 1862; George Langley, Walnut, died of wounds, October 2, 1862; William Wooten, Walnut, killed at Corinth, October 4, 1862; John Robinson, Princeton, killed in battle, July 22, 1864; William Rosecrans, died of wounds, July 22, 1864; Wesley Ary, Dover, killed at Corinth, October 4, 1862; Frank Bard, Walnut, died at Clear Creek, Miss., July 29, 1862; Ernest J. B. Colesburg, Princeton, died at Rome, Ga., July 17, 1864; John Newell, Greenville, died at Clear Creek, August 10, 1862; Sidney Saulsbury, Princeton, died at Glendale, Miss., September 22, 1863, of wounds; John W. Walters, Dover, died at St. Louis, November 13, 1862; Volney Wallace, Bureau, died at Glendale, August 31, 1863; Alexander Young, Wheatland, died at Mound City, September 28, 1864; Truman R. Moon, killed at Bentonville, N. C., March 21, 1865.

The regiment was organized in December, 1861, at Camp Butler. At first it consisted of four companies of Yates' Sharpshooters, and afterward Company B and a part of Company E, of Bureau County, was added. It then went to Quincy, and entered active service in February, 1862. The regiment participated in the battle of New Madrid, and in Pope's Fort Pillow expedition, and at Chambers Creek, Corinth, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kennesaw Mountain, Chattahoochee, Nances Creek, Decatur, siege of Atlanta, Snake Creek Gap and Cedartown. November 16, 1864, started on the "march to the sea;" engaged in many skirmishes on the route; in the Bentonville fight, April 30, 1865; left Raleigh and marched to Washington; mustered out July 11, 1865. The command was noted for its gallantry at Corinth, losing seventy killed and wounded; at Kennesaw Mountain lost fifty-seven, and twenty-five killed at Dallas, and at Decatur fifteen killed and sixty-seven wounded. At Bentonville it captured a lot of prisoners, horses, etc., and Gen. Johnson's headquarters, losing thirteen killed and wounded here. It served in Pope's, Rosecrans', and Sherman's campaigns in Missouri, Tennessee, and Mississippi.

Sixty-sixth Regiment. — Forty-six men from Sheffield were in Company C, of this regiment, and quite a large number of men from this county were scattered among the various companies. William Wilson, Sheffield, was Adjutant, April 30, 1862, served until his term expired. Fitz Hugh Reed, Sheffield, was Quartermaster, December 22, 1864. Second Lieutenant Company C was George W. Green, Sheffield, July 4, 1865. First Lieutenant Company F was W. H. Saunders, Sheffield, November 26, 1862. Fitz Hugh Reed was promoted from Commissary Sergeant, and Saunders was promoted

from Company C. The first engagement was at Mt. Zion, December 28, 1861, under Col. Birge, and in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, siege and battle of Corinth and in many heavy marches and skirmishes.

Sixty-ninth Regiment.—A ninety days regiment. Abram Lash, Jr., was Captain Company A, David Robinson, Jr., First Lieutenant, and Edward R. Virden Second Lieutenant. The regiment was mustered in June 14, 1862, and out September, 1862. No service in the field.

The Ninety-third Regiment was mustered at Chicago, October 13, 1862, with 998 on the rolls. The field-officers were: Holden Putnam, of Freeport, Colonel; Nicholas C. Buswell, of Neponset, Lieutenant-Colonel; James M. Fisher, of Princeton, Major. Six of the companies were from Bureau County, viz.: Capt. Hopkins', from Malden; Capt. Brown's, from Wyandot; Capt. Wilkinson's, from Tiskilwa; Capt. Russell's, from Neponset; Capt. E. Fisher's, from Princeton and Wyandot; Capt. Lloyd's, from Lamoille. The regiment first saw service in northern Mississippi, then on the Yazoo Pass expedition, and at Raymond, where they had their first battle. Following these came Champion Hill, where Capt. Lloyd was killed, the siege of Vicksburg, Mission Ridge (where Col. Putnam was killed), Allatoona Pass, the march to the sea, the march through the Carolinas to the review at Washington, and the muster out June 23, 1865.

Col. Nicholas C. Buswell succeeded Col. Holden in command of the regiment. H. M. Trimble was Adjutant when it was mustered out. Edward S. Johnson was first Quartermaster; resigned August 29, 1864. Samuel Dorr became Quartermaster. Dr. Samuel A. Hopkins resigned as Surgeon December 21, 1864, when Dr. Charles A. Griswold became Surgeon. Thomas H. Hagarty was Chaplain;

resigned 1863, and Lewis S. Ashbaugh succeeded as Chaplain. He was promoted from Captain of Company A. John W. Hopkins and James W. Lee were Captains of Company B, and David Deselms, Le Roy S. Hopkins, James W. Lee and Allen Ogan were First Lieutenants. James W. Lee, Second Lieutenant. In Company C, William J. Brown, Captain, and William Youngson, Milton Corss and William L. Garwood, First Lieutenants. Thomas J. Lockwood, Second Lieutenant. Company E, Orrin Wilkinson, Captain; Lyman J. Wilkinson, William C. Kinney, First Lieutenants. Company H, John A. Russell and Rufus H. Ford, Captains, and Samuel Dorr, Rufus H. Ford, Cyrus H. Abbott, First Lieutenants. G. C. Lowrey, Second Lieutenant. Company I, Ellis Fisher, Mills C. Clark, Jacob S. Kinnan, Captains. Elijah Sapp, Jacob S. Kinnan, Thompson M. Wylie, First Lieutenants, and Mills C. Clark, Ezekiel G. Neff, Phineas T. Richardson, Second Lieutenants. Company K, David Lloyd, Clark Gray, Captains. Clark Gray Harrison J. Davis, First Lieutenants. H. J. Davis, Second Lieutenant.

Of Company B, Sergeant John Reinhold was killed at Mission Ridge, November 25, 1863; Richard T. Short, died of wounds May 16, 1863; Robert Emmerson, died October 22, 1862; Oscar Webb, killed at Allatoona, October 5, 1864; William R. Bates, killed at Allatoona; Samuel Cropps, killed at Mission Ridge, November 25, 1863; Richard H. F. Cook, died at Memphis, June 3, 1863; Austin L. Durby, killed at Champion Hills, May, 16, 1863; Erastus Douglas, died December 20, 1863, of wounds; Delos Darling, died at Andersonville, January 15, 1864; George Freeze, killed at Allatoona, October 5, 1864; Jacob Gesner, died at Memphis, January 13, 1863; Henry M. Gesner, died at Quincy, August 23, 1863; Louis B. Gesner, was taken

prisoner; Samuel Gordon, killed at Champion Hills, May 16, 1863; James Gormby, died March 23, 1863; James Archibald, killed at Allatoona; Aaron Keiser, died at Memphis, March 4, 1863; Thomas D. Kendle, died of wounds, May 16, 1863; John D. Kirkpatrick, killed at Mission Ridge; Benjamin Keiser, died of wounds, October 17, 1864; Louis Listner, died at Richmond, Va., April 10, 1864; Thomas B. Mason, died at Andersonville, May 3, 1864; John B. Martin, killed at Allatoona; James McCrouk, died of wounds, May 20, 1863; John Matson, killed at Chancellorsville; Henry Mohler, died at Chicago, November 7, 1862; William H. Piper, died December 13, 1862; Peter C. Stoner, killed at Champion Hills, May 16, 1863; James M. Smith, killed at Mission Ridge; William A. Thomas, died at Yazoo Pass, April 8, 1863; James Wormwood, killed at Champion Hills; Sergeant Samuel M. Zearing, died of wounds, June 14, 1863.

Of Company C, Sergeant Jacob Hauk, died at Memphis, July 6, 1863; Jeremiah Brown, died at St. Louis, September 4, 1863; John Montgomery, died at Rome, Ga., October 21, 1864, of wounds; T. Talcott Blood, killed at Champion Hills; Conrad Bode, died a prisoner at Belle Isle; John Blake, died at home, October 24, 1863; Charles M. Bryant, killed at Champion Hills; Cyrus A. Black and Alvin B. Church, killed at Allatoona; Paul Colburn, killed at Allatoona; Ansel Dimmick, died at home, December 18, 1864; John H. Fifield, died at Jefferson Barracks, June 25, 1863; Herman Gilbreath, died at Memphis, November 26, 1862; John Jarvis, died July 12, 1863; Thomas Lineweaver, died at Jackson, Tenn., October 29, 1862; James E. Mason, killed at Allatoona; David R. Murphy, died of wounds, June 19, 1863; John C. McDonald, killed at Allatoona; Thomas H. McMurry, killed at Champion Hills; William

A. Scroope, killed at Champion Hills; James Stanage, died at St. Louis, November 8, 1863; George Stickle, died October 29, 1862; Thomas Shay, died at Memphis, July 18, 1863; Isaac S. Smith, died at St. Louis, April 20, 1863; James Winner, died at Memphis, March 14, 1863; Jacob Wyatt, died at St. Louis, March 19, 1863; Josiah H. Waite, died January 15, 1863; Francis B. Wilcox, killed at Allatoona.

Company E.—Joseph H. Bill, Jr., died of wounds, May 26, 1863; Luther DeMeranville, died at Nashville, March 14, 1865; Daniel Welsh, died at Memphis, February 14, 1863; Edwin Alfred, died at Memphis, April 8, 1863; William T. Brookie, killed at Allatoona; Henry Burch, killed at Mission Ridge; William E. Culp, killed at Vicksburg; Peter Cavanagh, killed at Allatoona; Elisha P. DeMeranville, died at Nashville, March 14, 1865; James H. Davis, died at Columbus, Ky., January 19, 1863; Wallack Forbes, died at Memphis, July 28, 1863; M. Lafayette Foos, killed at Champion Hills, also Martin Hitchcock; Julius Hirth, died May 29, 1863, of wounds; Henry Leeper, killed at Mission Ridge; Michael McMahan, died in Andersonville, August 4, 1864; George Riley, killed at Champion Hills, also William C. Simmons; Michael Shea, killed at Mission Ridge; Alexander Watson, died at Chattanooga; F. M. Walker, died April 12, 1863.

Company H.—Abraham Smith, died of wounds, June 16, 1863; John C. Tompkin, died at Memphis, March 19, 1863; George S. Robinson, killed at Jackson, May 14, 1863; Michael Baldorf, died at Andersonville, August 3, 1864, number of his grave, 4618; Levi D. Baker, killed at Champion Hills; David Bunnell, died at home, September 13, 1863; Hugh Dunn, died at Memphis, September 8, 1863; Daniel R.

Dean, died at Mound City, August 26, 1863; James Daly, died at Atlanta, prisoner, December 17, 1863; Thomas Gunning, died at Point Rocks, January 27, 1864; Charles McDaniels, died at Memphis, April 11, 1863; Frederick Peterson, killed at Mission Ridge; Theodore Riley, killed at Allatoona; Daniel West, died in Tioga County, Penn., September 13, 1863; William Webster, died of wounds, October 14, 1864.

Company I.—Ephraim S. Butler, died at Memphis, March 9, 1863; F. M. Coddington, wounded, mustered out; William Coddington, died at Andersonville, May 18, 1864; Daniel W. Hudnutt, killed at Champion Hills; Samuel Laughlin, died at Memphis, March 9, 1863; Andrew Neighbor, died of wounds, July 11, 1863; Elias Nevis, died at Mission Ridge of wounds, November 25, 1863; Levi Polhamus, died at Millikin's Bend, April 18, 1863; David R. Reynolds, died at Annapolis, March 15, 1865; William H. Richards, died at Chattanooga, January 4, 1864, of wounds; Daniel R. Smith, died of wounds, December 5, 1863; John W. Sapp, died at Wyand, March 1, 1863; George W. Young, died at Keokuk, January 21, 1863; Lewis Butterfield, died at Huntsville, April 25, 1864.

Company K.—Charles S. Clapp, killed at Champion Hills; Albert Mason, died of wounds July 29, 1863; August Warner, died of wounds, May 27, 1863; Andrew Anderson, died January 28, 1863; Martin B. Barrell, died of wounds, May 25, 1863; Hubbard Briggs, killed at Allatoona; George E. Conkling, died August 7, 1863; Thomas Craig, died at Andersonville prison, September 30, 1864, number of grave, 10087; Howard D. Gibson, died same place, May 27, 1864; James Gibson, captured October 5, 1864, last heard of him in Andersonville; Duncan Gower, killed at Mission Ridge; Jacob Hetherrington, died September 9, 1864; Charles E.

Hart, killed at Champion Hills, May 16, 1863; Franklin Hinman, died May 25, 1863; George E. Kennard, died July 10, 1863; Charles Koch, died January 14, 1863; Isaac Martin, killed at Champion Hills; John Nelson, died at Andersonville prison, September 22, 1864; Charles M. Peterson, died February 9, 1863; John Ranzon, died January 21, 1863; Charles W. Scurs, killed at Champion Hills; Enos W. Smith, died of wounds, January 2, 1864; Thomas Smith, died of wounds, January 10, 1863; John S. Walguist, killed at Champion Hills; Sylvanus Whitehead, killed in railroad accident, July 3, 1864; Amos K. Wilkinson, killed at Champion Hills; William R. Queen, killed at Allatoona.

One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment.

Companies E and F were from Bureau County. Alvin Ballou, Princeton, was Second Assistant Surgeon December 9, 1862; promoted Surgeon, March 30, 1864; mustered out June 28, 1865. Captains Company E were Samuel Coblentz, Westfield, September 6, 1862, died November 3, 1862; Norman Comstock, November 30, 1862, resigned May 10, 1863; First Lieutenant, Norman Comstock, September 6, 1862. Company F—Calvin B. York, Westfield, Captain, September 6, 1862, resigned September 9, 1863; William H. Delany, Westfield, September 29, 1863, mustered out June 28, 1865; First Lieutenants, W. H. Delany, March 4, 1863, promoted; James Biggs, September 29, 1863, mustered out July 28, 1865; Second Lieutenant, James Biggs, September 6, 1862, promoted; Jonathan Jones, Westfield, a Sergeant, killed at Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862; John A. Skinner, Corporal, Westfield, died March 15, 1863; David Farmer, Waggoner, died October 12, 1863; James Bausman died December 26, 1862; John Morrell died March 20th, 1863; Jonathan Parker

killed at Perryville, October 8, 1862; M. D. Pratt died July 13, 1863; James White killed at Hoover's Gap, June 20, 1863; James Davis died February 12, 1865; Andrew J. Mullen died at Woodsonville, Ky., November 24, 1862; George Cunningham reported dead.

One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment.

—A one hundred days regiment. Solomon Z. Roth, Lamoille, became Major of this regiment, June 7, 1864, and mustered out October 28, 1864; Edward R. Virden, Captain Company A, June 1, 1864, mustered out October, 1864. First Lieutenant, Charles Robinson, Princeton, June 1, 1864; Second Lieutenant, James L. Kendall, Princeton, June 1, 1864. Company G, the Captains, Solomon Z. Roth, promoted; Roderick B. Frary, Lamoille, June 7, 1864, mustered out in October. First Lieutenants, Roderick B. Frary, and Frank L. Angier, Lamoille, June 7, 1864; Second Lieutenants, Frank L. Angier, and James E. Chapman, promoted from Sergeant, June 7, 1864, and of Company H. William Fairman was Captain, and Lyford R. Craig, First Lieutenant. James S. Barney died September 11; George R. Lear, July 12; Alexander, Harsh, August 6; F. C. Hasley, July 10; Samuel Patterson, July 9. All these died at Cairo, and Oscar Bartlett died in Sheffield.

One Hundred and Forty-sixth Regiment

was one year men. James F. Stevens, Captain Company F; Duncan Campbell, First Lieutenant; George Welsh, Second Lieutenant, and Abraham J. Sparks, Captain Company H; George W. Kolp, First Lieutenant; Samuel Sigler, Second Lieutenant. This regiment was organized at Camp Butler, September 18, 1864, Henry H. Dean, Colonel. Their principal duties were guarding drafted men. Andrew M. Casner died at Danville, Ill., March 25, 1865; Henry Rapp died at home October 20, 1864; Abraham Clute died November 11, 1864.

One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment was a one year command. Charles J. Peckham, Princeton, Lieutenant-Colonel; Reuben A. Bathurst, Chaplain. Company A—Captains, Charles A. Peckham, promoted; John G. Brady, March 13, 1865; First Lieutenants, John G. Brady, promoted; George M. Martin, March 13, 1865; Second Lieutenants, George M. Martin, promoted; M. Morrison, March 13, 1865. Company E—Alexander Eastlick, Greenville, First Lieutenant; Frederick R. Sells, Second Lieutenant. Company F—Simon Darnell, Second Lieutenant, promoted to First Lieutenant, April 20, 1865. Company K—Captain, J. M. Mills; First Lieutenants, James T. White and Joseph T. Cook; Second-Lieutenant, Laomi J. Bates. Died: John Burk, James M. Newell, Woodhull Scott, Arthur Wright, Jonas P. Hayes, John Beeber, George Bassett, Richard Brewer, Caleb F. Dennis, Darius Ide, Samuel Zaik, John Calvin, Samuel DeMandville, Nehew DeMandville, Almond Fairbanks, George Harrington, James Murray, W. McLean, Daniel Moore, John McErvell, Wilson J. Pickard. This regiment was organized at Camp Butler, February 21, 1865. Was engaged in guard duty principally in Tennessee.

One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment, also a one year enlistment. Silas Battey, Major, and Daniel S. Aultman, Chaplain. Company F—Sylvester S. Newton, Captain; John E. N. Sparks, First Lieutenant. Company G—William H. Saunders, Sheffield, Captain; William Fairman, First Lieutenant; Daniel Clark, Second Lieutenant. The latter was promoted from the ranks; W. H. Saunders recruited the company and was chosen Captain. Silas Battey entered the service as Captain of Company H, and was promoted Major; First Lieutenants, Austin J. Warder, resigned August 16, 1865; Lyman W. Young, who served until mustered out; Sec-

ond Lieutenants, Austin W. Herder, and Richard Hobart. Young was promoted from Sergeant, as was Hobart. Died: Vincent C. Frankeberger, Jeffersonville, Ind., July 21, 1865; William Faltz, Dalton, Ga., April 9, 1865; Oscar S. Newberry, Nashville, Tenn., July 21, 1865; Thornton Reed, Dalton, April 1, 1865; William D. Swan, Nashville, April 5; Abram Stone, St. Louis, July 3; Henry Yaunt, Nashville, June 15; John R. Cummings, Columbus, Ga., December 19; John Lacons, Dalton, March 23. This regiment organized at Quincy, February 23, 1865; ordered to Nashville; was in Georgia under Gens. Steadman, Wilson and Judah. It was at the surrender of Gen. Warford with 10,000 men. Maj. Battey was sent to Rome, Ga., to relieve Captain Heir, in command of the Post; regiment went to Columbus, Ga. The only fighting they participated in was with guerillas.

Ninth Cavalry.—Three years; Lieut. Col. S. Allen Paddock, who died as previously stated. The Majors were William McMannis, September, 23, 1864, mustered out October 31, 1865, and Atherton Clark, May 10, 1865. Captains of Company A were S. Allen Paddock, and William McMannis, the latter promoted Major; First Lieutenants, William McMannis, promoted; Atherton Clark, promoted; Second Lieutenants, William McMannis, and Atherton Clark; the latter promoted from First Sergeant. The dead were Edward Cameron, Indiantown, died at Memphis, March 24, 1864, James C. West, Concord, died at St. Louis, November 15, 1862; Charles B. Paddock, Sergeant, captured at Guntown, and died in prison at Florence, S. C.; Judson M. Waldo, Walnut, died in Andersonville prison, October 12, 1864; James W. Thompson, Indiantown, died at Camp Butler, before assigned, December 21, 1864. Was organized in Chicago in Novem-

ber, 1861; A. G. Bracket, Colonel, went to Pilot Knob and joined Third Brigade, under Gen. Steele. In skirmish at Waddell's Plantation, Mo., lost twelve wounded, one missing; at Stewart's Plantation, lost two killed, and thirty-five wounded: five men died from hardship in the march to Helena; were now in Gen. Steele's army, Third Brigade, Fourth Division. In engagement, November 7, with Texas Rangers, lost twenty men, killed and wounded. Were in fight at Okolona, and Coffeyville, Miss., November 6 and 7; marched to Duvall's Bluff. Engaged at Caldwell and Grenada; then went to LaGrange, Tenn.; attacked enemy at Salem, Miss., and at Wyatt, fighting all day at latter place. In engagements at Salisbury and Moscow, Tenn; went under Grierson and Smith to Mississippi; defeated the enemy at West Point, July 21, 1864; in engagements at Okolona, and 23d at Ivy; March 16, 1864, regiment mustered as veterans, and returned on furlough to Illinois. April 27, returned to field, under Gen. Sturgis, and in the expedition to Guntown, guarding rear in retreat, where lost five men killed and twenty-three wounded and twelve prisoners. This was out of a command of only 160 men. Were in the engagement July 4, 1864, at Pontiac, and the 14th and 15th at Tupelo, and Old Town Creek, Miss.; in skirmishes at Abbeville and Oxford. Engaged at Hurricane Creek, where four men were killed and several wounded; heavy marching; met Hood's army at Florence, and hard fighting at Shoal Creek. Engaged in many skirmishes along the river, and were hotly engaged at Campbellsville, where they fought hand to hand with the enemy after their ammunition was exhausted. Acted a prominent part at Franklin, Tenn. Engaged in Hood's pursuit, and in skirmishes at Brentwood, Franklin, Ruth-

erford Creek, and Ross Farm; went to Eastport and Iuka; arrived at Gainsville, Ala., August 20, 1865. Mustered out at Selma, October 31, 1865, and sent to Springfield, Ills.

Tenth Cavalry.—Enlisted for three years. William A. Keith, Westfield, Chaplain. Company H—First Lieutenant, William A. Keith, promoted; Second Lieutenant, W. A. Keith, promoted from Sergeant. There was only a squad of enlisted men from Westfield in this regiment.

Fourteenth Cavalry.—John J. Wilkins, Tiskilwa, Second Assistant Surgeon. Horace Austin was First Assistant Surgeon in the Thirteenth Cavalry.

This is the skeleton of the story of Bureau County in the late contest. It is the county's part, heroically performed, in a long and bloody war, where the most exacting demands of the country were unflinchingly met, and where the consequent hardships, sufferings, horrors and even bloody deaths were braved without a murmur—without hesitation. Five lustrums have come and gone since the first wild cry of war jarred the peaceful air of the country, and it is now twenty years since armed treason struck its flag and surrendered forever its unholy crusade against our common Government. The dream of bad ambition that would dissolve our Government has been put away for at least a century, let us hope, forever.

The effects that have and are yet to come of the war, in all their multiform bearings, cannot now be told in history, because they are continuing and may yet continue for many and many a year. Let us hope that under nature's kindly ministrations the evil effects have passed swiftly away, and that the good may be perpetual.



Solomon Williams

CHAPTER XXXI.

SCHOOLS—WHEN THEY CAME AND WHO BROUGHT THEM—THE SUBJECT OF EDUCATION CONSIDERED—AND GENERAL MATTERS OF INTEREST TREATED, ETC., ETC., ETC.

FOR more than 1,700 years the subject of schools has been of interest to most of the civilized people of the world. In their present form they have been a thing of slow growth. Like nearly every other permanent institution they have been in various degrees of efficiency and force, in nearly every age and with nearly every different people. For centuries among all the autocratic nations, schools were only supposed to be for the purpose of enlightening the nobility, and the great mass of men were supposed to have no concern in the subject. The educated and the uneducated have always been separated by a high, and nearly always a supposed impassable wall and deep ditch. Then the time came when royal blood was supposed to be born above the needs of common mortals, and they left education to those of meaner blood, and the great old kings could only sign their name with their signet rings.

Early in the second century of the Christian age, the present system of schools was founded in Egypt. They were simply pietistic schools to train young men for the priesthood. And then for many centuries the priests were supposed to be the only men who had any concern about education. The schools were a mere annex of the Catholic Church, and the church was eager to extend its power through this as other channels. A priest who could read and write became an awful person in the minds of the illiterate and superstitious world. It was the mastery of the magic art, the mysterious powers of necromancy, in their estimation, for a man to be able to read the thoughts of others from

the dead pages of papyrus. Can you imagine the thoughts of the Indian savage, when the white man got him to go to a neighbor and carry a block of wood on which he had written his request, when the savage saw the one write and the other read and understand? It was not only mysterious, but wholly incomprehensible and startling. The Manitou had never come down and so worked wonders for the Indian. And like ignorance everywhere, it was folly to tell him such wonderful things were not supernatural.

In the long centuries the schools have to some extent grown away from their *alma mater*, the church, and have started along life's highway, scorning longer to reach up and steady its steps by the extended hand that had so long guided and protected it. It has come to feel and know that education is for all men—even for all women, too—and that there is something more in it than committing to memory the church prayers, rubrics, disciplines and the Lives of the Saints. And the singular fact is found in history that the church eventually found it necessary to say to its too inquiring priests, that the pious orders "had not time from their prayers and meditations to investigate the movements of the heavenly bodies." Thus it was forced to become the friend only of that education that made believers in its dogmas, and the enemy of all so-called education that dared to pass beyond this sacred ground. And to-day ignorant churchmen draw the rigid line at about the same point. They cannot comprehend that all truth and all truths are good mental food. They frankly confess that, except themselves, men are incapable of such investigation, without rushing into confusing doubts when they approach the study of the physical laws that environ the universe. Hence, their ideas of real education are vague and nebu-

lous. They persist in believing that the morals and intellects of the human families are distinct things—things that conflict in some inscrutable way, and that the best Christian, therefore, is not the best thinker, but the best believer.

While the history of the school is one of profound interest, yet the subject whether the system has reached that stage of perfection that it can go no further is a more practical and still greater theme for contemplation. The church, the school, the law and the government are always telling the world what they have done, in tones of loud and confident assertion. These mere arrogant assumptions are as often baseless as well founded. And to men of ordinary penetration of mind they are heard with many grains of allowance. What truth there is in the claims is freely granted, and the errors are generally passed in charitable silence, in the unalterable conviction that the truth never dies, and that the ultimate judgment will come the moment the mind is ready to understand it. Certainly the greatest improvement in the public school is the gradual and nearly complete separation of the school from the exclusive proprietorship of the church. Whether its transfer to the State was the wisest thing that could be done with it is another and perhaps as yet an unsolvable problem. The average man will tell you, if you attempt to discuss this part of the subject, that you are opposed to education, and if you are the enemy of education of course you have no right to talk about the great work they are doing, much less to criticise it, or point out any imperfections, or possible improvements; because the average man thinks exactly as the fleet-footed race horse would run with hobbles on his feet. The very large majority of men, not quite so great a proportion now, probably, as formerly, seize upon one or two

axiomatic truths about all such practical subjects, and from these form instant judgments, and are hot and impatient of all doubts as to their infallibility upon questions they are unable to ever know—questions that may command the patient study and tireless investigation of the greatest philosophers and biologists. When such able investigators come eventually to look in upon this vital subject, it is easy to imagine some of the questions they will confront on the very threshold of their examination. For instance: Does the vital economy of nature require that to educate children they must be herded together in crowds—rooms full, great buildings full, and then classed and graded and divided, and so many assigned to each different teacher, or all to one teacher where the numbers are not too great for the holding capacity of a single school room? Is that the one and only way to do, to build schoolhouses large and small, ranging from the little cabin to the splendid university, and the work of educating is taken away from the home and transferred to the school room, and the parental responsibility is taken charge of by the teacher? Is this modern invention of rigid grading the child's true interests, or the teacher's comfort? Are the modern improvements real or imaginary? Is committing to memory education? Is there anything else in the system as now practiced except committing to memory? Is a text book of any value in a school room? If yes, then are both a teacher and a text book prime necessities? Which should be abolished, if either? And while it has only occurred here as a "lastly," it is probable it would come to the great philosophic mind as a "firstly"—what is education? Now, reader, you must bear in mind that it is not treason to the intelligence and education of the human race for the mind that is able to do it, to dispassionately con-

sider all these subjects. The ultimate welfare of civilization hangs upon these and a similar scrutiny of all subjects whose wide range takes in mankind. And then again, is the entire curriculum, after you pass reading, writing and the four first rules in the arithmetic—or addition, subtraction, division and multiplication—of any practical value in after life, except for those intending to be school teachers? And seriously is there any more urgency to build great schools to teach Latin and Greek than there is for Chinese and Choctaw? Has a man education in fact when he knows all the text books and can read and translate Latin, Greek and Hebrew? All these are questions that should be discussed in every literary society, in every newspaper and magazine, in public gatherings and in the private circle. They are questions of transcendent importance, and the overwhelming evidence of their importance—the imperative demand there is for correct answers to the above and many other questions about the schools—is the fact that upon the first asking of the questions ninety-nine men in a hundred would doubt your being serious, and would tell you that they had all been forever settled hundreds of years ago. But with sufficient discussion nearly all men of quick and strong comprehension would come to see their importance, and that time or age cannot take away the right and the duty to look into all questions, each for himself, and strike always for the truth. It would be another great step in teaching men that error is wrong and ignorance a crime. It would widen the door to the world's great schoolhouse, broaden and deepen the human grasp of thought, and pave and smooth the rugged highway for the coming school and school teacher, as well as bear the golden harvests of that distant and glorious summer of a higher and better civilization. To better the condition of mankind,

to relieve suffering, give health, lighten and equalize the heavy burdens, to make men better, happier and wiser is the only supremely noble work in this world. He who aids most in this noble work and transmits such blessings to the future ages is not only the greatest but the best in the tide of time.

An interesting fact in the long history of schools of every kind or variety is the fact that their entire, real advances in the way of improvement have, like every other social institution, been forced upon them by outside power. The churches have been thus liberalized and bettered, and so have the schools, the political economy of nations, governments themselves as well as all other great social concerns. The school men have not been marked by any greater reluctance to be pushed forward than have any of the others. Civilization grows always in this apparently anomalous and tortuous course. For instance, a law is adopted. Possibly (though not as a rule) it was the very best device for all at the time of its adoption. But in the long course of time it outlives its usefulness. In the great onward highway it is passed and becomes a laggard and a criminal. The people suffer and suffer, and eventually from the ranks of the oppressed there arise serious mutterings; it is openly attacked, the rebellion grows and deepens and the executors of the now bad law strike valiant blows in its defense. They are alarmed at this spirit of evil, as they regard all innovation on the sacred arrangements of the fathers, and they yield only when compelled to do so. And when they have thus reached and realized the improvement, they are forever proclaiming the glorious advancement and soon come to believe that they really did it all themselves—that they fought out the good fight and covered themselves with glory. These are curious phenomena, presenting in-

teresting studies for the student of history, and so unvarying are they that they become subjects of philosophical investigation.

To reach the best possible educational system is the grand approach to the highest attainable civilization. It is, therefore, the subject of deepest interest to all men. The old saying has it: "Tis education forms the common mind." Not true, but it is a stagger in the right direction, and is a fit companion piece of the grand advancing idea of our Revolutionary fathers, when they incorporated in the celebrated ordinance of 1787 the bold declaration that "knowledge, with religion and morality, are necessary to the good government of mankind." The governing power in every nation is of necessity an educated one, because in every ruler or his advisors there must be some knowledge of international law, of domestic relations, of finance, of commerce and the organization of armies and navies. England has cared little for the education of its common people, but it has carefully attended to the education of its ruling classes. It has differed radically from this country (not so much now as in the past) in drawing a line and educating the nobles to the fullest extent, and neglecting the laborers or masses of the people. And yet the people when they were left to care for themselves have not been far surpassed in the race for great intellects. Indeed, is it not a startling comment that will force itself upon the minds of the student of English history, that her great men have come from the ranks of the poor - the neglected - in a large majority of instances?

When the survey of the Northwest Territory was ordered by Congress, it was decreed that every sixteenth section of land should be reserved for the maintenance of public schools within each township. The ordinance of 1787 proclaimed that "schools and

the means of education should forever be encouraged." By the act of Congress passed April 18, 1818, enabling the people of Illinois to form a State Constitution, the "section numbered 16 in every township, and when such section had been sold or otherwise disposed of, other lands equivalent thereto and as contiguous as may be, should be granted to the State for the use of the inhabitants of such township for the support of schools." The act further stipulates "that 5 per cent of the net proceeds of the lands lying within said State, and which shall be sold by Congress from and after the 1st day of January, 1819, after deducting all expenses incident to the same, shall be reserved for the purposes following: Two-fifths to be disbursed, under the direction of Congress, in making roads leading to the State; the residue to be appropriated by the Legislature of the State for the encouragement of learning, of which one-sixth part shall be exclusively bestowed on a college or university." In other words, Congress donated to the State a full township, six miles square, for seminary purposes, and the thirty-sixth part of all the residue of public lands in the State and 3 per cent of the net proceeds of the sales of the remainder, to support common schools and promote education in the then infant State. Truly a most magnificent and princely donation and provision for education. The sixteenth section, so donated, amounted in the State to nearly 1,000,000 acres; in Bureau County to over 16,000 acres.

Laws were first passed directing Commissioners' Courts to appoint three Trustees for the school land in each township where the inhabitants of such townships numbered twenty white persons. These Trustees had power to lease the school lands at public outcry, after twenty days' notice, to the highest bidder for any period not exceeding ten

years, the rents to be paid in improvements, or in shares of the products raised. The laws were crude, and fell far short of their intended object. The school lands, under the lessee or rental arrangement, yielded little or no revenue; many of the renters, having no title to or common interest in the land, only opened and cultivated enough for a bare support, and, of course, produced nothing to divide. Then squatters took possession of a considerable portion, and wasted the timber, and in many ways depreciated the value of the lands. As a result, the cause of education languished, and was at a stand-still for years. There were a great many influences and obstacles in the way of a general diffusion of knowledge. The settlements were sparse, and money or other means of remunerating teachers were scarce; and teachers, competent to impart even the common rudiments of an English education, were few and far between.

This state of affairs continued until 1825, when Joseph Duncan, then a member of the State Senate, introduced a bill for the support of common schools by a public tax. The preamble to the act was as follows: "To enjoy our rights and liberties we must understand them; their security and protection ought to be the first object of a free people; and it is a well-established fact that no nation has ever continued long in the enjoyment of civil and political freedom which was not both virtuous and enlightened; and believing that the advancement of literature always has been and ever will be the means of developing more fully the rights of man; that the mind of every citizen in a republic is the common property of society, and constitutes the basis of its strength and happiness; it is, therefore, considered the peculiar duty of a free government like ours to encourage and extend the improvement and

cultivation of the intellectual energies of the whole." The text of this admirable law may be divined from the preamble. It gave education a powerful impetus, and common schools flourished in almost every settlement. But notwithstanding all this, the law was in advance of the civilization of the times. The early settlers had left the older States—the Southern States, where common school education never has flourished as it should—and plunged into the wilderness, braving countless dangers and privations in order to better their individual fortunes and to escape the burdens of taxation, which advanced refinement and culture in any people invariably impose. Hence, the law was the subject of much bitter opposition. The very idea of a tax was so hateful that even the poorest preferred to pay all that was necessary for the tuition of their children, or keep them in ignorance—which was generally the case—rather than submit to the mere name of tax.

This law—the Duncan law, as it was called—is the foundation upon which rests the superstructure of the present common school system of Illinois. The law provided for the division of townships into school districts, in each of which were elected three School Trustees, corresponding to Directors of the present day, one Clerk, one Treasurer, one Assessor and one Collector. The Trustees of each district had supreme control and management of the school within the same, and the employment of teachers and fixing their remuneration. They were required to make an annual report to the County Commissioners' Court of the number of children living within the bounds of such district between the ages of five and twenty-one years, and what number of them were actually sent to school, with a certificate of the time a school was kept up; with the expenses of the same. Persons over the age of twenty-

one year were permitted to attend school upon the order of the Trustees; and the history of education in Illinois discloses the fact that it was no uncommon thing for men beyond the meridian of life to be seen at school with their children. The law required teachers, at the close of their schools, to prepare schedules giving alphabetically the names of attending pupils, with their ages, the total number of days each pupil attended, the aggregate number of days attended, the average daily attendance, and the standing of each scholar. This schedule was submitted to the Trustees for their approval, as no teacher was paid any remuneration except on presentation to the Treasurer of his schedule, signed by a majority of the Trustees. The law further provided that all common schools should be maintained and supported by a direct public tax. School taxes were payable either in money or in produce, and teachers would take the produce at market price, or if there was no current value the price was fixed by arbitration. Fancy the schoolma'am of the present day taking her hard-earned salary as a teacher in potatoes, turnips or coon skins! We have heard it related of a teacher in one of the counties bordering the Wabash River that he was paid in coon skins for a ten weeks' school; and after his school was out he footed it to Vincennes with his pelts upon his back, a distance of over thirty miles, and there disposed of them.

When this wise and wholesome law was repealed by the Legislature, Gen. Duncan wrote, as if gifted with prophecy, "that coming generations would see the wisdom of his law, and would engraft its principles on their statute-books; that changes in the condition of society might render different applications of the same necessary, but that the principle was eternal, and the essence of free

and enlightened government; and legislators who voted against the measure will yet live to see the day when all the children of the State will be educated through the medium of common schools, supported and maintained by direct tax upon the people, the burden falling upon the rich and poor in proportion to their worldly possessions." These predictions, yellow with the years of a half-century and over, have been faithfully fulfilled and verified.

The Duncan school law remained in force only a little over two years, when it was repealed. The great objection, as we have said, to the law, was the tax clause. This was, substantially, that the legal voters of any school district had power, at any of their meetings, to cause either the whole or one-half of the sum necessary to maintain and conduct a school in said district, to be raised by taxation. And if the voters decided that only one-half of such required amount was to be so raised, the remainder was to be paid by the parents, masters and guardians, in proportion to the number of pupils which each of them might send to such school. No person, however, could be taxed for the support of any free school unless by his or her consent first obtained in writing, though all persons refusing to be taxed were precluded from sending pupils to such school. In almost every district there were those who had no children to educate, and then there was an uncivilized element of frontier life, who believed education was a useless and unnecessary accomplishment, and only needful to divines and lawyers; that bone and muscle and the ability to labor were the only requirements necessary to fit their daughters and sons for the practical duties of life. A proverb then current was (in many localities), "The more book-learning the more rascals." To quote a localism of the day, "gals didn't

need to know nothin' about books, and all that boys orter know was how to grub, maul rails and hunt." That senseless prejudice, born of the crude civilization of the early period of the country, has descended, in a slight dregree, to the present, and yet tinges the complexion of society in many different localities.

After the repeal of the Duncan law, education, for nearly a generation, was in anything but a flourishing condition, either in this county or in the State. Like the stagnant waters of a Southern lagoon, it was difficult to tell whether the current flowed backward or forward. For many years the schoolhouses, school books, school teachers and the manner of instruction were of the most primitive character throughout the whole of southern Illinois. The houses were the proverbial log-cabin, so often described in the early annals. A few of these humble schoolhouses, unused and almost rotted down, may still be occasionally seen, eloquent of an age forever passed. The early books were as primitive as the cabin schoolhouses, and the early teacher was, perhaps, the most primitive of all. The old-time pedagogue was a marked and distinctive character of the early history—one of the vital forces of the earlier growth. He considered the matter of imparting the limited knowledge he possessed a mere question of effort, in which the physical element predominated. If he couldn't talk or read it into a pupil, he took a stick and mauled it into him.

The school-master usually, by common consent, was a personage of distinction and importance. He was of higher authority, even in the law, than the Justice of the Peace, and ranked him in social position. He was considered the intellectual center of the neighborhood and was consulted upon all

subjects, public and private. Most generally he was a hard-shell Baptist in religion, a Democrat in politics and worshiped Gen. Jackson as his political savior. But the old-time pedagogue—the pioneer of American letters—is a thing of the past, and we shall never see his like again. He is ever in the van of advancing civilization, and fled before the whistle of the locomotive or the click of the telegraph was heard. He cannot live within the pale of progress. His race became extinct here more than a quarter of a century ago, when the common school system began to take firm hold and become a fixed institution among the people. The older citizens remember him, but to the young of to-day he is a myth, and only lives in tradition.

The school laws, after the repeal of the Duncan law, were often changed—they were revised and changed again before they attained to the perfection we at present have in them. Even now, they are susceptible of improvement, though they are superior to those of many other States. A peculiarity in the different State constitutions is that pertaining to education. The constitution of 1818, while endorsing education in a general way, is silent upon the subject of educating the masses through the medium of the common schools. The framers of the constitution of 1848 went a little further; they said that the General Assembly *might* provide a system of free schools. It was not, however, till after half a century of existence as a State, that her delegates, in convention assembled, engrafted upon the pages of her organic law a mandatory section, declaring "that the General Assembly *shall* provide a thorough and efficient system of free schools, whereby *all* children of this State may receive a good common school education.

We have already given very full accounts of

the first schools in the county, by whom taught and where, in the earliest settlement of the county. Hence, now it is only necessary that we take up the subject by a rapid reference of the early days of the school-masters as they came to the places in the county that were settled at a later date.

The first teachers in Lamoyille were Hezekiah Smith, Mrs. Pierce (from Dover), Rev. Vincent Baltist. Howard Johnson taught a subscription school at Perkins' Grove. Mariah Smith, now Mrs. Clapp, a sister of Hezekiah Smith, was also one of the early and efficient teachers.

In Arlington the first teacher was Mrs. Carrie Brush. She also taught a school in Tiskilwa. Her successor as a teacher in Tiskilwa was Senator L. D. Whiting. The first schoolhouse built in Arlington was in 1855, and the first teacher in this was Miss Caroline Morton, who was followed by W. H. Robinson (this was W. H. R. No. 2, and not the one first named), W. H. Hill, M. D. Paxson, Z. S. Hills, C. O. Sawyer, S. C. Whipple, H. S. Hallock and A. E. Okey. Members of the present School Board are T. A. Maul, R. B. Van Lew, and Thomas Ryan.

L. J. Kendall furnishes us the following from Lamoyille: "Owing to there being no records kept, I have been obliged to glean what I could from the older citizens in regard to the history of the schools. In (about) 1836 Mrs. Bowen, now Mrs. Walter Porter, taught a free school in her house. In 1838 money was raised by subscription and Hezekiah Smith was employed to teach, on the site where Charles Thompson now lives. Soon after a building was erected for school purposes on the lot now occupied by John Igon's shops. The township in 1846 first raised money by taxation for schools at the rate of 15 cents on \$100. In 1851 the first

Congregational Church was built and the basement was used for school purposes until 1858, when the present brick building of two rooms was finished. In 1875, more room being required, a frame one-story building was built near the brick. Among the Principals who have been employed since 1858 are: Frank Allen, Lyman Kendall, Mr. White, Mr. Corning, Z. S. Hills, J. H. Smith, A. M. Burns, Mrs. A. M. Richardson, J. E. Hathorn, S. C. Whipple, B. F. Stock, Addison Lowry and E. P. Hussey.

At present the school census is 246, the number enrolled 160, the average daily attendance for the past school year 105.

In 1867 the Arlington School District erected a school building at an expense of \$14,500. A Principal and two assistants commenced work at once. The same number of teachers have been employed continuously since, except one year a fourth teacher was employed half the time. The average attendance has ranged from 125 to 150, the highest number being 175. The Principals were: Profs. S. B. Bathurst, S. C. Whipple and W. H. Robinson, each serving a term of years.

The first school in Neponset was taught by Julia A. Bigelow in the winter of 1855-56. She was paid \$20 a month. The school was for three months. In 1861 two teachers were for the first time employed, and an extra room had to be secured to accommodate the large number of pupils applying. A frame building was erected in 1864 of five rooms. This was burned April 13, 1870. In 1870 the present two-story brick was erected at a cost of \$15,000. In 1877 the School Board arranged a complete grade of the schools, and have granted diplomas to graduates since that time. There has been no change since the course was adopted.

The graduating classes are as follows:

Class of 1878—J. H. Bates, Principal; Emma Moore, Laura Emery.

Class of 1879—J. H. Bates, Principal; William Priestman, Ida Priestman, Alice Nichols, Alice Carse, May Connelly.

Class of 1880—H. B. Hubbell, Principal; Walter D. Whaples, Minnie Watts, May Foss.

Class of 1881—W. R. Green, Principal; Dollie Avery, Crayton Boyer, Alma Cook, Mabel McIntire, Nellie McIntire.

Graduate in 1882—W. R. Green, Principal; Lizzie Lawless.

Class of 1883—D. Griffin, Principal; Belle Foss, Jessie Gerrond.

Class June 13, 1884: May McIntire, Cora Priestman, Ada Pratt, Louis Gardner.

The number of pupils in attendance at present (1884) is 175, which varies, of course, during the winter and spring sessions.

The members of the present School Board are: P. M. Childs, President; Dr. John Priestman, Clerk, and Dr. J. H. Bates.

Mr. E. Finley has kindly furnished us the following items of the De Pue schools:

This District No. 4, Selby Township, was organized November 20, 1852. Eli Leonard, John H. Stockman and Joshua Bishop were the Directors elected at the first meeting. Mrs. Elizabeth Spratt was the first teacher employed, and on a salary of \$2 per week and board. The term as indicated by the record (rather indefinitely) consisted of about four weeks only. Among the earlier teachers of this school were W. H. Mesenkop, who was engaged to teach a term of three months, commencing the first Monday of November, 1857, at a salary of \$37 per month and board himself. Miss M. A. Wheeler, who was succeeded by Miss Mary Johnson, taught during the year 1858, each at a salary of \$5 per week, exclusive of board. Since said year the following teachers have been employed:

1859, Isaac P. Holloway, Jesse Davis and J. S. Turner; 1860, Thomas T. Dorwin; 1861, Clarinda Hart, Eugene Gilbert and Jesse Davis; 1862, Jesse Davis and L. Gleason; 1863, C. Bartlett; 1864, Jesse Davis; 1865, Fanny McKee; 1865-66, J. R. Earnest; 1866-67, Jesse Davis; 1868, Charity Long and E. C. Wilson; 1869-70, Henry G. Young, Lydia M. Young and F. M. Johnson; 1871-74, Alice Colton and W. H. Hill; 1874, L. C. Smith; 1875, W. H. Hill and L. C. Smith; 1876, L. C. Smith and W. H. Hill; 1877, J. R. Earnest and John Frazier; 1878, J. R. Earnest; 1878-80, John Frazier; 1879-80, E. Bangs; 1881, L. Dysinger and Anna Stedman; 1882, Anna Stedman and L. Dysinger; 1883, L. Dysinger, Anna Stedman and L. M. Breed.

W. H. Hill taught six years in succession; John Frazier four years; L. Dysinger and Anna Stedman now in third year.

Of late years the teachers have been engaged for the full term of nine months, with few exceptions.

The first school building erected in this district was a frame built during the summer of 1854; size of building, 24x30, one story. The present building is a brick, two stories and basement, the latter being ten feet high, and used for the Primary Department; the upper rooms are each thirteen feet high, and are used for the Intermediate and Grammar Departments. All of said rooms are 27x33, feet, are convenient and well ventilated, and contain No. 1 seats and desks. This building was erected by Chris Mason in 1874, and cost about \$6,000. The following are the present school officers: Paul J. Smith, President; Edward Finley, Clerk; Charles E. Stedman.

Mineral High School, in District 1, Town 16, Range 6, was established 1857. The old building was sold and a new one erected 1869,

at an expense of \$4,500. The following teachers have been employed in the order given: I. J. Heaps, two years; J. W. Rice, one year; D. C. Cooper, one year; S. D. Abbott, two years; L. K. Holroyd, two years; Frank Akins, same; A. D. Jenkins, same; J. W. Boling, same. The assistant teachers were Mary Ripley, Carrie Newbecker, Sarah Henry, Emma Henry, Ida Knipple, Martha Banger, Jesse Riley, Belle Pettis and Edna Brainard.

Princeton Schools.—The basement of the old Hampshire Colony Church was the shelter for Princeton's first school, which was taught in the winter of 1836-37. The first private school was taught by A. B. Church, in his own dwelling. In 1851 James Smith kept a private school. In 1851 the South Union schoolhouse was erected by J. H. Bryant and James Everett. P. W. Ferris was the first Principal. The School Board until 1872 consisted of three members, one retiring every year. The first consisted of Arvis A. Chapman, President; J. V. Thompson, Clerk, and John Riale. They were elected in 1857. They appointed H. P. Farwell Principal, at a salary of \$700 per year. Miss Allen, Miss Dunbar and Victoria White were employed as teachers at a salary of \$6. each per week; in a short time two other teachers were added to the force. The Principals were: Mr. and Mrs. Forrest, Job A. Parker, J. H. Blodgett, G. W. Dickinson, Mr. and Mrs. Bangs, M. E. Ryan, T. M. Johnson, E. P. Burlingame, Samuel F. Hull, Albert Ethridge, D. L. Hurd, Charles Robinson and Z. S. Hills. These were in charge of separate buildings. In 1868 Mr. Maltby was appointed Principal, and was the first to have charge of all the public schools in the town. The next year he was succeeded by the present incumbent, C. P. Snow, a native of Boston. He came to Princeton from Peoria,

where he had been engaged in teaching. His ability and value are well attested in the long and prosperous course of his work in the schools here, and the entire satisfaction his labors have given the entire community. He literally organized and graded the Princeton schools, brought order out of chaos, and has given the schools a wide and enviable reputation.

The present force of teachers in the Princeton schools consist of: C. P. Snow, Superintendent, and Miss H. L. Everitt, Miss Stella Burr, Miss Minnie Bryant, Miss Clara Allen, Miss Mary Stone and Miss Sarah Kannan in school No. 1; and Miss Lottie E. White, Miss Minnie Phelps, Miss Gertrude McCormick and Miss Sarah J. Sharpe, in No. 2; and Mrs. Lelia Holt, Miss Carrie Hodgman and Miss Minnie Colesberry, in No. 3.

Princeton High School.—A complete history of the origin of this school will be found in a previous chapter. Here we need only add this was the first township high school organized by a special act of the Legislature of the State.

The school has a library of about 1,000 volumes, embracing works of history, biography, travels, science and general literature; a laboratory well supplied with the necessary chemicals, gas and water, for general chemistry, and philosophical apparatus and specimens for the study of natural history, sufficient to meet the requirements of preparatory text work.

Over 2,000 pupils have received instruction, of whom 305 have completed the course of study and received the diploma of the school. The present occupation of graduates so far as known is as follows: Lieutenants United States Army, 2; preaching, 2; medicine, 8; law, 14; teaching, 65; farming, 30; business, 53; married ladies, 46. Eleven have died.

The first Board of Education was appointed in 1867 and their respective terms expired: Rev. Flavel Bascom in 1870; Hon. John H. Bryan, 1881; George O. Ide, Esq., 1869; Matthew Trimble, 1869; Jacob Chritzman, 1871.

The next Board was elected as follows: 1869, Arthur Bryant, Jr.; 1869, Dr. Joseph Mercer; 1870, Stephen G. Paddock; 1871, Henry Kennon, Esq.; 1872, William C. Trimble; 1874, Justus Stephens; 1875, Edward R. Virden; 1878, Col. I. H. Elliott; 1878, William Miles; 1882, H. M. Trimble, Esq.; 1884, Milo Kendall, Esq.

The present Board consists of: William Miles, President; S. G. Paddock, Secretary; E. R. Virden, H. M. Trimble, Milo Kendall.

The Principals were appointed and retired: 1867, Henry L. Boltwood, A. M., February, 1878; February, 1878, Charles A. Smith, A. B., June, 1878; September, 1878, H. C. McDougall, A. B., June, 1882; September, 1882, Charles Raymond, A. M.

The present corps of teachers: Charles Raymond, A. M., Latin, political economy; Osgood Smith, A. B., German, Greek; John C. Bannister, natural sciences; Miss Emma V. White, history, English literature; Miss Carrie Everett, mathematics; Miss Julia S. Charbonnel, United States history, constitution; Miss Caroline M. Hyde, B. S., mathematics, grammar; Miss Mary B. Creesley, drawing; Miss Annie Kelly, A. B., elocution, rhetoric.

Classes were organized in the fall of 1867 under the Principalship of Henry L. Boltwood, A. M., with five assistants, and an average attendance of 138 pupils.

There was a steady increase of attendance till the year 1875, when the highest enrollment was attained, 383 pupils, of whom 119 were from other towns in the county.

This was the only school of high rank in

this part of the State, and drew largely from the surrounding towns. Its success has stimulated other communities to raise the character of their own schools, and has resulted in the establishment of academies and district high schools in different parts of the county, thus cutting off a fruitful source of revenue.

The attendance at the present time is 231, with thirty from abroad.

There are four courses of study, each requiring five years of work, viz: the Normal, the English, the Latin, Scientific and the Classical. The Normal is designed for pupils intending to teach in our public schools, and is made to conform to the statute requirements for first grade certificates.

The English embraces those studies best calculated to prepare one for the active duties of life.

The Latin, Scientific and the Classical are intended to prepare students for the corresponding courses of our best colleges.

Walnut Grove.—For some years a school was taught during the winters in this place in a log schoolhouse of the diminutive and illy arranged style. In 1859 a comfortable frame schoolhouse was erected. This answered all purposes until 1869, when a more pretentious two-roomed building was erected, but the demands soon outgrew this building, and additions doubling its capacities were added, and gave them four rooms, each thirty feet square, and these are taxed to their utmost capacity.

Tiskilwa Schools.—These have long been a source of great pride to the good people of this town. No similar sized town in the State has done so well. Their splendid graded school building stands as a splendid monument to the enlightened enterprise of her people. It was erected in 1867 at a cost of \$35,000, and has a seating capacity

for 300 pupils. Their Principal has long been R. E. Cutler.

Miss Abbie (Mrs. Lyford, of Galesburg,) was among the pioneer school teachers here in 1838. She is a sister of Judge Jesse Emerson, and is remembered by those who were school children then and are growing gray now as the kindest and best of teachers. This first schoolhouse was built by the voluntary work of the early settlers, the chief among whom was Amariah Watson, who eventually bought out the interests of the other holders, and then he sold the building to the School Trustees. A union schoolhouse was erected on the line between the towns of Indiantown and Tiskilwa. This was the first brick schoolhouse in Bureau County. The first Principal in this school was Alanson Benson. This building was used until 1867, when the present house was completed.

Lamoille.—In addition to many facts already given of the schools in this place we give the following additional items: One of the first teachers was Miss Jennie Beach, whose school had the appearance of but a feeble remnant from the vacated nurseries of the few houses about there. Several private schools were then taught, of which we have already given an account. A building was erected in 1855. It was afterward converted into a Free Methodist Church. In this building C. A. Davis, A. L. Stearne, A. W. Hempleman and Mr. Chapman taught good schools. A small building was purchased in which to teach the primary department. This was occupied during the winters of 1864 and 1865. The latter year the schools were first graded by J. A. Mercer, for many years the Principal. To him is due much of the honor of the admirable schools the good people of this place have so long enjoyed.

Nipmose.—Miss Emma J. Moore has given the following account of the schools in this

place: "The first school, in 1855-56, was taught by Julia A. Biglow in a house owned by William Bryan. In the summer she taught where William McFarland afterward resided. In 1857 Carrie Van Court taught in what is now George Robinson's kitchen. In 1858 the schoolhouse was built; Miss Van Court remained the teacher. In 1861 the building was sold and removed, and a new one erected, containing two rooms and two recitation rooms. C. L. Dunham and Ellen Bushwell were employed as teachers. In 1867 an addition was made and Prof. Knapp became Principal. This house was burned April 14, 1870, on which was an insurance of \$6,000. Then a brick building was erected at a cost of \$14,000. After Mr. Knapp retired Prof. Joseph Bates was the Principal.

Wyanet.—In 1854 a school was taught here. In 1867 a comfortable two-story schoolhouse was erected, containing four rooms.

Dover.—The first teacher here after the erection of their school building was Mrs. Abigail Nichols. Then the present elegant building was erected, and Miss Emma Horford was teacher.

Malden.—A small one-room building was first erected in Malden for schools. It soon grew too small and their present building was erected.

Leepertown.—For some years the only school in this township was taught in the village of Leepertown. In 1859 a large brick was built, accommodating eighty pupils.

The wide-spread interest and the ready aid extended in every direction toward schools is well attested by the action of the County Agricultural Society, where every year such munificent premiums are offered and paid for school work of every kind intended to stimulate teachers and pupils to struggle for the

prizes. This is already quite a feature of the annual society exhibitions, and the school exhibitions in the buildings erected for their especial purpose are well worthy the inspection of all visitors. Over \$200 in prizes were paid out this year (1884), and the growing interest in this part of the society's work is attested by the fact that the buildings should at once be greatly enlarged.

In the county there are of school age—between six and twenty-one years of age—5,052 males and 5,111 females; a total population under twenty-one years of age of males, 7,284, and females, 7,434. There are in the country 185 ungraded schools and 16 graded schools. Enrolled in the graded schools are males, 1,391; females, 1,407; in ungraded schools, 2,605 males and 2,356 females. There are 16 male teachers in graded schools and 45 females. The total number of teachers in the county, 244. There are 182 frame schoolhouses and 19 brick buildings. The highest wages paid any teacher in the county is \$155.55 per month; the highest paid any female is \$50 per month. The lowest paid any male teacher is \$25 and any female \$20. The total of the district school tax is \$86,486.87. Total value of school property, \$265,365. Bonded debt, \$5,830.60. Received from the State fund, 1884, \$11,115.76. The total school expenditure for the last fiscal year, \$100,129.99.

The present county school Superintendent, Jacob Miller, holds each year a county institute of three weeks' duration, which is largely attended by nearly every teacher in the county, and is one source of the great efficiency of the schools of the county.

CHAPTER XXXII.

BUREAU COUNTY AND ITS BLOODED STOCK—THE GROWTH OF THIS VALUABLE INDUSTRY—WHO FIRST EXPERIMENTED IN THIS LINE—CATTLE AND HORSES, ETC., ETC.

TO the Denhams, who came to this county in 1838, especially to Luther Denham, is due the credit of the first attempt to open here a stock farm; that is, a farm devoted to the propagation of improved stock of any kind. The brothers came here and examined the country with this project in view (more especially the raising of improved sheep), and after examining the country far and wide concluded to purchase Red Oak Grove and make here an extensive sheep farm. From the general state of the country the scheme was somewhat premature in its attempted development, but it was an index mark in the right direction, and there is but little doubt but some of the great results the people are to-day enjoying were greatly accelerated in their coming by the far-seeing efforts of Mr. Denham.

Robert Otley brought the first thoroughbred cow into the county. A few inferior graded cattle had been brought here, but this was the first thoroughbred. This was more than a quarter of a century ago, and the novelty of the thing is well attested by the excitement and great interest it created far and near. The word passed around that Otley had brought into the county a cow that had cost \$1,100. To a people that had bought and sold cows from \$10 to \$30 this was a marvel indeed. Long and special visits were made by many to see this remarkable animal. Up to this time the general theory was that good or poor stock was wholly a question of good pasturage and easy access to the corn crib. Therefore, size was the one thing looked at in judging cattle, and

this and the probable amount of flesh that could be put on large, rough frames were the tokens of comparative value. But the start once made, as was done by Otley, the value of blood and pedigree were soon well understood subjects, or at least sufficiently understood to interest men, and cause them to see that here were both profit and pleasure.

Mr. W. L. Norris, of Arlington, has placed us under great obligations for the following notes on improved stock:

"The soil, climate, natural grasses, and later the cultivated grasses, and especially blue grass, stamped this country as one well adapted to cattle-raising to a greater extent than was usually found in good farming districts. Although many of the earlier settlers were reared in localities where stock-raising took a secondary and cropping a primary position in the affairs of agriculture, they soon decided that here on the fertile prairie it was much easier, and far better pecuniarily, to pay more attention to the raising of beef. The market was far from home, and it was much easier to have the extra produce in the form of flesh, which would walk to market, than to have it in grain which had to be hauled. When the principal market for both grain and stock was Chicago this matter of transporting the crop was important, and it is still important, though the railroads come nearly to our doors; and it is considered more advisable than ever that the surplus of the farm should be in that shape which is the least trouble to move about and dispose of.

"The improvement in the class of cattle from the first settlement of the county to the present time has been very great, and some think there is not much room for further advancement in this line. Any one going over the county from one side to the other in any direction cannot help but be struck with the wonderful difference of the grade of cattle

in different localities. Although the number of improved bulls now used in the county is very great, there is still room for as many more, and the standard of excellence of those now in use could be very much raised before they would approach very near to the highest type of improved cattle.

"While we have not the climate, and perhaps not so fine blue grass and living water as Kentucky, we can raise as good cattle as are raised anywhere, but they require more care and feed in winter, and the cost of production is materially increased. Compared with the older stock districts of Kentucky cattle-raising in this county is in its infancy.

"One cannot say when the improvement in our cattle began, for it has been continued, to a greater or less extent, ever since the county was fairly settled. New settlers coming in brought their favorite stock, and some of it was so much better than the stock already in the locality that it was sought after and extensively used as a source of improvement to the general stock. Frequently this improvement was not followed up by something better, and the standard was not raised much for several years, and in too many cases went back somewhat. It was not always possible to get improved stock at a price that these pioneers thought best to pay, and in many cases the desire for anything better than what they had or could obtain without much effort was lacking. They did not realize the importance of improved stock, and only obtained it when it was brought among them, lacking the energy required to advance under difficulties.

"As the county became more settled up new arrivals from stock-growing districts brought their cattle with them, fully awake to the importance of good cattle, and satisfied that here was a place where they could be grown to great advantage. These men kept up their

stock by bringing more as they were needed, and in many cases did not hesitate to obtain them from a considerable distance, generally the locality where they formerly resided. To such men as these, full of energy and awake to the possibilities of a new country, who were content to wait years to reap their reward, and were not discouraged if the immediate benefits were not great; who could withstand the opposition of their short-sighted neighbors, we owe our present improved stock of beef cattle.

"The short-horns were the breed of cattle most extensively used in improving our beef cattle. Devons were introduced to some extent, but they finally gave place to short-horns. The short-horn cross on the native cattle was such an obvious improvement, and the pure bred ones such fine looking animals, that no effort was made to try other breeds, as this one so nearly satisfied all, and was more easily obtained. I do not know of a Hereford ever being owned in the county up to the present time.

"Polled cattle have been introduced lately, and are very popular with some people. They can never be subjected to as severe a test as an improved breed in this county as the short-horns were, because the average quality of our cattle on which they are to be crossed is so far ahead of the stock on which the short-horn was crossed with such marked success. So far the polls are all black, being either Galloway or Angus.

"The first lot of these polls was brought to this county by A. L. Stevenson, of Lamoille, in April, 1882. They were brought from Canada, and were mostly grade Angus, only a few being full-blooded.

"In October, 1882, a shipment of twenty heifers and one bull of the Galloway breed were landed at Quebec, direct from Scotland. These were imported by I. H. Norris, of

Lamoille, and after the usual quarantine, arrived at his farm. They were a strange sight to most of the people, as they saw them for the first time, with their long, shaggy hair and hornless heads, their jet black color in decided contrast to the snow; and their general appearance was so different from the cattle usually seen here.

"In February, 1883, Charles Woods, of Lamoille, got a few Galloway cattle from Michigan, mostly grades. This made Lamoille the center of polled cattle for the county, and when, a year after receiving his first, Mr. Norris received twenty-three Galloway calves direct from Scotland, he took the lead in polled cattle for the county. They are a new thing, and as yet but little tried, and their special merits in this prairie country are not yet known. Their friends are very enthusiastic and predict a bright future for their favorites.

"So far as I can ascertain, the first pure bred short-horns were brought to this county by Evan Ogan, from Greene County, Ohio, in 1848. This was only two years after the publication of the first volume of the American Short-horn Herdbook, and pedigrees were not so carefully kept then as later, and it is not much to be wondered at though greatly regretted that the pedigrees of this lot were lost. It may have been for the common good that such was the case, as without pedigrees their value was materially lessened, and people could afford to own them who might not have been able to own the same cattle with pedigrees. Then, too, they stood on their individual merit, and were sought after and kept for their superior qualities, and their worst enemies could not say pedigree was all there was to them. They were good representatives of the breed as it existed then, and their descendants are still owned and highly valued in the same neighborhood

where they first arrived. They still furnish some of the best cattle that go from here to the beef-markets. About 1856 he returned to Ohio and brought out six head of pedigreed cattle, which he kept here until about 1870, when he went to Missouri and took most of his cattle with him.

"Ira P. Evans purchased of J. N. Brown & Sons, Berlin, Ill., a bull, in 1854, and the same year or the year following purchased several heifers of the same firm.

"The same year William Cummings, of Buda, purchased a bull, and has used thoroughbred bulls ever since.

"In 1863 Owen Lovejoy, of Princeton, purchased two heifers and a bull, of Alexander, of Kentucky. The bull was by the imp. Duke of Airdrie (12730), and one of the heifers was recorded, the other was not. Before this Mr. L. had kept Devons. These Kentucky cattle were sold at the sale, and the stock remained in the neighborhood.

"In 1864 William Norris, of Arlington, purchased three registered cows of J. N. Brown & Sons, which formed the foundation of his present herd. He had used short-horn bulls a few years before. This is the oldest herd now kept in the county, and at the present time contains more thoroughbred cattle than any other herd in the county.

"In 1869 Mr. Norris purchased of F. W. Stone, Guelph, Ontario, Canada, 3d Grand Duke of Moreton 8252. This bull proved very prepotent, and at one time the number of his sons used as sires in the county far excelled those of any other bull. They were prepotent like their sire, and it can be safely said that this bull did more to improve the general grade of cattle than any other ever owned in the county. His sons and grandsons were universally extra beef animals.

"The original stock increased, and additions were made by purchase, new bulls being

required every few years, and cows were added to raise the standard of breeding in the herd. Some of these cows were of noted stock. Among them might be mentioned Miss Maggie, a daughter of the famous Miss Wiley cow, Duchess of Clark; Geneva's Beauty, by 5th Duke of Geneva (33645); Sidonia 5th, by imp. Grand Duke of Thorn-dale, 2d (31298); and her daughter, by Duke of Oxford, 38th (38172); a Renick Rose of Sharon, and others from some of the best herds.

"Among the bulls used on the herd, the Young Mary bull, Kentucky 44074, was one of the best. He was bred by Vanmeter and Hamilton, Kentucky, sired by 20th Duke of Airdrie 13872, and is nearly related to the cow, Young Mary Duchess 2d, sold by A. L. Hamilton, Kentucky, June 11, 1884, for \$2,275.

"The last purchase was the imp. Oxford bull, Baron Oxford, of Niagara 42811. He comes of royal stock, and from the Bates standard, he is the best bred bull ever owned in the county; and but few of his family are owned in the State.

"This herd now contains over 150 head, all females but about twenty.

"In 1865, B. Vantress, of Malden, purchased a thoroughbred bull, and the next year a cow, which formed the foundation of a herd. He has been a breeder ever since, and while his herd has never been very large (comprising at present about thirty head), it has contained some noted animals, and Mr. V. has shown much enterprise in obtaining good cattle, and the stock he raised has done much to improve the cattle of the county. The Princess, bull, Prince Oxford 53317, heads his herd.

"In 1869 William Cummings, of Buda, purchased a few cows of Robert Otley, Kewanee, mentioned above, and C. B. Price, of Ottawa, which formed the foundation of his herd,

which at present numbers seventy-eight head, and is headed by Earl of Richmond (29480); (a Cruickshank bull); Viscount Booth and Major Bly, 3d. They have shown their cattle at local fairs more perhaps than anyone else in the county, and notwithstanding they have competed with herds from a distance, and even from different States, have been successful in winning many prizes, showing that our county has as good cattle as others. He owns the famous show cow Conquest 2d, A Young Phyllis, bred in Kentucky, and winner of over \$2,300 in prizes.

"In the fall of 1873 Dr. Winter, of Princeton, purchased two thoroughbred cows and a bull calf, and in August, 1874, purchased the entire herd of Dr. J. M. Irvine, Sharon, Penn., consisting of nineteen head, lead by the Lady Elizabeth, bull, Clay Muscatoon 11517, bred by William C. Vanmeter, Kentucky. He proved to be a remarkably fine breeding bull, and laid the foundation of the present standing of the herd. In 1876 he purchased of George Murray, Racine, Wis., the bull Mayflower 10469, noted among short-horn breeders as one of the best breeding and show bulls. His get have brought as high as \$1,650 at public sale. Mayflower raised the character of the herd very much. The Princess bull '2d Duke of Mt. Zion 29303', was used on the herd with good result. In 1882 he purchased the imp. Wild Eyes bull, 'Wild Duke of Geneva, 14th,' a pure Bates bull, and his calves are proving very fine. Anyone breeding Bates cattle might well be proud of owning such a bull. Of his cows he has more Young Marys than any other family, and prizes them highly. Among his other cows are a well-bred Velum, a Hilpa, Butterfly's Duchess, etc. Dr. Winter owned imp. Maid of Honor, the prize cow at the Centennial, for several years, but

she left him no produce. His herd now numbers seventy-five head.

"The Pleasant Ridge stock farm herd, owned by J. W. Aldrich, of Arispe, was founded by Verry Aldrich, in 1874. It now numbers twenty-eight head. The imported Victoria heifer, from the herd of Amos Cruickshank, Lyttiton, Scotland, together with the bull Viscount (35894), from the same place, were perhaps the best animals brought into the herd. Viscount was a very fine breeding bull, and was followed in the herd by Royal Duke of Pleasant Ridge 36889, one of his get, improving the stock very much.

"George M. Betz, of Mendota, has a herd of about seventy-five animals, headed by the Gwynne bull Nigel 46653.

"John R. Paden, Ohio, has a herd of nine head, and Webb Bros., of Buda, one of twenty-two head, reported in the Directory for 1884 of the Illinois Short-horn Breeders' Association.

"There are many others who keep a few short-horns, and still others who have been prominent breeders and dealers, but have since gone out of the business. A list of these is necessarily incomplete. Among them are: John Shugart, Elijah Dee, P. R. Shugart, A. C. Boggs, H. C. Reasoner, W. C. Henderson, H. C. Hield, Princeton; Jo. Brigham, S. P. Clarke, Dover; J. Benedict, John Fields, Arlington; B. Kirk, M. Dewey, A. J. Hains, Ohio; V. O. Cresap, Lu. Long, Van Orin; Samuel Hills, H. L. Pickering, Lamoille, and George Otley, of Neponset, who once owned the best bred and highest priced herd in the county, but these were sold a few years ago, and but few of them remained in the county."

[The above notes on improved stock were furnished by W. L. Norris of Arlington.]

I. H. Norris and his daughter, Mrs. Ken-

dall, imported, in 1882-83, two droves of world-wide celebrated Galloway cattle. These were the first importation of this breed into the county, and there is not much doubt already but they will at once take front rank among the cattle breeders. The short-horns, the polled Angus and the Galloways are now the great leading favorites in the world, and while the Galloways are the last to come here, they certainly are destined not to remain the least. They take their name from Galloway County, Scotland, where they have been reared for centuries. The distinguishing marks of these cattle are: The color is black, with brownish tinge; head short and wide, without the slightest symptoms of horns or scurs; hair soft and wavy, with mossy undercoat; wiry or curly hair is objectionable. Quite a controversy is now raging in England over the comparative value of the polled Angus and the Galloways. Of the latter it is conceded they are the thriftiest and hardiest cattle in the world. Centuries of growth upon the bleak hills of Scotland, upon a stubborn soil and in a severe climate, and without stabling, they seem to combine qualities that have never before been equalled.

It is mainly as a beef-producing breed that the Galloways have made a name for themselves. The quality of their beef is very similar to that produced by the West Highland and polled Aberdeen-Angus breeds, and is exceptionally good. Indeed, the beef of these varieties ranks as "prime Scots" in Smithfield and the other leading British fat markets, where it sells higher than that of the other breeds. Its superiority arises from the fact that it is well marbled, the fat being well intermixed with the lean. The Druid—the celebrated H. H. Dixon, author of the Royal Agricultural Society of England's Prize Essay on Short-horns, 1865, says: "There is no better or finer mottled beef in

the world than the Galloway and Angus, and so the Smithfield prices show." To a similar effect Mr. M'Combie, the well known polled Angus breeder testifies: "There is no other breed worth more by the pound weight than a first-class Galloway." Joseph Hill, butcher, Wigan (England), who has been fifty years in the trade, says: "As a beef-producing breed there are no cattle in my opinion equal to Galloways. The quality is superior to any I ever killed, and the offal more profitable. I have been fifty years in the trade, and always found Galloway cattle second to none." Thomas Burrell, cattle salesman, London, says: "I can safely say that no breed of cattle in the London market fetch more per pound than Galloways when they are prime fat." John Gibbons & Sons, cattle salesmen, Liverpool, say: "Galloway cattle have always been in great favor with butchers in our market, being full of flesh, and having good offal. When fat no beef commands a higher price per pound." John Cross, butcher, Warrington, says: "It is my opinion that Galloway cattle are the best butchers' beasts, both as regards quality of beef and proportion of offal. They are without doubt what is wanted at present—beef, not bone and fat." These testimonies borne by breeders, feeders, cattle-salesmen and butchers are sufficient to show that the beef produced by Galloway cattle cannot be excelled in any point of view. In respect of proportion of dead to live weight, Galloways kill unusually well. Butchers who purchase the best class of matured Galloways state that they estimate them to dress about 60 per cent of their live weights, which, we need not say, is above the average of other breeds. Exceptionally good animals yield even a higher percentage. A feeder a few years ago sold a Galloway heifer, two years nine months old, whose live weight was 1,690 pounds, and

her dead weight 1,120 pounds, that is, upward of 66 per cent of beef.

The Galloways are wintered in the open air. As the Druid in his *Field and Fern* said: "The sky and the hills of the glen are their only winter shelter; and however deep the snow may be they are kept out in the field." This plan has been pursued from time immemorial. Aiton, writing in 1810, says: "The calves are allowed the shelter of a byre in the night time and some fodder during the first winter, but are turned out and only get a little straw or hay in some sheltered place in time of snow in after winters." This system is pursued not from scarcity of house accommodation, but of deliberate choice by farmers who could conveniently give them the shelter of a roof. The inducement is not to save labor in attendance upon them, but it has been found from very lengthened experience that from their hardy constitution, and being inured to exposure, they are not only able to stand the severities of the climate, but that they thrive better and make more progress during the succeeding summer and autumn when wintered in the open air than under cover. The uniform testimony of experienced persons is that if two lots of Galloway cattle are wintered, the one in the house and the other outside—each lot being fed on the same diet, not only during the winter, but also during the summer months—the ones which have had no roof except the sky above them will be decidedly better cattle the following autumn than those which were well housed during the winter. As the Druid put it, "Capt. Kennedy's experience is to the effect that unsheltered bullocks come to hand quicker in the spring than if they have the shed option." In August, 1883, a lot of Galloway steers, eighteen months old, were sold in Wigtownshire to a Liverpool cattle salesman for grazing

purposes at £25 (120 dollars) each. Unfortunately they had not been put on the scales, so that we cannot give their weight, but, except for two months after they were calved, they had never spent a single night with a roof over their heads.

Galloways are thus able to endure hardship arising from exposure to the elements during the severest weather in winter. The temperature in the lower parts of their native province is occasionally very warm in summer, and they stand that extreme equally well. They are still grazed pretty extensively in some of the warmest counties in England, and no breed there suffers less inconvenience from the heat or makes more progress than they do. It has, indeed, long since been demonstrated, that their vigorous, hardy constitutions enable them to stand the fatigue of traveling in very hot weather. At the end of the last century and beginning of this, when annually from 20,000 to 30,000 head were driven on foot from Galloway, a distance of 400 miles, to the southeastern counties of England, it was found that however broiling and trying the heat was, they not only remained fresh and active during the journey, but they invariably improved in condition on the road. We may add—what is an important consideration in the case of cows which drop their calves in the open—that newly dropped Galloway calves are hardy, active, and well covered with hair, and, therefore, they can withstand the cold as well as seek their natural food at a very early period. In a very short time after birth "they are up and at it."

Some of the best cattle men in England and in this country fully agree with Thomas Burrell, cattle-salesman, London, when he said: "I find after several years' experience that the cross between the Galloway and short-horn are the best feeders, and they are

the best cattle in our Christmas market every year."

Milkers.—This industry has not kept pace with that of raising the beef-producing cattle in this part of the State. We predict this will not always be the case, because this is a natural point for cheese factories and creameries. One of the staple crops here, next to King Corn, is grass; and the luxuriant growth of blue grass will always furnish the best pasturage, and the supply of the purest water can be furnished from wells that will tap an inexhaustible supply of pure water a few feet below the surface, and cheap windmills will keep them flowing crystal fountains. It is obvious that here is every essential requirement for the products of the dairy in their best form.

Mr. R. B. Frary, raiser and dealer in registered Jersey stock, of Lamoille, sends us the following on this subject:

"It is now a well established fact in the minds of all who have given the subject attention that Bureau County is an excellent one for dairying purposes. Careful comparison of the products with that of the New England States demonstrates that ours is not inferior to theirs. We have all the requisites for making butter fully equal to the best. We have the Jersey cow, a luxuriant growth of rich grasses, and we depend largely on wells and wind-mills for our stock water, and consequently have an abundant supply of pure water, an indispensable article for making good butter. In about 1874 Deacon Enos Smith, of Maldon, brought into this county a pair of Jersey calves, a bull named Frank, and a heifer, Lillie Bell, from which he raised a choice dairy herd. In 1876 I shipped in from Massachusetts the famous Jersey bull, Bob Muhler (1442), and two cows, and I have made repeated shipments since, in all, 120 head. Many of these

animals have been sold to parties, thus forming nuclei for dairy herds. Among the purchasers were: D. W. Lawrence, of Berlin; J. M. Stultz; Richardson Bros., of Ohio Station; Fredrick Hintz, of Selby; A. L. Steele and M. Bradon, Dover, and Palmer & Foreman, Walnut, and many others. I believe all these would readily testify to the good qualities of the Jersey as a butter-making cow. And as this has now ceased to be a wheat-growing country, the farmers of necessity have had to turn their attention more to stock-raising; and I see no reason why the raising of a well-known breed of dairy stock should not be as remunerative as the raising of beef breeds or horses. My experience of eight years in handling and raising Jerseys is that a well-bred heifer will command as good price at two years old as a well fed steer will bring at three years old."

Creamery.—The Walnut creamery, but now of Lamoille, was built in 1881 by J. J. McNeil. It is now run by J. J. and W. McNeil. During the past summer season (1884) they manufactured 1,300 to 1,700 pounds of butter daily; this being, we believe, the largest daily yield of any other creamery in the State. At the Lamoille branch during the winter months they manufacture butterine.

Cheese Factory.—The Willow Springs Factory, of Indiantown, was originally built by a joint stock company. It was burned in 1880, and rebuilt in 1881 by P. C. Bacon and S. G. Loverhill. They sold to Fosmer & Crofoot, and after running it a short time they sold back to P. C. Bacon, its present proprietor. The capacity of this factory is 10,000 pounds of milk per day, and the whole is so arranged as to easily convert it into a creamery. The products are not shipped away, but are used to supply the local demand.

Horses.—"He snuffs the battle afar off; he clothes his neck with thunder," said the sacred songster thousands of years ago. This was the war-horse, more human than his barbarous master, yet he made his glories manifest even to them; and now how true it is that peace hath her victories more renowned than war. The horse is the crowning glory—the fleet-footed, proud-stepping King—of the whole brute creation. He has kept pace with the march of man in the line of civilization. From the degraded pack-horse to the famed war-horse, where he has gained the post of chief mourner, bearing the empty saddle in the procession as his dead rider was carried to his final resting-place, when his country was draped in solemn black, and in the walks of peace has taken his place as still the best and first of man's dumb and faithful slaves and companions, until he has in the markets commanded the highest prices in money value of any other slave, either brute or human. The story of the victories and achievements of the thoroughbred horse are quite as interesting and far more instructive than the best constructed romance. The names of Lexington, Hambletonian, Flora Temple and Maud S. and many others will not soon be forgotten. Hambletonian for many years yielded his owner \$350,000 annually. This is a fact well known to horse-men. The writer will never forget the grand sight he witnessed at the St. Louis fair in 1855, when there were displayed in the ring fifty of the best bred stallions in the country. And among them was Lexington. He was blind and feeble with age, and was led in with a groomsman at each side of his bridle bit. His head was drooped, as were his ears, and those who knew nothing of the horse must have wondered why that old "crow-bait" was led into the ring. But the crowd recognized him, and what a cheer went up from

the vast audience. The blind old horse heard the wild cheering, and in a moment his head and ears were up, his nostrils were dilated, and he was Lexington again—upon the track, and ready to dash forward to the goal. What an instantaneous—what a wonderful transformation! And when his noble blood was fired how grand he looked—the very soul of action and strength and endurance.

The Blue Grass regions of Kentucky have become celebrated as the natural home of the finest type of the horse. The soil, the grass and the water are the secrets of this great success. Many of our best informed stockmen are convinced that Bureau County possesses every special advantage that may be found in Kentucky for the propagation of thoroughbred stock, horses and cattle especially. And while the business is now in its experimental state, yet its rapid growth in the past few years and the intelligent interest that is manifested by the leading men of the county, plainly indicate a great future is in store here for the stock fanciers. The following is a partial list of the leading breeders of fine horses in the county: Isaac H. Norris, Lamoille; S. P. Clark, Dover; William Norris, Arlington; Dr. W. H. Winter, Princeton; James Dunbar, Lamoille; Justus Stevens and J. I. Carpenter, Princeton; and Dr. Ezekiel Stitson, Neponset.

Trotting Horses.—This strain of horses was brought to Bureau County with reference to improving the breed of horses in 1872. Mr. E. S. Wordsworth and his cousin, James Wordsworth, brought here some of the best thoroughbred stock then to be bought. They brought from Orange County, N. Y., several stallions and mares descended directly from imported Messenger, the "great progenitor of trotters." The most noted were: Menelaus, Maj. Grant, Silver Duke and Woodlawn.

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Menelaus was a son of Rysdyke's Hambletonian, Silver Duke and Woodlawn grandsons, and Maj. Grant a great-grandson. The mares and fillies were numerous, and most of them of the best trotting and thoroughbred families. All were brought into this county to be "wintered," because of the fine quality of hay and pastures and the cheapness of grain. The Wordsworths lived near, and did business in Chicago, and had just gone extensively into the "blooded horse" business when the Chicago fire of October, 1871, so crippled them in business that they were obliged to sell many of their best horses, and get cheaper pasturage than close proximity to a great city could afford. Their enterprise was a total failure financially for three reasons: They had bought their stock when prices were at the highest point, and they sustained great losses in the Chicago fire, and both were inexperienced in the stock business. Both men soon became bankrupt, their fine selection of horses scattered, and the experiment was pronounced a failure. The men have passed into obscurity, but many of the horses that they brought from Orange County, N. Y., and from Kentucky, have become famous, and the breeders have scarcely profited by their experience, because they were made over-cautious. There were no horse-breeders nor horsemen in the county with experience, so that noblest of animals, the trotting horse, fared badly for many years, and, but for his fine constitution and perfect breeding, he would have become obscure if not extinct. Many very fine driving horses have been raised; many very fine animals have been ruined utterly by so-called training, and others killed outright. A horseman needs to be as well bred and as delicately organized as his horse. Instead, we find a most ignorant, coarse and often brutal man possessing sole power over

a horse that generations of fine breeding have made perfect. Ignorance, stupidity and inexperience seem to have combined against the trotting horse of Bureau County, and his career here cannot be considered a success. The only celebrated trotting horse ever raised in the county is the mare Cleora, bred by Mr. James Wordsworth, raised by Mr. I. N. Norris, and bought, when matured and trained, by Mr. William Rockafeller, of New York City. Her sire was Menelaus, and her dam Thornleaf. Thornleaf's sire is Mambrino Patchen, and her dam was Dandy, one of the most famously-bred mares in America, descending in several direct lines from imported Messenger. Dandy was gray, so is Thornleaf, and Cleora is black in color, her sire, Menelaus, being a rich mahogany bay. Cleora's best recorded time before Mr. Rockafeller bought her was 2:18 $\frac{3}{4}$, but it was thought she could have easily trotted in 2:14 if it had been thought desirable to have allowed her to make such a record. She has twice been driven double with Independence, a grandson of her grandmother, Dandy, a mile in 2:16 $\frac{1}{2}$, and they have trotted more heats under 2:18 than any other team. She is thought by some to be a better and faster mare than Maud S., but has not had the advantage of the same wise and careful training. If the man who broke and trained and drove her up to the time of her purchase by Mr. Rockafeller, Arnold Grey, could have remained her trainer and driver, she might have become as famous as her cousin, Maud S.

Three of Cleora's half sisters are owned by I. H. Norris, and are very valuable animals. Baronet is also owned by I. H. Norris, who brought him from Kentucky. He also owns the celebrated stallion, Castilian, sired by Gov. Sprague. This horse came from Crystal Lake, Henry County.

Draft Horses.—This breed of horses has been a success in Bureau County for two reasons—the pasturage is the best in the world, and great care has been taken in importing the best horses from France, Scotland, England and Canada. They are no more trouble to raise than cattle; there is a market for colts and fillies as soon as they are weaned, and geldings at three years are ready for the home market, and four and five are ready for the city.

The Norman-Percheron has been the most extensively raised, and was the first of the three draft breeds to be introduced into this county. The Princeton Drafthorse Breeding Company sent Mr. N. C. Buswell twice to France to select for them some of the best horses to be had in France. He brought in two separate importations, and their value to the county can scarcely be over-estimated. A man in Neponset began importing about the same time, and he now has one of the most extensive Percheron-Norman breeding establishments in the State. He also has raised some Clydesdale horses. Dr. William H. Winter also has a large and very fine Percheron-Norman breeding establishment. Mr. I. H. Norris and his brother Mr. William Norris are also extensively engaged in breeding and raising these horses. Mr. I. H. Norris has at the head of his establishment the imported stallion Vallient, selected and brought over by Mr. N. C. Buswell in his second importation.

It was in 1873 that a company of men of the townships of Princeton, Berlin and Ohio organized and commenced to import the thoroughbred Norman horses, and in this year and the next year they imported some very fine horses. The agent, Col. Nick C. Buswell, visited Europe and made all their selections. The first idea was to import for themselves, but afterward they imported to

supply a home demand for these horses that rapidly grew in proportions. Among their first customers were the Norrises, Dunham, Dillon, Becket and Perry. In 1881 I. H. Norris and S. P. Clark imported three English draft horses, and in 1882 they brought twelve, and in 1883 they imported thirty stallions and mares of the best breeds they could procure of the draft horse. Of Col. Buswell's first importation, the Berlin company got one; the Princeton company one, and J. R. Carpenter one; O. J. Evans one; Dr. Winters got two mares, and William Joder, Tiskilwa, one, and the Ohio company one. A man named Stepson, in the spring of 1874, brought over two stallions and a mare.

The stallions crossed with the common horse has increased their value 100 per cent, and the same ratio of improvement continues to the three-fourths and other improved bloods. Some of the best posted men we have, men who make their estimates from careful observations, are free to say that in ten years from date Bureau County will show a better strain of thoroughbreds than is now possessed by France. The benefits to the horse will come of our superior grass and water and careful selection of breeders and judicious crossings.

Of the many very excellent draft horses imported, it is said by those who we suppose know, that Valliant, owned by I. H. Norris, selected by Col. Buswell, has sired more first-class colts than any other horse yet brought here. Another famous horse of Col. Buswell's selection, and now owned by the Princeton company, is Malbranch. He was brought to this county in 1873. The same company own La Force. Dr. Winter's two stallions have already yielded him over \$20,000 the past ten years. The value of fine stock is somewhat manifest when it is consid-

ered that Dr. Winter's horses are just commencing to reach the period of large profits.

Mr. Warren, although comparatively a new beginner in the horse line, has raised already over twenty-five roadsters. One mare, Nellie Grant, has a record, made in Peoria in 1883, of 33 $\frac{1}{4}$. This is the only one of his herd he has trained.

The Berlin Township Importing Company was the first in the county to move in the matter of importing thoroughbred horses. They commenced with the Norman, and since then many have imported the Clydesdale. The two breeds have their special admirers.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS GENERALLY—CENSUS OF BUREAU COUNTY—DUGLAS AND STUART'S RACE TO CONGRESS—THE SIZE OF THE DISTRICT—POSTOFFICES AND POSTMASTERS—THE VOTE OF THE COUNTY—WOLF HUNTS—ROADS—AN OLD RELIC—H. L. KINNEY, ET AL., ETC.

THIS county has had rather more than its share of variety in politics. When there were but nineteen votes in the county the first election, there were but five of them Whigs. The others were Democrats and Jackson Democrats. The distinction between a Democrat and a Jackson Democrat was the difference between "a" and "an out-and-outer." And it is said, by way of illustration, that an "out-and-outer" was so intensely for Jackson "first, last and all the time," that his descendants are still voting away for Old Hickory. As the county began to fill up with settlers, the Whigs began to manifest their strength, and in the early forties it became rather painfully evident to the "Hunkers" and "Barnburners," "Loco-Focos" and Democrats (the latter term including all the

others), that the Whigs were a power in the county not to be despised. In 1844 the Democrats began to divide on the slavery question, and the Whigs stuck the closer together when they saw dissensions in the enemy's ranks; this, too, in the face of the fact that originally the northern Whigs had been the original anti-slavery or Emancipation party. This latter party had its origin in the South, among slave-holders, and the northern Whigs attached but a small portion of their party enthusiasm to this branch of the party faith. They rather inclined more strongly, as the cardinal idea of their politics leaned, to Mr. Clay's protective tariff theories. In the National political contests the Whigs, though generally outvoted, yet had sufficient victories, some of them overwhelming, upon the enemy, to keep them in line, and ever eager to take up the gauntlet of the Democracy. But it seems from inherent elements in that organization it really commenced to decay, or rather to disintegrate, at least a decade before the death of its great and illustrious leader, Henry Clay. He was strong enough to rally it at all times with an unbroken front—with every appearance of lusty vitality, yet a kind of internal dry rot was upon it, and when his hands were folded upon his quiet breast, it quickly passed away and its ranks were busy finding some flag to enlist under, to renew the fight against the long hated Jackson Democracy. In the meantime the Democrats were quarreling much among themselves; and Democratic bolter's candidates in the Presidential election, were well calculated to further widen the breeches in the ranks. The malcontent Democrats thus began to call themselves Free Soilers, and in this part of the country they took upon themselves the name of the Liberty party.

When the county found it was in political

existence, it was a question of great doubt what party was in the ascendancy in northern Illinois. In fact, all over the State at that time, the Whigs were moving over the face of the land with energy, resolution and confident power. In 1838 John T. Stuart, who now resides in Springfield, and is of the law firm of Stuart, Edwards & Brown, was the Whig candidate for Congress in the Northwestern Congressional District in this State. Stephen A. Douglas was the Democratic candidate. The district extended from the northwestern corner of the State down the Mississippi River to and including Calhoun County, and extended east so as to include Greene and old Morgan Counties, and thence up through McLean County to the northern line. It included probably forty or more counties, which were for the most part thinly settled. The canvass commenced in March, the two candidates traveling often together on horseback, and lasted until the first Monday in August, when the election was held. The voting was *viva voce* under the old Constitution, so that each man's vote was recorded opposite to his name.

Douglas was in Chicago on the day of the election, and he received so large a vote in Cook County that he had no doubt of his election. He was so elated that when he started for Jacksonville, where he then resided, he took his seat on the front of the stage with the driver, and traveled on down to Lockport, receiving the congratulations of his friends on the way. When he got to the latter place he found that the canal men and hands had voted against him because in the Legislature he was in favor of the "shallow cut," and opposed to a deep canal. Mr. E. B. Talcott was then an assistant engineer on the canal works and resided in Lockport. He engineered the bolt and induced the scratch-

ing of Douglas' name from Democratic tickets and substituting Stuart's. This was a discouraging aspect of the case, but as Douglas proceeded southward on his journey he found that this defection did not extend far below Lockport, and that Ottawa and Peru and the residue of the canal regions had given him the usual Democratic majorities. But when he arrived at Peoria, which was then the central point whence the stages converged, he found that the Military Tract was less favorable to him than he had expected, and the belief was there that Stuart was elected by a small majority. It was so close, however, that the result was claimed by both parties, and doubt was not removed until the official returns reached the office of the Secretary of State, which showed that Douglas was elected by eight majority.

Mr. James Matheny, who was at that time a young and very ardent Whig, said he believed "the Democrats had been cheating us," and if any one would pay his expenses he would saddle his horse in the morning and go to every county seat and examine the poll-books. Mr. Stuart paid his expenses and he made the examination, traveling over the whole district and examining all the poll-books. He found quite a number of errors, but they all canceled each other, except in one precinct, where the poll-book showed that in carrying over Stuart's vote from one page where he had a majority his votes were put into the Douglas column on the next page and Douglas' into his. Correcting this mistake the decision of the returns was reversed, and Stuart elected by twelve or thirteen votes. This was done and the facts certified to the Secretary of State, and Stuart got the certificate.

Douglas contemplated contesting the election upon the ground that the original returns in the Secretary's office showed that

he was elected, and there was no law authorizing amending the returns. He consulted Senator Thomas H. Benton on the subject, who advised him not to contest, and said to him that though the House might be largely Democratic he would not probably get his seat, for he had not received a majority of the votes. Moreover, he said a young and aspiring politician could not afford to be counted in when he was not elected. Douglas took his advice and abandoned the contest. Stuart took his seat and was re-elected to the Whig Congress.

Abraham Lincoln had just been admitted to the bar, and when Stuart started for Washington he left his business with Mr. Lincoln, whom he had admitted to a copartnership in his office in Springfield.

Maj. Stuart in the new deal in politics found himself a Democrat, and was elected to the first Lincoln Congress as such, and occupied a Democratic seat in that House for the same number of years that he had a generation before when he came there as a Whig.

Up to the year 1832 there was but one Congressional District in the State. There were two more added at that time, and the territory out of which this county was formed was in the Third District, which embraced all the country north of a line drawn across the State from just south of Quincy to a point on the State Line a few miles south of Danville, excepting the counties of Champaign, Vermillion, and Iroquois, and the district was represented in Congress by William L. May from 1833 to 1838.

Daniel P. Cook had represented the entire State from 1818 up to 1827, and Joseph Duncan from 1827 to 1833.

Gov. Coles, in his message to the Legislature in January, 1826, congratulated that body upon the fact that the State then contained a population of 72,817 souls.

In 1850 the Whigs were the masters in Bureau County. They stood with a bold front in every contest with the factions that constituted the opposition. The Whig County Central Committee consisted of Oliver Boyle, Amos Fisher, Ashel Lomax, Alpheus Cook and S. A. Paddock; and the prominent workers through the county were: W. B. Whipple, Milo; James M. Dexter, Indian-town; George M. Radcliffe, Arispe; Jonathan Ireland, Leeper; Amos Whittimore, Concord; James Hambrick, Center; John L. Ament, Princeton; Ezekiel Piper, Selby; Jesse Wixham, Hall; Ezekiel Thomas, Bureau; Increase Hoyt, Dover; H. J. Stacy, Berlin; Wicher Dow, Fairfield; Daniel Hill, Greenville; Tracy Reeve, Lamoille. S. Allen Paddock was their editor, "*The Yeoman of the Prairie Land.*"

The last of the Whig Presidents, Taylor, had died soon after his induction into office, and the Whigs of Bureau had an abiding and active faith in the new President, Fillmore. This year the Whig Congressional Convention in Joliet put in nomination Churchill Coffing. He failed of an election, but the county of Bureau stood bravely to its Whig guns. Hon. John Wentworth, Democrat, had entered Congress from this district in 1844, and continued to represent it as long as the county remained in his Congressional District. The size of the Liberty party at one time may be indicated by the fact that not long after Hon. Owen Lovejoy came to the county he was candidate for a local office, and got one vote in Princeton. As a candidate for Congress in November, 1850, the change that came to him is further shown that in the same county he received afterward about 1,800 majority, without ever changing in the least his political principles, for the same office. The vote in Princeton that year was as follows:

For Congress—Churchill Coffing, 184; R. S. Malony, 97; J. H. Collins, 83; Owen Lovejoy, 1; R. S. Thompson, 1; R. H. Collins, 1. For Representative—D. L. Hough, 221; S. A. Paddock, 195; Abraham Phillips, 132; John Hise, 92; H. S. Beebe, 61; S. Edwards, 37; Samuel Swift, 1; D. E. Norton, 1. For Sheriff—E. M. Fisher, 199; Rufus Carey, 108; Jacob B. Thompson, 50; Timothy Edwards, 28. For Coroner—Alpheus Cook, 175; M. E. Lasher, 158; W. C. Anthony, 42. The Whigs carried this election, by majorities of from 75 to 200.

As already remarked, when the old parties, or the Whig and Democratic parties, were the dividing lines, the Whig party was in the ascendant in the county. This continued until 1854, when new books were opened, and new parties were made. The Republican party was a child of swift growth and great power. From a single vote for Lovejoy in nearly 350 votes in Princeton, when he was the nominee of the Republican party the majorities reached as high as 1,900 at one time. From this high tide it has slowly decreased, and at the late election the plurality of the national ticket was a little less than 1,000 votes. The following townships were the Republican strongholds: Clarion, Ohio, Walnut, Greenville, Manlius, Dover, Berlin, Princeton, Wyandot, Neponset, Macon, Indiantown, Lamoille, Milo, Wheatland, Concord and Mineral; and the following as a rule sustained by small majorities the Democratic ticket: Westfield, Selby, Hall, Arispe, Leepertown, Gold, Fairfield and Bureau. But these results were not invariable. At the last election (1884) the following townships gave Democratic majorities (all others were Republican): Greenville (a tie), Westfield, Hall, Selby, Leepertown and Arispe. The names of the nine voting precincts prior to the adoption of townships

were Princeton, Tiskilwa, Dover, Lamoille, French Grove, Hall, Brush Creek, Green River and Hazelwood. In 1850 there were not enough inhabitants in Manlius, Gold and Wheatland to organize.

While the Democratic party was gaining strength in other portions of the country, it was to a certain extent losing its power in this county over many who had prior to 1844 been good Democrats. And when the Missouri Compromise measures were repealed a shock ran all over the parties of the North, and the Whig party at once acknowledged its dissolution, and thousands of Illinois Democrats were ready to desert their party and attach themselves to some new one more nearly in accord with their views. Hence, the times were ripe, July 4, 1854, for the organization of the Republican party, as was done in Princeton on that day.

In a preceding chapter we have given the official votes of the county at elections at different periods, that will indicate not only the increase of the voting population, but the nature of their party preferences.

In the Congressional election of 1880, the vote of Bureau County on Congressmen was: Hon. T. J. Henderson, Republican, 4104; B. N. Truesdale, Democrat, 2,589; P. L. Kinney, Independent, 388. Total vote, 7,181.

For county officers the following is the vote of the county by towns:

For Congress, T. J. Henderson, Republican.....	3714
James S. Eckles, Democrat	2989
States Attorney, Gibbons, Democrat.....	3055
Trimble, Republican.....	3678
Circuit Clerk, Peterson, Democrat.....	3513
Hubbell, Republican.....	3242
Coroner, Hopkins, Greenback.....	218
Keller, Democrat.....	2727
Keener, Republican	3767
Surveyor, Bryant, Independent.....	3233
Hodgman, Republican.....	3476

Representatives in the General Assembly, Miller and Boyden, Republicans, and Raley,

Democrat, were elected. In the Congressional District the vote for Congressmen was as follows:

	Henderson, Republican.	Eckels, Democrat.
Henry	4191	2434
Bureau	3714	2989
Lee	3263	2447
Putnam	600	529
Whiteside	3773	2300

The vote of the county of Bureau, 1884, for President was as follows:

TOWNS.	BLAINE, R.	CLEVELAND, D.	ST. JOHN, P.	BUTLER, G.
Clarion	106	39	.....	.....
Lamoille	195	107	19	1
Ohio	165	114	5	1
Walnut	169	120	4	1
Greenville	107	107	1	2
Fairfield	71	38	.....	48
Westfield	55	196	.....	.....
Berlin	167	92	24	6
Dover	190	81	4	7
Bureau	98	94	5	3
Manlius	98	64	2	2
Gold	45	59	.....	5
Hall	61	149	3	10
Selby	117	166	2	31
Princeton	595	351	28	21
Wyandot	213	146	5	4
Concord	320	217	32	20
Mineral	101	70	6	6
Leepertown	42	47	2	.....
Arispe	102	137	7	13
Indiantown	205	97	9	16
Macon	95	51	6	.....
Neponset	197	101	9	6
Wheatland	63	33	1	4
Milo	128	78	.....	6
Total	3702	2754	174	213

The total vote of the county in 1880 was 7,081. The vote of 1884 was 6,843.

Population.—The first census after the organization of the county was in the year 1840. Total population 3,007. In 1850 it was 8,841; 1860, 26,426, the largest per cent of increase made in any decade of the county's existence; 1870, 34,415, and in 1880 it dropped slightly, and was 33,189. And of these there are only 156 negroes, and one In-

dian. Native white males over twenty-one years of age, 5,812; foreign males over twenty-one years, 2,929, and forty negroes; total population qualified to vote, 8,781. Thus it may be seen there were nearly 2,000 voters who did not vote at the late election. The population of the county is divided into 17,088 males and 16,084 females; of these 26,994 are native born and 6,178 foreign born. There were born in Illinois, 18,088; in Indiana, 380; Iowa, 223; Kansas, 70; Kentucky, 128; Louisiana, 12; Maine, 157; Maryland, 144; Massachusetts, 476; Michigan, 173; Minnesota, 26; Alabama, 4; Arkansas, 6; California, 8; Colorado, 5; Connecticut, 136; Delaware, 63; Florida, 2; Georgia, 7; Missouri, 123; Nebraska, 11; New Hampshire, 216; New Jersey, 445; New York, 1,682; North Carolina, 12; Ohio, 1,471; Pennsylvania, 1,966; Rhode Island, 111; South Carolina, 2; Tennessee, 31; Texas, 3; Vermont, 316; Virginia, 107; West Virginia, 41; Wisconsin, 80; Dakota, 6; District of Columbia, 2; Utah, 1. Of the foreign population 260 are from Canada; 320 from Denmark; France, 96; German Empire, 1,798; England, 756; Ireland, 1,048, and others from nearly every country in the world.

The population of the county in civil division is as follows:

Arispe Township, including part of Tiskilwa Town	1160
Tiskilwa Town (part of)	334
Berlin Township, including Malden Village ..	1276
Malden Village	359
Bureau Township	947
Clarion Township	851
Concord Township, including following villages	2636
Buda Village	778
Sheffield Village	905
Dover Township, including Dover Village ..	1341
Dover Village	239
Fairfield Township	915
Gold Township	616
Greenville Township	1008
Hall Township	1058

Indiantown Township, including part of Tiskilwa Town.....	1507
Tiskilwa Town (part of)	419
Lamoille Township including Lamoille Town	1391
Lamoille Town.....	488
Leepertown Township, Including Bureau Junction Village	450
Bureau Junction Village.....	240
Macon Township.....	768
Manlius Township	984
Milo Township.....	990
Mineral Township, including Mineral Village	997
Mineral Village	173
Neponset Township, including Neponset Village	1467
Neponset Village.....	652
Ohio Township, including Ohio Village	1314
Ohio Village	385
Princeton Township, including Princeton Town	4810
*Princeton Town.....	3439
Selby Township, including De Pue Town	1684
De Pue Town.....	323
Walnut Township, including Walnut Town.....	1377
Walnut Town.....	515
Westfield Township, including Arlington Village	1319
Arlington Village	447
Wheatland Township.....	506
Wyanet Township, including Wyanet Town.....	1800
Wyanet Town	737
Tiskilwa Town (in Arispie and Indiantown).....	753

Postoffices.—In previous chapters we have given the history of the first postoffices in the county. In the hunt for information on this subject, as well as all other subjects about the county, we made application to Hon. John Wentworth, of Chicago, the early Member of Congress in the days when this district included nearly all northern Illinois. We had reasons to know that he was the best posted man on many points of the history of northern Illinois now living. After renewed application to him he replied: "I am afraid of my memory; running back, as it does to October 25, 1836, when I first came here. Farmers then and for many years afterward came here with loads of produce to be ex-

changed for their home necessities. I was publishing a newspaper, the *Chicago Democrat*, and I boarded at a public hotel. Our population was small, and we would naturally fall into one another's company of evenings, there being no particular amusements. There were a great many very good farmers in the Paw Grove region, with whom I early became acquainted, and Paw Grove then covered a large tract of country running into Lee and DeKalb Counties, and the farmers in the northern part of Bureau would come into town along with the Paw Paw Grove folks. The Chicago fire destroyed my old *Democrat* subscription books, and also the old document books which I used during the eight years in which I represented Bureau County in Congress. Therefore, I have nothing to guide my memory as to names. My earliest acquaintance in Bureau County seems to have been in the Lamoille region and thence westward to Windsor. I remember the Fassetts—I think Elisha was the eldest. I early became acquainted with DeGrass Salisbury and his partner, Benjamin L. Smith. They would come often to Chicago for goods, and they would vend the news to the *Chicago Democrat*. Salisbury was Postmaster and B. L. Smith was in the Legislature in 1844–46. Then, there were John and Moses Stevens and their families, whom I had known in my native State, New Hampshire. Then the historic Bryant family, and there was a family of Moseleys—very much respected. In the Dover region there were the Rackleys—George and Nathan and others—whom I always held in the highest esteem.

"If I could sit down with some of the old settlers a short time, I probably could remember from fifty to over a hundred families at whose houses I had stopped whilst I was a candidate for Congress. I had a horse and buggy and endeavored to go to all the settle-

*The census of the City of Princeton, in February, 1884, shows a decrease of 329.

ments and give every house a call. It took me about three weeks to get around my district.

"I send you an official statement from an old Blue Book of the names of Postmasters in the County, with the bi-annual receipts from the offices from 1839 to 1853, covering my term." * * *

1839.—French Grove, Moses Stevens, \$1.16; Princeton, De Grass Salisbury, \$310.72.

1841.—Brush Creek, Brown Searle, \$7.18; Dover, Isaac Delano, \$50.67; French Grove, Moses Stevens, \$11.88; Lamoille, Tracy Reeve, \$91.74; Princeton, De Grass Salisbury, \$357.86; Windsor, Morris Spalding, \$58.48.

1843.—Brush Creek, Brown Searle, \$22.57; Dover, Isaac Delano, \$116.18; French Grove, Shalor Brainard, \$35.94; Lamoille, Tracy Reeve to 31st of March, 1842, then John Kendall, \$77.30; Perkins Grove, A. G. Porter, \$105.16; Princeton, De Grass Salisbury, \$603.03; Providence, Mathew Dorr, \$91.12; Windsor, Morris Spalding, \$91.02.

1845.—Brush Creek, Brown Searle, \$9.87; Dover, Isaac Delano, \$71.82; French Grove, Shalor Brainard, \$23.80; Lamoille, John Kendall, \$66.79; Perkins Grove, Albert G. Porter, \$32.14; Port Arlington, George W. Gilson to February 7, \$4.19, then Freeman Mills from February 7, one year, 52 cents; Princeton, De Grass Salisbury, \$317.09; Providence, Mathew Dorr, \$55.51; Windsor, Morris Spalding, \$63.14; Winnebago, Jacob Sells, discontinued December 31, 54 cents.

1847.—Brush Creek, Brown Searle, three years, \$6.55; Dover, Isaac Delano, to August 17, \$12.31; Theodore Humphrey, \$64.68; French Grove, Shalor Brainard, \$22.93; Lamoille, John Kendall, \$69.02; Perkin's Grove, A. G. Porter, \$29.90; Arlington, Freeman Mills (no returns); Princeton,

De Grass Salisbury, \$304.10; Providence, Mathew Dorr, \$35.21; Windsor, Morris Spalding, \$36.23.

1849.—Arispe, James B. Chenoweth, \$3.31; Barren Grove, John Hall, \$12.53; Brush Creek, Brown Searle, \$10.61; Dover, Theodore Humphrey, to June 9, \$84.80; Solomon Hubbard, \$3.63; French Grove, Shalor Brainard, \$23.74; Lamoille, Tracy Reeve, \$103.12; Perkin's Grove, A. G. Porter, \$25.06; Princeton, De Grass Salisbury, to May 9, \$362.67, Nathan Gray, \$49.59; Providence, Mathew Dorr, \$52.66; Selby, Ezekiel Piper, \$4.46; Windsor, Morris Spalding, \$47.90.

1851.—Arlington, James Waugh, three years, \$734; Arispe, David Brown, from April 29, \$254; Barren Grove, John Hall, \$28.69, Brown Searle, to August 24, \$1.27; Brush Creek, discontinued; Dover, Solomon Hubbard, \$144.20; Enon, J. M. Yearnshaw, \$9.65; French Grove, S. Brainard, to March 17, \$20.40, Amos Whittemore, \$14.03; Indiantown, Hezekiah B. Smith, two years, \$58; Lamoille, Tracy Reeve, \$190.30; Leepertown, James Nickerson (no return); Lone Tree, Jonathan Reid, \$9.68; Milo, Isaac Sutherland, \$28.68; Perkin's Grove, A. G. Porter, \$35.89; Princeton, Nathan Gray, \$626.16; Providence, M. Dorr, to January 10, \$34.06, Daniel Williams, \$33.55; Selby, Ezekiel Piper, \$27.63; Indiantown (changed from Windsor), \$37.07.

1853.—Arispe, David Brown, \$8.25; Barren Grove, John Hall, \$33.55; Dover, H. C. Humphrey, \$74.25; Enon, Elizabeth Sparks, \$8.28; French Grove, Amos Whittemore, \$52.86; Hollowayville, James Holloway, \$37.44; Lamoille, Tracy Reeve, \$91.94; Leepertown, Timothy Searle, \$15.41; Lone Tree, Nelson Bullman, \$11.99; Magnolia, Amos Wallace, \$4.36; Milo, Isaac Sutherland, \$25.70; Perkin's Grove, Libbeus Stan-

ard, \$31.51; Princeton, S. Limerick, \$48.50; Tiskilwa, H. B. Smith, \$48.50; Winnebago, J. A. Kelly, \$11.06; Yorktown, Rufus Sheldon, \$7.92.

We are indebted to J. W. Templeton, present Postmaster in Princeton, for the following statements of the receipts of his office from the year 1876 to 1884. For each fiscal year, ending June: 1876, \$6,951.21; 1877, \$6,536.37; 1878, \$6,859.34; 1879, \$7,036.85; 1880, \$7,503.43; 1881, \$7,685.46; 1882, \$8,367.57; 1883, \$8,826.57; 1884, \$7,582.91.

The reduction in receipts of 1884 is caused by the reduction of postage from 3 cents to 2 cents.

While on the subject of the Princeton post-office we may as well conclude with such items as we find in our note book concerning this office. The first office where the Princeton people would get their little mail in those days was kept by Elijah Smith, north of Princeton, near the Schugart farm, on this side of Bureau Creek. It was called Greenfield. When Smith left this place the office was discontinued. Dr. N. Chamberlain then was the next Postmaster, and it was one and a half miles south of Princeton on the Tiskilwa road. Then John M. Gay took the office next, and it moved into the town proper and has remained here since. Gay was succeeded by D. G. Salisbury, Nathan Gray and Sam Limerick, as given above. The successor of Limerick was W. H. Winters, who continued in office until 1856, when C. N. Pine took the office. June 1, 1858, J. M. McConihe became Postmaster. He continued in the place until May 15, 1861, when James H. Smith took the office. 1865, Daniel McDonald took it, and discharged its duties until 1871. Then Miss Ida Lovejoy was appointed and held the position four years, or 1875, when the present Postmaster, J. W. Templeton was appointed, and has

held the office continuously since. And in his behalf we may here say, and say with truth, that he is an efficient and capable officer, and one, too, that the better the people come to know him the better they like him.

The present postoffices and Postmasters of the county are as follows: Lamoille, J. H. Smith; Ohio, William Ross; Van Orin, Stevenson; Walnut, W. Wolf; New Bedford, J. W. Spratt; Arlington, S. T. Meriam; Yorktown, O. W. McKenzie, and Henry Cooley, Deputy; Malden, F. H. Page; Dover, R. L. Dean; Manlius, M. R. Robinson; Hollowayville, Chris Stadler; Laceyville, W. R. Ogden; De Pue, E. Tinley; Princeton, J. W. Templeton, and Deputy, I. O. Brokaw; Wyand, D. Spangler; Buda, J. D. Page; Sheffield, C. A. Davis; Mineral, Mrs. G. T. Squires; Bureau, Peter C. Jensen; Tiskilwa, William F. Dunn; Providence, E. B. Anthony; Neponset, L. O. Morse; Lone Tree, Andrew Anderson; Milo, Joseph Sutherland; Limerick, James Ross.

Wolf Hunts.—It was a long struggle with the early settlers to rid themselves of the prairie and timber wolves of this section of the country. These beasts were destructive to sheep, pigs and young calves, and at first they so overran the country that the greatest vigilance was necessary in order to save any of the young stock. As the people of those days made the most of their own apparel, it is apparent the importance they would attach to their few geese and sheep—the sources of their clothing and bedding. The State and the counties entered heartily into the work of exterminating these pests. Wolf traps and poisoned meats were placed, and men and dogs pursued them relentlessly. The counties freely gave bounties for wolf-scalps, and a feature of the early day sports were the great wolf hunts that were organized, in

which the people of several counties would form a circle of many miles in extent, and drive the wolves to a common center. Some of these occasions were so great that they became historical events in the early history. C. C. P. Holden, of Chicago, thus describes a wolf hunt in Will County, as well as the operation of the "underground railroad," of which we have given an account, and of the active managers here under their noble leader, Owen Lovejoy:

"Do not let me overlook the great wolf hunt of 1841. It was a memorable occasion. The boys were left at home, and the heads of families were the participants. The general plan adopted by the hunters was to form a ring or circle, the outer edge of which was to be Joliet, Hickory Grove, Skunk's Grove, Thorn Grove, Beebe's Grove, Yellow Head Grove, Bourbonnais Grove, Todd's Grove, Wilmington, Reed's Grove, and Jackson's Grove. Twelve-Mile Grove, where old "Put" burrowed, was to be the common center where all the hunters were to come simultaneously together in a circle enclosing the grove.

"Early in the morning of that beautiful Indian summer day might been seen horsemen coming from the various settlements, and taking their positions in the grand circle, which it was estimated was more than eighty miles in circumference. Each horseman was armed with rifle or shotgun. They all made for the common center, which they reached at about 4 P. M.

"Thousands of deer broke through their lines, but, as they were after wolves, little heed was paid to them. The wolves they had surrounded with large numbers of deer in the grove. At about that time my father left for his home, which he reached late in the evening, cold, tired, and hungry. Wolf-scalps he had none, and his case was no exception to the general rule. Ever after that it was a

hard thing to find anyone who had participated in that grand wolf hunt, which it was claimed would rid Will County of its wolves, and give perfect security to its increasing herds of sheep.

"A little later, in 1843, there was another hunt, not for wolves, however, but for human beings—a hunt, which in its time became national. There had previously been organized and placed in good running order the underground railroad, with a directory second to none for its actual efficiency. Its main line touched Alton, Quincy, Rushville, Galesburg, Knoxville, Princeton, Ottawa, and Joliet, at which points were first-class stations.

"At Joliet the main line curved to the east, taking the route of the old "Sac trail" to La Porte, Ind., and thence by a carefully selected line on to Canada. Its branches entered Jacksonville, Springfield, Peoria, Bloomington, and other noted points. One of its branches took in Chicago, where one of its resident directors lived. Its patrons came wholly from the colored race, who were *en route* for freedom. The organization which controlled this great national highway was composed of some of the most noted men of their day, among whom were Giddings, Chase, Birney, Lovejoy, Phillips, Sumner, and Greeley. The working directory of the same lived along the line of the road and the branches thereof, which were located principally in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio. The local directors for Will County consisted of many of her best men, like Samuel Haven, Ezra Goodhue, Allen Denny, John Atkins, Sr., Elias Haven, Moses Cook, Peter Stewart, Samuel Cushing, and others. These officers were ever on the alert to the end that there should be no delay to passengers who had through tickets over any of their lines. Dr. Charles V. Dyer had charge of the Chicago end, with able assistants. It was in July,



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1843, that four passengers on one of its trains were overhauled and detained by legal process—three colored men and a colored woman. They were from Missouri and *en route* for freedom. Four human beings were thus arrested by civil process here in your county while passing through the same, by their owners, who lived in an adjoining State. These four passengers were slaves, and their owners wanted to take them back to slavery. Think of it! To say that Joliet was excited at the event would be to place it very mild. There was virtually an eruption; the very rocks in her midst seemed to crack open, so great was the shock. But there were cool heads in the directory who had guaranteed to these colored people safety from all harm until Canada was reached, and from the speaker's recollection this promise was made good with but very little delay while in transit.

"The owners were chagrined. The law was on their side and under it they had claimed their property, but the law of human reason as interpreted by the managers of this great highway was greater than the statutory laws of the land. The owners, not to be thwarted, though they had lost their property, were determined to know the reason why, and at once, through their attorneys, took the necessary legal steps to that end. Charges were preferred before the grand jury at the October term of the Circuit Court against several of the managers of the underground road, and true bills of indictment were found against Samuel Haven, Samuel Cushing, and Peter Stewart, for aiding fugitive slaves to escape and for harboring the same. The notable grand jury before whom these charges were brought, and who returned a true bill were as follows: Cornelius C. Van Horne, foreman; John Runyan, John Tanner, Jr., Moses Porter, Jr., J. T. Reynolds, William Wigant, Robert Strong, William Rowe, John

Robb, James Walker, Ashur Holmes, Reuben Willard, George Woodruff, Titus S. Abbott, Dennis Kelly, Lyman Meacham, Lucius Robinson, and Horace Messenger. Patrick Ballingall was the State's Attorney. Some of Will County's best men were on the jury, but by the law the indictment was sure to follow.

"The speaker has no knowledge of the final outcome of the case, but thinks the whole matter walked out of court in due time. The court, Jesse B. Thomas, the entire jury, the three that were indicted, Carlos Haven, a witness on the back of the bill of indictment, and Patrick Ballingall, the prosecutor, E. C. Fellows and J. M. Wilson, attorneys for Haven, Cushing, and Stewart, have all gone where colored men as well as white are at rest. And thus ended the most notable hunt ever had in this county."

Roads.—The energy and activity of the people of Bureau County in securing hard roads is manifest in the joy of her people in riding and driving over the many miles of splendid gravel roads they now possess and that are being so rapidly extended in every direction. The people, it seems, fully agreed with that American statesman who said, when asked what would make the country prosperous, answered: "Roads." What would make it wealthy? "Roads." What would make it happy? "Roads, roads, roads." Thirty years ago Thomas H. Benton said: "Give our children good paths to school, and give the people good roads to market."

In the extent of gravel roads Bureau County to-day is in the proud position of the second county in the State. This we account one of the best and greatest of public benefits yet conferred upon the people of the county. The peculiar soil of this section, the black humus, and its great depths, when thoroughly saturated in the winter and spring,

is almost literally an impassable sea of mud. And as if anticipating the eventual necessities of the present race of men who are here, nature has provided within the county's limits an abundant supply of the finest road gravel in the world.

It is safe to anticipate that in the next decade every section road at least in the county will be a splendid graveled road.

An Old Relic.—The following venerable document was found among the papers of one of the county's oldest families, and explains itself even to the quaint spelling:

"SEPTEMBER 15, 1815. This indenter witnesseth that Frances Webb sun of John Webb late of Penselvany hath put hymself and by these presents doth voluntarily put hymself a prentice to Aaron Mercer fuler of harison county State of Ohio to larn his art trade or mystry and after the manner of an apprentice to serve hyme five years from or after the above date during which time the sade apretnice Shal his master fathfuley serve, his secrets Keepe his law fule command obay, he shall do no damage to his sade master nor se it done by others without leting or giving notice thare of to his sade master."

[It then proceeds to enumerate all the things he shall not do, as marrying, etc., and then provides what the master must do as follows:]

"And the sade master use the utmost of his indevors to teach or caus to be taught and instruct the sade apprentice in the trade and mystrey he now profeseth occupieth or followeth and procure and provid for him the apprentice suffishent meat drink and proved washing, loging and apperel fiting for an apprentice decency the sade term, one good fredum soote supposed to be worth thertey dolars, one horse sadel an bridel supposed to be worth sixty-five dolares, one weak in harvest also nine month schooling and for the

trew performance of all and every of the sade covenants and agreements wee either of the sade bind ourselves unto the other by these presents," etc.

We have already pretty fully spoken of the first lawyer resident in the county, and members of his family, survivors of whom are still in the county. We find the following interesting items in our note book:

The Kinneys.—Old Simon Kinney was probably the first lawyer to locate in Bureau County, or rather what is now Bureau County. He was originally from Vermont, and a neighbor of the Websters and a warm friendship always existed between Daniel Webster and the Kinney family. In 1839 Webster visited Kinney, and spent some time in this part of Illinois, and invested in Bureau County lands, and improved what is to this day known as the Webster farm, near the county line toward Peru. He presented Kinney a pair of dun colored mares, much better stock than was then common here, and we are told descendants of these animals are yet to be distinguished in the county. It was on this visit West that Mr. Webster made a speech at Peru, from the hurricane deck of a steamboat.

Simon Kinney had become a bankrupt in New York, and then turned his face westward and landed on the Illinois River at Peru in 1833 or 1834, and soon after to where Tiskilwa now stands, where he became a farmer, hunter, politician and lawyer. He was quiet, dignified and gentlemanly in his bearing, and a strong Whig in politics.

Two hundred dollars in money was the sum of the family wealth when they landed in Bureau County.

The children of Simon Kinney were Henry L. and J. Warren, and a daughter, Emily, who married Dwight Brewster, and after his

death, John Chapman; another daughter who married H. O. Merriman.

Henry L. Kinney was one of the most remarkable men of his day. Compared to his pioneer neighbors he was quite a Monte Christo. At all events, his brain teemed with the vast schemes that started more golden streams than has any other one man since his day here. He was guardian of Pelt I. Brewster, and he and Alexander Holbrook, Dwight Brewster and John Chapman soon turned up as large contractors on the canal, and at once all along the line and extending into this county to Tiskilwa, the name and apparently the exhaustless wealth of H. L. Kinney were as household words. He employed hundreds of men, started up the town, of Peru and Hennepin, and at Tiskilwa he kept an open house and gave every day a great free feed to all who would partake of his hospitality. Here he had another store; while on the river he had his own steamer, the "H. L. Kinney," which he commanded much of the time in person, and where he gathered troops of friends and had a royal good time. His style may be known from the fact that even over the good roads of this rolling prairie country, it took four horses to pull him, in his light buggy. He thus showed even the country people that he was no "one horse" arrangement.

He was a man of vast enterprises and great shrewdness, and when he had in hand the greatest work and a vast number of employes, he seemed to ever be at leisure for a royal bout with a few boon companions. It is told of him that he and Fletcher Webster were great cronies, and that when Fletcher was sent out here by his father, to see after his Bureau County farm, that Kinney would go over and help him "bach" and they would frolic and hunt and have a high old time generally. They had raised a very tall

pole, and arranged so the man would run up a lantern to the top of it whenever they did not get in before dark, so they could see it for miles around, and when they would discover the light they would go direct, across lots and streams and fences, and thus they found their way home on many trying occasions.

Henry L. Kinney left Bureau County as precipitately as was the collapse of the work on the canal when the funds were exhausted and the State had not the credit to longer prosecute the project. His creditors were numerous and at once noisy; couriers flew from Peru to LaSalle and from LaSalle to Tiskilwa, and so vehement were the creditors that they organized after the fashion of mobs generally, and determined to have their money or blood or at least rapine. They looked at what little property Kinney had left behind, and then they concluded to seize the unfinished canal, and hold that or anything else they could find. Armed with spades, pick-axes, shovels and now and then a squirrel rifle, they began to look tolerably war-like, at least to the women and children. The people who had interests in the protection of all property—canal as well as private property—were finally compelled to resist this movement, and eventually there grew to be an organized force on each side, and as all the early wars were called by some Indian name, this finally came to be known along the line as the Ottawa war. A peace was patched up and it was only some years afterward learned that H. L. Kinney had gone to Texas and had there amassed a fortune in the cattle business. Here, too, he was a man of wide influence and great wealth. He continued in the prosperous walks of life until the late war, when he espoused the Confederate cause, raised a regiment and fought through the war. When

the disastrous peace came, he, like most other Southern men, was a bankrupt. But still defiant, he would not surrender, and he became a fugitive from the country and turned up soon after in Mexico, where he entered the service of that country, and was in command of a force at Saltillo when it was besieged by the enemy. When he found the garrison about to starve, he called for volunteers to follow his lead and cut their way out. At the head of a small band he sallied out and at the very gateway of the walls, almost alone, he was killed, his body being literally riddled with bullets. The end of a feverish, brilliant, dashing life.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

ORBS AND ENDS—RETROSPECTIVE PATHS, INDIAN TRAILS AND
RAILROADS—BLESSINGS RECEIVED AND EXPECTED—FARMERS
AND THEIR FUTURE EDUCATION—THE BUFFALO AND THE IN-
DIAN—NATURAL PLACES FOR GREAT CITIES—DOUGLAS, BRESEE
AND THE IDEA OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, ETC., ETC.

THE migrating buffalo once made their well beaten paths all over this part of Illinois. They were the real first road engineers, and a most curious thing in the history of this country is that the buffalo and then the Indian following were the unfailing discoverers of the natural sites where were founded all our great cities. They seem to have migrated in the early times from a northwest to a southeasterly course, and upon the great lakes and rivers there were certain points where these animals would annually meet in immense droves, and as it were go into camp for a spell. Their peculiar manner of crossing the great streams, perhaps, first had something to do in fixing this habit. They seemed to understand the topography

of the country, and when on their voyage they would meet on the banks of a large river, and after all had gathered at that point for a wide range around, they would, after eating bare the ground in the immediate vicinity of their camp, commence to prepare for the plunge to cross the river. Then they would gather in a close bunch near the bank and move in a circle, and every time they came opposite the water those on the inner circle would press the others a little closer toward the river, and thus around and around, and closer and closer to the water, until finally some would be pushed into the deep water, and then these would turn and boldly face the stream, and start for the other shore, when all would follow. The spots where they would thus bivouac would become famed places among the Indians, and eventually they followed the buffalo and made their camps and crossings at the same places, and they found in their migration that in passing over the wild country, the buffalo had pointed out the best route and the best crossings of the great rivers. Thus, the cunning of the savage and the instinct of the beasts were really superior to all the skill and science of the world's engineers, in fixing the places that were natural points for a dense population and for great cities; and the history of our country is full of demonstrations of these observations. How many times have skilled engineers come here from Europe and fixed upon certain spots, ignorant of the signs and tokens left us by the buffaloes and Indians, and, therefore, were not guided by them in their selection, and in no single instance was their choice a wise one, but were invariably fruitful sources of failure and bankruptcies to the wealthy corporations or companies that had sent their learned engineers to pilot them to the magical spot. It is enough to verify what we say

to refer to old Kaskaskia, Cairo, Shawnee-town and Alton.

There is history then, history that now dug up and elaborated with reference to the marvellous development of this country, reads almost like the finger-boards of destiny, planted along our great national highways, that had its great beginnings in the buffalo paths that once threaded their way over this entire country.

Sac and Fox Trail.—We have already referred to this ancient Indian highway, where it was crossed at right angles by the Peoria and Galena stage route. It entered the county in Mineral, Section 30, and passed through J. G. Reed's farm, and crossed Coal Creek at the railroad crossing west of Sheffield; then through Pond Grove; crossed West Bureau in Section 4; passed through J. Thurston's land; crossed Big Bureau near Elliott's Mill; then through G. H. Bacon's farm, passing a little north of Malden, through Berlin Center and Lost Grove, and passed out of the county near the southeast corner of Clarion, running nearly straight through the county in a northeasterly direction.

Indiantown Trail passed up the bluff through Tiskilwa, and into the prairie near Dorr Hill; thence to Boyd's Grove and toward Spoon River.

There was another trail passing near Steven's Mill, and passed over the bluff near where the road now runs, and struck the prairie near the present residence of Mrs. Arthur Bryant. Here it branched, one coming toward and through Princeton, and went in a northerly direction until it intersected the Sac and Fox trail near Malden; the other branch passed through the Musgrove farm, and then by Joel Doolittle's place, and it also intercepted and joined the Fox trail at East Bureau.

Another trail plainly to be seen and for a

long time frequented by the early settlers, passed west of Plow Hollow, down to Snachwine Creek and the Indian village.

Another passed near the old Simon Kinney place, then to Bulbona and Menominee Groves and into the Fox trail near Sheffield. This trail forked, one branch going to the Green River country. And still another trail passed through the county north and south, from the Winnebago Swamps to Peoria.

The Railroads.—The old Illinois Central Railroad, that was commenced under the wild State internal improvement craze, was surveyed through Bureau County in 1839. There was a great deal of work done on this line at that time, but it never proceeded any further than cutting away strips of timber through the timber land, and a cut here and there, and dirt fills at many places. A great many ties were hewn out and piled up in the woods and along the track to rot in silent decay, when the whole scheme exploded. The survey of this old abandoned line entered the county in Westfield, Section 25, and passed out of the county in Section 2, Lamoille, thus making nearly a straight line through the county. As described elsewhere, the end of this mad speculation was wholly demoralizing to the railroad enterprise of the people. The State and whole communities were left bankrupt—stranded upon dirt embankments—that were worse than valueless, because they were enduring monuments of the general grief which came upon nearly one and all of the good people. But in the end the visitation was good and healthful. Like many real and supposed calamities, it distilled into men's minds a more conservative mode of thinking about public affairs. It put them in the complete humor of in future the better to prepare themselves before seriously undertaking any very extravagant enterprises. It put bounds about their hopes

and expectations in the near future, and, as a result, they would fully prepare themselves in the future as the first and most important step in the important affairs of life.

Railroad affairs lay dormant for ten years, and in the meantime immigrants and wealth were rapidly coming to Illinois. In 1850 Stephen A. Douglas had procured the passage through Congress of the present Illinois Central Railroad measure, and for the first time in the legislation of the country was inserted in the act the clause giving the alternate sections for six miles on each side of the line to aid in the construction. This munificent donation amounted to about 3,000,000 acres. And in the face of the facts of the great steals that have since occurred, especially of the public domain, this measure was wise and a great public good—the most fruitful and permanent work in the settlement of the great Mississippi Valley. It was freighted with great results to the millions of people now here, and the many more millions to come after us. It was the culmination of a great idea, and, like all great ideas, it was born of no one brain, but was the work of many and of years of growth. And among the biographers of Judge Breese and S. A. Douglas, we notice that the respective writers are equally emphatic in giving all the credit of fatherhood of the original scheme to whichever one of these men the writer happens to be eulogizing. There is truth and error in all of them. No one mind ever yet fully developed any one great idea. Often one mind has contributed a great deal, and the world is then generally ready to credit such person with the whole—not seeing the smaller or more obscure workers and toilers in the great highway of civilization.

In 1851 a railroad was projected from Chicago to Rock Island by way of Peru. Counties along the contemplated route were called

on to subscribe stock. Bureau County was asked to subscribe \$50,000. Never was the county more thoroughly canvassed on any proposition. Meetings were called and many speeches were made. The great advantages of the road were one side, and the horror of a big debt were the other side of the question. Every schoolhouse was time and again filled with disputants and listeners, and finally around nearly every fireside the matter was talked over and over. When the vote was given, the subscription was defeated. One curious feature of the thing was that Princeton voted in favor of subscribing, and Tiskilwa voted against it, and Princeton did not get the road and Tiskilwa did. The road was completed in 1853, and at once took rank as one of the great roads of the State, and yet maintains this place among the roads of the country. The name of the road is the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. Its length of line in Bureau County is 45 miles and 112 feet.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.—The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad was completed through the county in 1854. The entire length of line in the county is 72 miles and 426 feet.

There were four other railroads chartered and built that touched or passed through a portion of the county, as follows: The Peoria & Bureau Valley Railroad was built in 1855. This had a line of nearly five miles in the county. The Rushville & Buda Railroad was built in 1870, and there is about seven miles of its track within the county. The Mendota & Prophetstown Railroad was commenced in 1856 and completed in 1870. There were nearly twenty-seven miles in the county. The Kankakee & Pacific Railroad was nearly all graded as early as 1871, and then the work was suspended. This line only touched about three miles of the county. These roads

were incorporated into and became a part of the two great lines above named, and instead of six railroads, as the county once had, there are but two. There is a total mileage of railroad track in the county of 117 miles and 538 feet.

These are some of the great things that have come to the good people of Bureau County. While they are certainly among the greatest, they are not all. Each may bear as its coat of arms the insignia, "*E pluribus unum.*" The good judgment of those who have shaped the destinies of the county can never be too highly commended. Their great aim has been to grow here a great, prosperous and intelligent agricultural people. They wisely did not attempt to force an unnatural growth of those industries that would bring here the class of people that are found in cities with the large factories and foundries. They understood that they could accelerate the growth of wealth here by giving such premiums as would bring such things here. It is a singular comment on the average man, who wants great wealth and that quickly too, that they could withstand these great temptations. But they did, and the fruit of their wisdom is already manifesting itself. They must have fully realized that here is everything to make this some day the richest agricultural spot in the world, and that the happiest and best people that it is possible to grow, is of such agricultural character. The members of such a community, other things being even, are the most intelligent, contented, moral and happy of any people in the world, and if not so now, the day will soon come when they will be. This is not a mere meaningless or groundless assertion, uttered in the spirit of fulsome praise. These assertions are made in the knowledge of the fact that the coming farmers will live the healthiest

life, the life of the most elegant leisure, independence, and real manhood of any other class of men. Then, too, the great farmer will give himself, by his daily avocations, the very best education it is possible to obtain. When all its possibilities are developed, there will no longer be such things as the "higher professions," because the farmer will stand upon the highest possible pinnacle. Farming, in its higher development, will give the education that comes of the higher type of scientific education. For here the principles of scientific investigation will ever remain in full play. Even now, in all its phases, it is wholly a scientific process. So far it is the intelligent experimenter that becomes in the end the best and most successful farmer. He does not call his experimental education scientific knowledge. But few realize that such is the fact, even, yet it is absolutely so. The most ignorant farmer can travel all over the country, and as he passes along he can easily tell the soils that are barren from those that are full of rich plant food. He has not learned this by chemical analysis, but by observation and experience. A few already, and in good time all intelligent farmers, will gain a very accurate knowledge of the laws of climate, soils, geology and plant and animal life. Such a man could examine any strange country in the world, and tell exactly its qualities and capabilities; just how any given plant, tree or animal would grow and flourish there. A man thus educated would not have to wear out his life in costly and fruitless experiments before he could know what kind of farming could be made to yield profits in the new land. Something like this is real education, and may answer the demand for those who tell us that their inferior children must content themselves with a little "practical education," while the family

genius must be pushed into the realms of classical lore. And thus, in the struggle for life, the "inferiors" finally become the superiors. Here is the inviting field and the glorious opportunity for the farmers. They must make their own education, as they have now ceased to wail, as did their fathers, over the loss of "book larnin," which they saw the lawyer and the parson once proudly wearing, like the waving plumes of the knights of old. Then will the farmer be the educated man in his State and nation, the world's leading factor in that great struggle for existence that is as wide as the earth, and that will endure forever.

The supreme purpose of every rational life is the attainment of the greatest possible benefits and pleasures in this world. And the opposite of this is the other axiomatic truth, that all pains, penalties and sufferings are the direct or remote offspring of ignorance. Here are the two sources of all pleasures and all pains. And a bountiful nature has furnished the fountains of each with an exhaustless and infinite supply. The wise man in so far as he can, will go to the one; the fool will go to the other and fill himself to bursting. One of the most enduring pleasures in life to every intelligent mind—really, to every tolerably intelligent mind—is the acquisition of new truths of the physical laws of the universe. This, and this only, is real knowledge. All else when called education is misnamed—is an illusion and a snare. The coming farmers will understand this well, and the result of that understanding will be, they will become, not only the best educated people in the world, but the healthiest, happiest and best.

CHAPTER XXXV.

PRINCETON—WHENCE ITS NAME—FIRST SURVEY—FIRST ELECTION,
WHO VOTED—OFFICIALS—ITS IMPROVEMENT, GROWTH, SOCIETIES
—ETC., ETC.

ANY eulogistic description of the beautiful little city of Princeton would be a work of supererogation for the people of this generation, because, in the language of Daniel Webster, "she speaks for herself." Her grand avenues and elegant business streets, her neat cottages, splendid business blocks, her great rows of shade trees and rich lawns, and beautiful yards and parks are a panorama that are witching sights to the visitor as he drives over the smooth graveled streets in viewing the town.

Princeton is on Section 16, Town 16, Range 9. It was surveyed by B. M. Hayes, August 23, 1832, and the plat made by John P. Blake. Roland Moseley, John Musgrove and John P. Blake were the Trustees of the school land in the town named. They being advised the people desired to sell the school lands, proceeded to subdivide the same. The central, or that part between First and Third Streets and between Central Street and the south part of town, was divided into lots containing one acre and a fraction; the west part of the town was divided into four-acre and a fraction lots, and to the north line into four and eight-acre lots; the northeast quarter into thirty-seven-acre lots, and the east 200 acres into four, nine and eighteen-acre lots. The Trustees made a report of the division September 17, 1832, and acknowledged the same before John M. Gay, Justice of the Peace. This was the first recorded instrument in what is now Bureau County. It was recorded the 22d of March, 1833, by H. Warren Hooper, Recorder, Putnam County.

The second recorded instrument was a deed

from George Churchhill, of Madison County, Ill., to James McKinney, conveying the northeast quarter of Section 19, Town 14, Range 9. This tract of land had been sold by the State to Churchhill on the 19th day of February, 1830. The next real estate transaction was a sale of the pre-emption right of Leonard Roth to Jesse Perkins, in which Roth quit-claims the east half of the southeast quarter and the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 24, Town 15, Range 9. The consideration was \$600. This was dated November 13, 1833. On the same day David Jones sold to Jesse Perkins, for the sum of \$50, a quit-claim to the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 19, Town 15, Range 10. David Jones signed by "his mark." On the 2d day of January, 1834, Gov. John Reynolds signed a deed to Lot 31, in Princeton, conveying it to Washington Webb, for the sum of \$5. This lot is where the jail now stands. The same year Washington Webb sold the same to Jerry Parsons for \$100. January 2, 1834, Gov. Reynolds deeded to W. O. Chamberlain Lot 30, Princeton, consideration \$2.50. May, 1834, Chamberlain sold the same to Fred Haskell for \$30. In January, 1824, the Governor conveyed to James Hays Lot 117, Princeton, containing eight acres and a fraction, for \$20. Hays at the same time purchased Lot 118 for \$20. September 17, 1834, Daniel Shelly and Susanna, his wife, conveyed to Brown and Job Searl his pre-emption to one-half of the southeast quarter of Section 3, Town 15, Range 10, for \$125. John Musgrove bought Lot 2, Princeton, January, 1834, containing four acres, for \$10. September, 1834, Aaron Gunn sold to Jonathan T. Holbrook, for \$500, a quit-claim to the southwest quarter of Section 24, Town 18, Range 10.

July 14, 1834, the land office at Galena sold the first tract of land, the east half of

the southeast quarter of Section 33, to Elisha Wood.

The name, Princeton, was a matter of luck in a lottery, where the three above-named Town Commissioners each wanted to give it a name that would be suggestive of early association. When the three met and the question of a name came up, each one wrote a name on a slip of paper and agreed that an outsider should draw, and the first name drawn from the hat should stand as the choice. Mr. Musgrove was from Princeton, or near it, in New Jersey. He, of course, wrote on his slip "Princeton." And in the drawing this name appeared first. And thus the question was settled. And the writer of this can certify that since he has been here more than one letter has come to him plainly marked "Princeton, Illinois," and on the envelope was the mark of "Princeton, New Jersey; sent here by mistake"—although the writer has noticed hundreds of newspaper certificates floating around that New Jersey was not in the United States. And as there is a "Princeton" in nearly every State in the Union, yet "them literary fellers" in the Postoffice Department seem to generally think that all persons able to write and address a letter are, of course, from Princeton, N. J. So much a long communion tends to make us what we are.

In March, 1838, at an election on the question of incorporating the village of Princeton, twenty votes were cast, all in favor of the proposition. The following were the voters: Andrew Smith, Stephen Wilson, William H. Wells, Noah Wiswall, Cyrus Langworthy, John Long, Robert C. Masters, Samuel Triplett, John Walter, Butler Denham, John Vaughan, E. H. Phelps, Oliver Boyle, Joseph Houghton, Joseph Smith, Robert Stewart, John H. Bryant, Justin H. Olds, Thomas S. Elston, Robert T. Templeton.

This was no doubt a complete roster of every living voter at that time in the town.

The earliest Justices in Princeton Township were: Thomas S. Elston, Aquilla Triplet, Robert C. Masters and Joseph Waldo. Of the original voters of the town now living there are John Walter, E. H. Phelps, John H. Bryant, and Joseph Houghton, the last now in New Brunswick.

On the 6th of April, 1857, the first town council was voted for, in the just then incorporated town of Princeton. Ebenezer White was elected President of the Council, and L. P. Estjon, E. Dee, Jedediah Paine, P. N. Newell and Daniel McDonald, Trustees. They were sworn into office by Levi North, Police Magistrate. At the first meeting the only business was to appoint Committees to secure a council-room and record-book. The first meeting was in Judge Ballou's office, and the next in J. I. Taylor's office. At the second meeting, George H. Phelps was elected Clerk; P. N. Newell, Treasurer; David E. Norton, Supervisor and Marshal; George W. Stone, Constable. April 16, 1857, Estjon presented a petition for a four-foot side-walk on the north side of Putnam Street. April 16, David E. Norton, after ten days' service as Marshal, resigned, and William Vannatta was appointed. The Board of Health for the first year consisted of William Bacon, Dr. W. C. Anthony, Samuel Wood, Ephraim Fellows, and S. Fried, and the Fire Wardens, Charles S. Boyd, E. G. Jester, William Grant, Jacob Fetrow, and A. S. Chapman. O. G. Wilcox was appointed pound-master, Charles S. Allen, Prosecuting Attorney; N. Matson, Assessor; W. A. Fisher, Collector; and Alfred Johnson, John S. Miller, and James Corbett, wood measurers, and C. B. Clark and Douglas, coal weighers.

January 4, 1858, the Council voted "that an oyster supper be given the present mem-

bers of the Council and corporation officers, at the expense of the town." This was the last official act of this Board. The records give no account of the oyster supper. All probably retired "too full for utterance."

January 4, 1858, an election was had and the following were chosen: Benjamin L. Smith, President; William Carse, D. G. Salisbury, John S. Miller, Joseph S. Clark and A. J. Morton, Trustees. They met January 8. James K. Rennick was elected Clerk; William Carse, Treasurer; Joseph F. Jones, Marshal; Joseph S. Clark, Street Supervisor. In January, 1858, an ordinance was passed prohibiting tippling houses in Princeton. The last meeting of this Board was December 30, 1858. So far as the records show, unlike its predecessor, the individual members thereof went to bed oyster-supperless, at least, so far as the pockets of the city treasury was concerned.

January 3, 1859, an election returned the following: R. T. Templeton, President, and Jacob Fetrow, D. G. Salisbury, John Elliott, John S. Miller and William Mercer, Trustees, and George O. Ide, Police Magistrate. The new Board met January 8. J. K. Rennick was again appointed Clerk; D. G. Salisbury, Treasurer; William Vannatta, Marshal; Henry W. Kelly, Constable; Joseph S. Clark, Supervisor; George H. Phelps, Town Attorney; Charles S. Boyd, Fire Warden, and John Walter, Peter Scott, Henry Adley and W. P. Smith, policemen.

In September, 1859, J. K. Rennick having removed temporarily from the town, Charles J. Peckham was appointed Clerk until the regular Clerk should return. He served out the term.

The new Board in 1860: Robert T. Templeton, President; Parker N. Newell, James F. Waldham, Milo Kendall, Wright Seaman and Joseph S. Clark, Councilmen; Charles

J. Peckham, Clerk; P. N. Newell, Treasurer; William Buchanan, Supervisor; Martin Carse, Marshal; Henry Kelly, Constable; Charles S. Boyd, Warden; Charles Barrie, William Bacon and Charles S. Boyd, Board of Health; William Warren and W. Frank Hale, wood and coal; Henry Adley and Enos C. Matson, policemen; John S. Coulter, pound-master; George L. Paddock, Town Attorney.

For 1861 it was Templeton, President; P. N. Newell, Wright Seaman, L. S. Closson, Joseph Mercer and Cyprian Jones, Trustees; Peckham, Clerk; Newell, Treasurer; Carse, Marshal; Kelly, Constable; George H. Phelps, Attorney; Charles Hill, Supervisor.

In 1862 the Town Board was the same as 1861, with the exception of Jacob Critzman, Trustee. James S. Eckles was appointed Town Attorney. This year we find the town issued a liquor license to L. D. Epperson. Martin Carse having resigned the office of Marshal, and several applications for the office being presented, a ballot was had, and David Deselms was elected.

1863.—The new officers were: George Crossley, President; C. Rawson, Jacob Fetrow, A. Swansey, R. B. Foster and L. S. Clawson, Trustees; D. E. Norton, Marshal. There were seven applicants for Marshal, and a ballot was had. There were not enough members of the Board by two to cast one vote each for the candidates. P. A. Engstrom was elected—three votes. The other old officers were re-elected except P. W. Ferris, Clerk, and L. S. Smith, Attorney.

June, 1863, the Town Trustees appointed George Crossley, Milo Kendall and Z. K. Waldron, a Committee to go to Vicksburg, to look after the sick and wounded soldiers of Bureau County.

January, 1864, Robert T. Templeton, President; Milo Kendall, Jacob Critzman,

Joseph Mercer, Egbert Curtis and Andrew A. Shenland, Trustees. J. W. Templeton was elected Clerk, Joseph Mercer, Treasurer. Applications for liquor licenses by D. J. Aplthorp, Clemens Speidel, and Wilhelm Schneider, granted. George L. Paddock was the new Town Attorney. Z. K. Waldron, Marshal.

January, 1865, William Mercer, President; D. R. Howe, T. Peirson, J. Walter, J. Elliott and J. S. Miller, Trustees; J. P. Richardson, Clerk; John Walter, Treasurer; Charles L. Kelly, Attorney; John E. Nash, Marshal; E. White, Supervisor.

The next year, Milo Kendall, President; Jacob T. Thompson, Egbert Curtis, Jacob Critzman, Jefferson H. Fawcett and Charles Baldwin, Trustees; W. T. Sharp, Clerk. Mr. Sharp resigned and I. W. Templeton was again elected Clerk.

1867.—Same, with Charles N. Burr, Marshal; Jacob Critzman, Treasurer; P. A. Engstrom, Supervisor; J. J. Herron, Attorney.

1868.—Same.

1869.—Jacob T. Thompson, President; Parker N. Newell, Joseph Mercer, John H. Delano, A. A. Shenland and Egbert Curtis, Trustees; Templeton, Clerk; Burr, Marshal; P. N. Newell, Treasurer; Fred Alhoff, Supervisor; Herron, Attorney.

1870.—Same, except T. C. Holloway, George Welsh, P. Fagencrans and Milo Kendall, Trustees; Joseph Mercer, Treasurer; T. J. Phelps, Clerk.

1871.—Same, except W. H. Winter, J. M. McConihe, A. L. Davis, Trustees; T. C. Holloway, Treasurer.

1872.—James S. Eckles, President; Stephen G. Paddock, William Miles, Alonzo Kendall, H. H. Ferris, Morris Sower, Trustees; M. U. Trimble, Clerk; S. G. Paddock, Treasurer; S. F. Robinson, Marshal; Nelson Kaar, Supervisor; C. C. Warren, Attorney.

1873.—Same. In the latter part of this year the town purchased two No. 2 Babcock fire engines.

1874.—Milo Kendall, President; Peter Fagercrans, Jedediah A. Paine, W. H. Mesenkov, Charles Barrie, Harrison Epperson, Trustees; Robert R. Gibbons, Police Magistrate; Mesenkov, Treasurer; Fagercrans resigned, and J. T. Thompson was elected to fill the vacancy; S. W. Rouswell was elected Clerk.

1875.—Same, except J. M. McConihe, Trustee; J. A. Thompson, Clerk.

1876.—Charles Baldwin, President; J. T. Thompson, W. H. Mesenkov, Justus Stevens, Charles Barrie, J. A. Paine, Trustees; W. W. Herron, Clerk. The Council passed an ordinance limiting the number of saloons to eight—four at the depot and four in South Town. During the year J. H. Eckles became the Town Clerk.

1877.—Same, except E. S. Phelps, W. L. Henderson, Harrison Epperson, Trustees; W. H. Mesenkov, Treasurer; J. P. Thompson, Marshal.

1878.—Josiah Milligan, President; Simon Elliott, Alonso Kendall, John S. Miller, R. B. Foster, E. S. Phelps, Trustees; J. A. Thompson, Clerk; John S. Miller, Treasurer; C. C. Warren, Attorney; Randall Smith, Supervisor; F. A. Walker, Marshal.

January 4, 1879, the Board adopted the report of Attorneys Lovejoy and Trimble to codify, revise and compile the ordinances of the town.

1879.—Charles Baldwin, President; T. J. Cooper, D. A. Mulvane, C. N. Burr, B. F. Cox, Milo Kendall, Trustees. At the January meeting it was resolved to restrict all sales or license, except to druggists, to sell liquors, or malt liquors. Joseph A. Thompson chosen Clerk; Milo Kendall elected Town Treasurer—three ballots were had; N.

A. Dyke, Street Supervisor. Mr. Kendall tendered his resignation as Treasurer, which was unanimously "not accepted." J. M. McConihe was elected Marshal.

1880.—A. H. Thompson, President; W. H. Mesenkov, J. A. Paine, B. F. Cox, W. L. Henderson, Charles Phelps, Trustees; W. L. Henderson, Treasurer; McConihe, Marshal. Salary of Marshal fixed at \$45 a month. J. T. Kyle, Attorney.

1881.—A. H. Thompson, President; W. H. Mesenkov, D. H. Smith, W. L. Henderson, R. Ohman, Charles P. Phelps, Trustees; Mesenkov, Treasurer; Kyle, Attorney. The Clerk's salary was fixed at \$12 a month for all services. J. A. Thompson was appointed Clerk; N. A. Dyke, Supervisor; McConihe, Marshal.

1882.—Thompson, President; Justus Stevens, August F. Johnson, D. Knight, W. L. Henderson, John Wilson, Trustees; R. B. Paddock, Clerk; W. L. Henderson, Treasurer; Kyle, Attorney; N. A. Dyke, Supervisor. License to sell malt liquors fixed at \$100 per year. Druggists' license to sell liquors, same. McConihe, Marshal.

1883.—S. G. Paddock, President; Milo Kendall, Robert R. Gibbons, A. C. Boggs, Levi Blanchard, John Wilson, Trustees; R. B. Paddock, Clerk; John Wilson, Treasurer; O. G. Lovejoy, Attorney; McConihe, Marshal. At the June meeting this year a Committee was appointed to borrow \$6,000. The Superintendent of Oakland Cemetery reports for the year eighty four burials; twenty-eight lots sold.

1884.—*City Organized*.—On November 26, 1883, an election on the question of organizing the town into a city was carried in the affirmative. There were 660 votes cast—491 for, 169 against—majority 322. There were 84 votes for minority representation, and 228 against the same. The vote was can-

vassed and declared January 7, 1884. Saloon licenses were granted to run until the third Monday of April, 1884. N. A. Dyke was appointed to take the census during February, 1884, for the purpose of dividing the city into wards; such census to be taken by blocks. This carefully taken census showed a total population in the city of Princeton of 3,610. The Board proceeded to divide the city into wards as follows: The First Ward shall be bounded on the east and south by the city limits, on the west by the center of Main Street, and on the north by the south line of Crown Street from the center of Main Street to the east of Church Street, and thence by the south line of Lot 112 (original town) to the west side of Fourth Street, and thence by the north line of Virgil Street to the east line of Homer Street, and thence by a line due east to the city limits; Second Ward bounded on the west and south by the city limits, on the east by the center of Main Street, on the north by the center of Putnam Street; Third Ward bounded on the west and north by the city limits, on the east by the center of Main Street, and on the south by the center of Putnam Street. The Fourth Ward is bounded on east and north by the city limits, on the west by the center of Main Street, and on the south by the north line of the First Ward.

An ordinance for a city election, to be held on the third Tuesday in April, 1884, to elect city officers, was passed, and the election called. It provided for the election of a Mayor, two Aldermen from each ward, a Marshal, City Clerk, Attorney and Treasurer. The election on the third Tuesday of April resulted as follows: Justus Stevens, Mayor; I. O. Brakow, Clerk; W. Henderson, Attorney; Atherton Clark, Marshal; Daniel H. Smith, Treasurer; Aldermen, First Ward, E. A. Washburn, A. C. Best; Second Ward, Milo

Kendall, James S. Eckles; Third Ward, Ami L. Davis, Elias C. Finnell; Fourth Ward, W. H. Mesenkop, Phillip Wolfsberger. At the first meeting of the City Council the Aldermen decided by lot the question of the long and short term. The following drew short terms or one year: A. C. Best, James S. Eckles, A. L. Davis, W. H. Mesenkop. The others hold two years. Regular standing committees were provided for, one superintendent of streets, one day policeman, two night watchmen one chief of fire department, board of health consisting of three members, one of whom shall be a licensed physician; authorizes the Mayor in emergencies to appoint special policemen, etc., etc.

The chief political question in the election was prohibition or anti-prohibition. License carried the day, electing the Mayor and a majority of the City Council. And the next day and the next and the day after that and for weeks, the saloons and billiard halls were closed as tight as ever they were in the most pronounced temperance town in the world; even the drug stores were indifferent to their snake-bit friends. The Council as understood when elected stood five for and three against liquor license. But when it came to a test vote one of the five weakened slightly, and this resulted in a week or two of delay, but in the end the doors were again opened and once more peace and lager prevailed. The Mayor appointed the following standing Committees: Finance and Claims, Washburn, Mesenkop and Davis; Streets, etc., Wolfsberger, Kendall and Washburn; Gas, etc., Finnell, Davis and Best; License, Mesenkop, Kendall and Eckles; Fire Department, Davis, Best and Washburn; Cemetery, Best, Kendall and Wolfsberger; Ordinance, Eckles, Mesenkop and Finnell; Law, Kendall, Finnell and Wolfsberger. Special Committees were appointed. John Wilson,

Chief of Fire Department; on Board of Health, Dr. A. H. Thompson, Jacob Critzman, and Egbert Curtis; N. A. Dyke, Superintendent of Streets. Saloon licenses were fixed at \$150. Salaries were fixed—Aldermen, \$3 each meeting; City Clerk, \$250; Treasurer, \$125; Marshal \$600; day police, at the rate of \$450 per annum; night watchmen, same; Superintendent of Streets, \$1.75 per day; Superintendent of Cemetery, same; laborers, \$1.50 per day; members of the Board Health, \$15 per annum; Fire Wardens, \$12.50 per annum. O. G. Lovejoy was appointed City Attorney. The city budget for the fiscal year ending July, 1884, showed funds from all sources \$15,380. It is estimated a loan of \$3,000 will be necessary to meet the demands at the close of the year.

In the general account of the early settlers will be found a very complete record of the early comers to Princeton and the precinct. Indeed, this may here be said, once for all, and for each of the townships in the county, and, therefore, in most of the township histories a tiresome iteration will, in so far as possible, be avoided. In the general plan of this work, it was found best to give the general county history as a whole, at least to the date of the formation of the townships, and then to carry the civil history of these municipalities along in a direct line from the point where they superseded the old county organization to the present. For these reasons we need not and will not elaborate to any immoderate extent the township histories here.

The first building erected within the limits of the original corporation was a log-cabin built by Mr. Silas D. Cartwright, in the fall of 1833, and occupied by him as a blacksmith shop. It stood on the now vacant lot north of the Congregational Church. The second,

and first framed building was erected by John M. Gay, the dimensions being twelve feet square, and occupied the ground upon which the residence and store of R. T. Templeton, Esq., stood. The third was a log-cabin built by Mr. Frederick Haskill, and used by him as a store—the first in the place—and was located on the ground now occupied by the residence of Mr. Elijah Dee. This store was opened for the sale of goods June 7, 1834, and the first article sold was a horse collar, to Mr. Cornelius Corss. The first hotel was built by Mr. Stephen Triplett which still stands on Main Street immediately south of Dr. Chamberlain's office, though it has not been used for this purpose for several years. The first church was a two-story frame building, erected in 1835 by the Hampshire Colony Congregational Church, on the public square, immediately south of where the court house now is; it is now the stable of Mr. Justus Stevens, and stands on the southeast corner of the public square.

The times of great business prosperity in Princeton were from 1845 to 1855. At the end of this decade the county had become gridironed with railroads. Then in 1862 or 1863 the inflation of values all over the country again made this an important business point. This continued until 1873, when the whole country suffered the terrible five years of panic and wide-spread bankruptcy. In the way of failures and bankruptcy of the business men of the place it suffered less than any other similarly situated town in the State, perhaps, yet there was a marked decadence in its manufactories as well as the general volume of business.

In 1853 were projected the first two brick business blocks in the town—the American Hotel and the Mercantile Block. The first to engage in the project of the hotel were John H. Bryant, J. M. McConihe, Justus

Stevens, and afterward they were joined by Andrew Gosse and Jacob Albright. The work of building was commenced in 1855, and it was opened to the public July 20, 1857, by Charles Pike. Then Warren ran it from 1858 to 1862, and Allison from 1862 to 1865; then Hutchins until 1866; then Romsdate one year; then Munger Bros. to 1873; then Sackett & Bushnell to 1877; then Bushnell alone to 1879, when Munger Bros. again took it. It is now in the hands of Doc. D. E. Munger. To all hotel people of this day it is a sufficient encomium to say it is in the hands of one of the Mungers to sound its praises as a hostelry.

For eighteen years after it was opened J. M. McConihe was the company's agent.

The Mercantile Block was built by R. T. Templeton and E. G. Jester.

The Hotel Block cost \$39,000, and the Mercantile Block \$10,000.

In a preceding chapter we gave an account of the postoffices here, from the first kept to date. It was prior to laying off the town, and it was north of Princeton, and was really known as Greenfield.

The first building in the town limits was a log-hut, put up by S. D. Cartwright, in 1833, on the lot that is now the residence of John Bailey, near the Congregational Church. The second was a frame, 12x12, by John M. Gay. There was no other building until 1834, when Stephen Triplett built on the east side of Main Street, about where the Savings Bank Building stands. Triplett's was the first frame, and was the "Princeton Hotel." John M. Gay the same year built a frame store and residence on Main Street opposite Triplett's Hotel. In 1835 Elijah Wiswall built a frame store and dwelling on the corner opposite the American House.

The growth from these first cabins, then the frames and then the brick business blocks,

named above, was slow, and the business, in order to keep pace with the surrounding country, outstripped the town building, as the following nearly complete directory of the business firms in 1857 will more clearly show:

Dealers in Dry Goods.—William Carse, Rawson Bros., Converse & Thomson, Alex. Boyd, A. & M. Carse, A. & L. Hiscock, David Robinson, Jr., & Co., J. Riale & Son, A. Knights, from Philadelphia, about to open a store soon, Stevens & McConihe, Alfred Johnson, D. G. Salisbury, P. N. Newell & Co., H. J. Everett, William H. Mason, Mrs. Jane F. Hale.

Grocery and Variety Stores.—Delano & Burr, J. Crittenden & Co., James Corbett & Bro., Morrison & Fisher, E. Wester, A. C. Gilcrest & Co., W. H. Colesbery, Baker & Garvin, James Crownover, J. F. Fieselman.

Dealers in Stoves, Tin and Hardware.—Jacobs & White, Paddock & Seaman, A. S. & E. C. Chapman.

Clothing Stores.—J. Walter & Co., E. Wester, Dernham & Rosenstrauss, Wolf, Bergman & Co.

Merchant Tailors.—John S. Mulliner, Ambrose & Burnsides.

Millinery and Dress Making.—Mrs. Jane F. Hale, Mrs. C. Meservy, Mrs. C. C. Selfridge.

Drug Stores.—Bodley & Wilson, W. H. Winter, Converse & Thomson.

Jewelry Stores.—P. F. Packard, E. Harris, P. Fagercrantz.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in Furniture.—Levissee & Davis, James T. Stevens, A. P. Lawson & Co., William Grant.

Harness Shops.—Stowell & Co., S. E. Newbery, E. G. Jester & Co.

Boot and Shoe Shops.—J. W. Harwood & Co., G. Van Velzer, A. Love, Preston S. Barr & Co., Charles Van Velzer.

Bakeries.—William Jones, William Harris.

Dining Saloons.—Apthorp & Butler, Frank Woodworth, Henry W. Kelly, J. H. Smith.

Meat Markets.—Collett & Jones, E. M. & A. Bartles.

Produce Merchants.—A. & J. N. Fisher, E. H. Brooks, E. Curtis, Sidney Smith, R. P. Conger & Dratt, Stevens & McConihe, William Warren, William Carse, P. N. Newell & Co.

Lumber Yards.—Jacob Fetrow & Co., Dunbar & Spring, Priestley & Carpenter.

Brick Yards.—Andrew Gosse, Gillett Burr, Alvin Burton.

Carpenters and Joiners.—A. Whitmarsh, Paine & Merriam, J. N. Carlton, A. B. Thayer, Eli R. Mathis, A. C. Prout, Abel Martin, Morse & Wolfenberger, James Grant, J. Crocker, A. H. Burrell, George Grant, David Grant.

Masons.—E. White, E. H. Swayne, Henry H. Richards.

Gunsmiths.—S. D. Hinsdale, S. J. Lindbarg.

Blacksmiths.—Huntington & Campbell, B. Bartholomew, R. Smith, William H. Cook, Anson P. Fish, C. Conklin.

Wagon Shops.—Robert Waterson, M. Richards, William Spangler.

Painters.—W. H. Snow, C. Wilson, Adley & Elmendorf.

Livery Stables.—Bill & Morse, J. P. Allison.

Civil Engineers and Surveyors.—George H. Robbins, C. B. Johnson, Winship & Hodgeman.

Nursery-men.—Arthur Bryant, John G. Bubach.

Steam Flouring-mills. S. P. Bingham, Robbins, Lawson & Co.

Dentists.—P. W. Ferris, D. Brainard.

Physicians.—W. C. Anthony, A. R. Bodley, Joseph Shugart, J. W. Gamwell, Levi

J. Woodbury, William O. Chamberlain, A. E. Griffith, William Mercer, Joseph Mercer, Alvin Ballou.

Banking Houses.—Kelsey, Waller & Co., Hulburd, Sharp & Co.

Hotels.—Eagle Hotel, William McKee, proprietor; Monroe House, William L. Dayton, proprietor; Prairie House, Joseph Donaldson, proprietor; American House, Munger Bros.

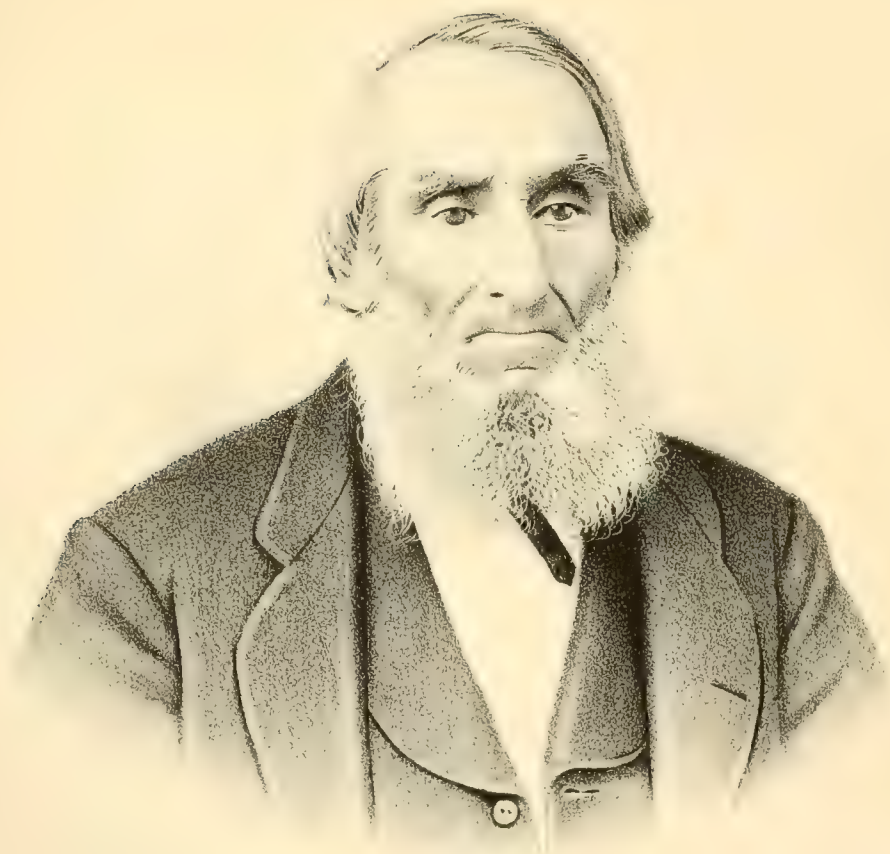
The act extending the corporation limits and giving a town charter and a Board of Councilmen and President passed in 1857. This act practically gave Princeton all the privileges of a city except the name.

The important public building erected in 1884 was Apollo Hall, a much needed improvement, and giving ample facilities for a public hall and place of amusement. The building is one-story and basement, and is 63x133, brick and stone, built by a joint stock company—C. P. Bascom, President; D. H. Smith, Vice-President; C. G. Cushing, Treasurer; S. G. Paddock, Secretary.

The present city directory, business and official, is as follows:

City Officers.—Mayor, Justus Stevens; City Clerk, I. O. Brokaw; City Attorney, O. G. Lovejoy; City Treasurer, D. H. Smith; City Marshal, Atherton Clark; City Superintendent of Streets, N. A. Dyke; Superintendent of Cemetery, Joseph Sharp; Chief of Fire Department, John Wilson. Aldermen: First Ward, E. A. Washburn, A. C. Best; Second Ward, J. S. Eckels, M. Kendall; Third Ward, E. C. Finnell, A. L. Davis; Fourth Ward, W. H. Mesenkov, P. Wolfenberger.

City Schools.—District No. 1, John H. Bryant, President; H. M. Trimble, Secretary; W. M. Whipple, T. J. Cooper, H. H. Ferris, J. J. Bamburg, Directors. C. P. Snow, Superintendent of Schools. Three buildings.



Jacob Colver

brick. Thirteen teachers. Number of scholars, 750.

Fire Department.—John Wilson, Chief. No. 1 Babcock and Hook and Ladder, D. J. Foster, Foreman; I. R. Stewart, First Assistant Foreman; T. P. Streeter, 2d Assistant Foreman. No. 2 Babcock, John Campbell, Foreman; C. W. McMullen, 1st Assistant Foreman; George Woodruff, 2d Assistant. Sixty men in the Department.

Masonic.—Bureau Lodge, No. 112, A. F. & A. M.—Newell A. Bacon, W. M.; L. D. Romberger, S. W.; Thomas Harris, J. W.; George Crossley, Treasurer; L. H. Streeter, Secretary; V. H. Brown, Chaplain; Jacob Critzman, S. D.; T. J. Cooper, J. D.; John W. Bailey, S. S.; E. Ewing, J. S.; C. C. Weidrich, Tyler. Meets Tuesday P. M., 7:30.

Princeton Lodge, No. 587, A. F. & A. M.—Charles A. McKinney, W. M.; Charles A. Palmer, S. W.; Harry C. Roberts, J. W.; Charles G. Cushing, Treasurer; Alfred M. Swengle, Secretary; Frank F. Dunbar, Chaplain; Homer B. Hubbell, S. D.; Corydon P. Snow, J. D.; Harvey M. Trimble, S. S.; Stephen G. Paddock, J. S.; Daniel H. Dean, Tyler; Theodore P. Streeter, Organist. Meets Tuesday P. M., 7:30.

Princeton Chapter, No. 28, R. A. M.—Marshall U. Trimble, M. E. H. P.; Edward A. Washburn, E. King; Theodore P. Streeter, E. Scribe; Rev. Virgil H. Brown, Chaplain; George Crossley, Treasurer; Charles A. McKinney, Secretary; Luther D. Romberger, C. of H.; Homer B. Hubbell, P. S.; Charles P. Bascom, R. A. C.; Newell A. Bacon, G. M. 3d Veil; Jacob Chritzman, G. M. 2d Veil; Thomas Harris, G. M. 1st Veil; Christian C. Wiedrich, Tyler. Meets Thursday P. M., 7:30.

Temple Commandery, No. 20, Knights Templar.—E. Sir Charles G. Cushing, E. Com.; Sir John Pickels, Genls'mo; Sir H. M. Trim-

ble, Capt. Gen.; Sir Frank F. Dunbar, Prelate; Sir Charles P. Bascom, S. W.; Sir Jacob Chritzman, J. W.; E. Sir George Crossley, Treasurer; Sir John W. Bailey, Recorder; Sir Theo P. Streeter, Warder; Sir Thomas Harris, St. B.; Sir Edwin Ewing, Sw. B.; Sir Thomas J. Cooper, 1st Grd.; Sir Ed. A. Washburn, 2d Grd.; E. Sir L. D. Romberger, 3d Grd.; Sir C. Wiedrich, C. Guard. Meets Monday P. M., 7:30.

Orion Council, No. 8, R. & S. M. Charles Raymond, T. I. G. M.; Com. C. G. Cushing, D. I. G. M.; Com. L. D. Romberger, P. C. W.; Com. C. A. McKinney, Rec.; Com. George Crossley, Treas.; Com. T. P. Streeter, Con.; Com. D. J. Foster, C. of G.; Com. N. A. Bacon, S. G.; Com. C. C. Wiedrich, Sent. Meets Saturday P. M., 7:30.

Princeton Consistory, of M. V. & I. S. P. and C. of the R. S., thirty-two degrees, A. A. S. R.—Clark Gray, Ill. Com. in Chief; J. Chritzman, Ill. First Lieut. Com.; E. A. Washburn, Ill. Second Lieut. Com.; D. H. Dean, Ill. M. of S. and G. O.; P. H. Ziegler, Ill. G. Chancellor; H. B. Hubbell, Ill. G. and K. S. A.; S. M. Knox, Ill. G. Treasurer; J. Vandegrift, Ill. G. E. and A.; Ed. Ewing, G. Hospitaler; H. N. Keener, Ill. G. M. of C.; C. A. McKinney, Ill. G. Stan'd B.; F. F. Dunbar, Ill. G. C. of G.; C. A. Palmer, Ill. G. Sentinel.

A. A. S. R. Princeton Lodge of Perfection.—C. A. Palmer, T. P. G. M.; C. G. Cushing, H. T. D. I. G. M.; T. P. Streeter, V. S. G. W.; E. Ewing, V. J. G. W.; H. B. Hubbell, G. O.; George Crossley, V. G. T.; D. J. Foster, G. S. K. S. and A.; John Trulson, G. M. C.; J. Vandegrift, G. C. G.; C. C. Wiedrich, G. H. B.; D. H. Dean, G. T. Meets first Friday each month, 7:30 P. M.

Princeton Council, P. of J. A. A. S. R.—S. M. Knox, M. E. S. P. G. M.; A. H. Thompson, G. H. P. D. G. M.; C. A. Mc-

Kinney, N. E. S. G. W.; F. F. Dunbar, M. E. J. G. W.; John Trulson, V. G. S. K. S. A.; E. A. Washburn, V. G. T.; H. N. Keener, V. G. M. C.; T. Harris, V. G. N. E.; J. Vandegrift, G. T.

Princeton Chapter Rose Croix, A. A. S. R.—T. P. Streeter, M. W. and P. M.; J. Pickels, M. E. and P. K. S. W.; C. A. McKinney, M. E. and P. K. J. W.; C. G. Cushing, M. E. and P. K. G. O.; C. P. Bascom, R. and P. K. G. T.; C. A. Palmer, R. and P. K. S.; F. F. Dunbar, R. and P. K. H.; J. W. Bailey, R. & P. K. M. C.; C. C. Wiedrich, R. and P. K. C. G. Meets Constitutional and first Friday each month.

Knights of Honor.—Guardian Lodge, No. 1123.—J. D. Thompson, D.; D. H. Dean, R.; E. S. Phelps, F. R.; S. Bally, Treas. Meets in O. F. Hall, Depot, first and third Wednesday each month.

Knights and Ladies of Honor.—Friendship Lodge, No. 292. Elva A. Dean, Protector; S. Bally, Sec. and F. S.; J. Miller, Treas. Meets at O. F. Hall, Depot, second and fourth Fridays each month.

I. O. M. A.—Princeton Lodge, No. No. 41.—T. O. Josephson, Pres.; J. Chritzman, V. P.; A. Johnson, T.; L. D. Romberger, Sec. Meets third Monday each month over Farmers National Bank.

I. O. G. T.—Princeton Lodge, No. 271.—C. E. Shugart, P. W. C. T.; Dr. G. T. Smith, W. C. T.; Mrs. Mary Mercer, W. V. T.; Rev. W. D. Atchison, W. C.; F. W. Clark, Sec.; Mrs. Frank Walker, Treas. Meets every Tuesday at O. F. Hall, over Winter & Cushing, 7:30 P. M.

K. of P.—Pleasant Lodge, No. 19.—S. L. Smith, P. C.; W. Wagner, C. C.; John Trulson, V. C.; G. Evans, P.; I. O. Brokaw, K. of R. S.; Dr. C. A. Palmer, M. of E. Ch.; P. J. Newell, M. of F.; D. J. Foster, M. of A. Meet every Thursday at O. F. Hall, 7:30 P. M.

K. of P.—Uniform Lodge.—Major C. A. Palmer, G. S. of 1st G. D. of the United States; Lieut.-Col. T. P. Streeter, 1st A. G. C.; D. J. Foster, S. K. C.; T. P. Streeter, Lieut. C.; S. L. Smith, Herald; P. J. Newell, Treas.; W. Wagner, Rec.; John Trulson, Guard; F. M. LaFrienier, Guide. Meets every first Thursday each month at 7:30 P. M.

G. A. R.—Ferris Post, 309.—T. P. Streeter, P. C.; W. C. Warren, Adj.; P. T. Richardson, Q. M. Fifty-five men. Meets second and fourth Wednesdays each in Odd Fellows' Hall.

I. O. O. F.—Tonnaluka Lodge, 89.—J. J. Bamburg, P. T.; G. H. Sampson, N. G.; A. Goetz, G. O. T. Z.; W. C. Warren, R. S.; Chris Wiedrich, P. S.; E. R. Mathis, Treas. Meets Friday P. M., 7:30, at Odd Fellows' Hall.

I. O. O. F.—Bureau Lodge, 428.—S. Rosenstrauss, Deft.; B. Grossman, N. G.; H. Stein, V. G.; S. Seelig, Sec.; William Kastrop, Treas. Meets every Saturday, 8 P. M., at Odd Fellows' Hall, Depot.

I. O. O. F.—Bureau Encampment, 36.—A. Goetz, C. P.; C. Barry, H. P.; S. Seelig, S. W.; J. Ross, J. W.; W. C. Warren, Scribe; William Ambrose, Treas. Meets first and third Wednesdays in each month, 7:30 P. M., at Odd Fellows' Hall.

K. of P.—Endowment Rank, No. 298.—Pres. John Trulson; V. Pres., George Woodruff; Chap., P. J. Newell; Sec. and Treas., I. O. Brokaw; Guide, T. P. Streeter; Guard, C. A. Palmer; Sent., C. W. McMullen.

Friends in Council.—Mrs. Rev. M. C. Williams, Pres.; Mrs. George Phelps, Vice-Pres.; Miss E. J. Warfield, Sec. and Treas. Meets Thursday A. M. at V. L. Scott's.

Societies—Literary.—Princeton Literary Club.—C. J. Richardson, Pres.; G. S. Skinner, Sec.; A. B. Reeve, Treas. Meets every other Friday evening at lecture room of Congregational Church.

Chautauqua Circle.—E. E. Lesh, Pres.; F. W. Clark, Sec. and Treas. Meets 1st and 4th Tuesdays of each month, at residences of members.

Sciences.—Princeton Academy of Sciences.—Incorporated January 23, 1882. Officers: Hon. Simon Elliott, Pres.; Charles Barrie, Vice-Pres.; Lillian I. Davis, Recording Sec.; Jacob Miller, Corresponding Sec.; F. M. Herrick, Treas. Meets every Monday evening at 8 P. M. at O. F. Hall, Depot.

Illinois Masons' Benevolent Society.—Dewitt C. Cregier, Pres.; James A. Hawley, Vice-Pres.; George H. Sampson, Sec.; D. H. Smith, Treas.; A. H. Thompson, M. D., Medical Director; Jacob Krohn, Supervising Director of Agents; Harvey M. Trimble, Attorney.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

THE TOWNSHIPS AND VILLAGES AND TOWNS IN THE COUNTY—A FEW ADDITIONAL ITEMS ABOUT THE SETTLERS AND OTHER FACTS GIVEN, ETC., ETC., ETC.—HALL TOWNSHIP.

E. C. HALL has made his township one of the most noted farming localities in the State. His farm is on Section 21, and as it has taken so many premiums at county and State fairs, it has earned the wide reputation of Illinois' model farm. Its grand avenues leading to it of stately pines are inviting to the visitor. The orchard, the clean and smooth meadow, lawns and blue-grass pastures, and the elegant residence, standing nearly in the center of the tract of land, is truly a model of beauty, convenience and utility that is pleasant to the beholder, and leaves a picture upon the mind that will be slow to fade. This splendid property contains 200 acres, and now belongs to John Weber.

Edward C. Hall, son of Ransom Hall, like all that noted family, was one of our best citizens. A very full account of the Hall family may be found in another chapter.

The most prominent man of to-day in Hall Township is Henry J. Miller. He is known far and wide for his enterprise, thrift and energy, and as one of the few valuable men upon whose broad and strong shoulders are carried those large enterprises that build up and keep in the advance the prosperity of large communities. To Mr. Miller is due the organization, development and future great promise of the Spring Valley Coal Company of this township. He organized the company a few years ago, and, as its agent, contracted for 5,000 acres of coal lands. Most of the original parties failed when the time came to make the final payment on these lands, and after much negotiation Mr. Miller, in company with Mr. A. Campbell, arranged and took the lands and paid for them. One splendid shaft, costing \$30,000, is now in operation, and soon others will be opened. There is here the finest article of bituminous coal found in the West.

A railroad is contemplated in connection with these mines, called the Spring Valley & Northwestern Railroad. Its contemplated route is toward the northwest, and if Mr. Miller's life is spared a few years, he will be able to add one of the largest industries, not only to Bureau County, but to the great Northwest, yet given the country.

In the business life of Henry J. Miller are the evidences of the great value a single life may be to a people in bettering the condition of all, in advancing the general material interests, and at the same time so conducting his vast and generous enterprises that none are oppressed, none wronged, no one impoverished, but all are aided, assisted and advanced along the great struggling line of

life. Always just, generous and liberal, there will come to those who have felt his good acts and impulses, no sting with his name or memory. Such a life is worth living. Its pathway here is, as will be its memory in the long future, lit up with the warm rays of sweetest sunshine.

Rufus Lumry, a noted early preacher, of whom much is said elsewhere, settled in this township. He was drowned in Colorado. In 1844 he was a candidate of the Abolitionists, for the Legislature. It was Lumry who found the body of J. Dunlap at Lost Grove, in 1837. The Methodist Episcopal preachers who came after Lumry were Steven R. Beggs, John Sinclair and J. J. Cole. It was this township that furnished ready-made, Judge William Hoskins, whose name figures so prominently in the general county history. Here also figured Curtis Williams, and William Hall and his two girls. He was killed, and his girls taken captive by the Indians. Reason Hall settled on Section 34, afterward owned by J. Wasson, as early as 1828. Then in 1833 Henry Miller settled on Section 33, and William Miller on 27, and in the fall of the same year Edward Hall settled on 29, afterward occupied by H. W. Munson; William Swan on 19, where J. Whitehead afterward resided; Robert Scott, A. Wixam, Alexander Holbrook and Martin Thompson. The two last made improvements on Section 36. These farms were afterward owned by the great Daniel Webster. Isam Wilhite settled on Section 18. C. W. Combs, Samuel J. Williams and Moses Tichenor were among the settlers here prior to 1840. Also Noah Sapp, Dr. Whitehead and James G. Swan were among the prominent early settlers.

James Murray, the geologist, lives in Hall Township. He is a native of Perthshire, Scotland, born January 23, 1820. He was educated in his native country, and trained to

his father's business—flower gardening—and lived there with the Earls of Hopeton, Murray, and other distinguished families. He went from Scotland to England, and for six years lived with Viscount Sidney, near London. He came to America in 1852, and married Sarah Olcott, September 11, 1864, of which union were five children.

Mr. Murray looked over the country and selected a place for a home that had more interest for a landscape gardener and geologist's eye than for a practical farmer, and for the past thirty years he has devoted himself to the study of the geology of northern Illinois, and the collection of rare and interesting geological specimens. As a consequence he is now the possessor of one of the rarest and most extensive collection of specimens in the State. He has been much visited by scientific investigators of late years, and several attempts have been made to secure for the State his collection.

Lamoille.—Among the first settlers in the county were Aaron Gunn and Daniel Dimmick, who settled in this township. In 1830 came William Hall, and located where the village of Lamoille now stands. In 1834 Leonard Roth and Dave Jones came; then Jonathan Holbrook and Moses A. Bowen—they purchased Gunn's claim. About the same time Enos Holbrook and R. and P. Argier, Joseph Knox and Greenbury Hall came. Timothy Perkins lived here a short time. In 1835 Benjamin Townsend, Robert Masters and Joseph Frank came. In 1836 Wilson Dailey and Gilbert and Mitchell Clemens came and made farms west of the creek. The same year Zenas Church came. He built a saw-mill on Big Bureau, Section 22. In the spring of 1836 Tracy Reeve and Dr. John Kendall came. They bought the Bowen farm and laid off on it the village of Lamoille. Mr. Bowen had previously made a survey of

the land, but never perfected and recorded his town plat. In the list of early settlers and long prominent men in the county are Isaac H. Norris, Henry Holbrook, A. Blodgett, Jonathan Holbrook, E. M. Eastman, Ziba Dimmick, Enoch Pratt, Samuel and Abner Edwards, Solomon Roth, and E. M. Eastman. Elisha W. Fassett came in 1835, John Hetzler in 1834. Dailey settled near the ford on Bureau, and it was long known as Dailey's Ford. Zenas Church, O. M. Eastman Gilbert Clemens, Sol Williams all came in 1836. Dave Perkins, an old bachelor, came in 1834. Dave Jones, we are informed by Matson, was a hard citizen. He went to Indiana and died an ignoble death. Joseph Search came from Kentucky, a native of Virginia. He improved a farm on Section 6, and in 1844 sold out and went to Texas. He lost every member of his family here except three sons. They lie in the Lamoille Graveyard. Rev. John Hetzler came from Indiana in 1834. He purchased Timothy Perkins' claim, and improved the place and died here. His son, John, lived on the old place until 1884, when he went to Iowa. Hetzler was of the persuasion of the Free-Will Baptists. Brown sold to George Hammer, and he in turn sold to Aaron Stevenson, who was an Englishman and immigrated to this county from New York in his peddler's wagon. He died here having no descendants. A man named Bevans had a cabin near the center of Perkins' Grove. He dressed like an Indian, and looked more like one than he did like a white man. He and his family went West—"or to the dem-ni-tion bow-wows," and "I don't care which," was the remark of an old settler in his account of the noble Bevans tribe. Robert and John Masters lived here as early as 1835. Robert went to Minnesota; John built a mill on Bureau Creek, Leepertown. A. N. Brown, or "Dogs-take-it" Brown, was from New

Hampshire. He is mentioned above as having sold to George Hammer. Horace Bowen is remembered as a very odd character, more Indian than American in many of his characteristics. Timothy Edwards was of an old English family. He came to Bureau County in 1839, a harness-maker, but farmed here until he went to Wisconsin. He married Catharine Clapp. She died here August 24, 1850, the mother of five children. The most important manufactory in Lamoille is W. & J. J. McNeill's creamery, spoken of elsewhere. The capacity of this establishment is about 3,000 lbs. per day. Dean's patent corn cutter is manufactured here.

Ohio.—This ranks among the best sections of the county. It is constantly growing in population and wealth, and the character of the improved farming now carried on bespeaks a bright future for its people. The town in the early times was noted for its large prairies, and as having less timber in it than any other township in the county. Dad Joe Grove was a noted spot, even before the early settlers began to come to the county. For years Dad Joe Smith kept a stage stand here when he only had one neighbor within twelve miles. In 1836 he sold to T. S. Elston. For sixteen years this was the only house in the township. In 1846 William Cleveland built the second house on Section 20, and soon F. G. Buchan built on Section 3. Charles Falvey, the noted early country petifogger of the county, and a rare character generally, was an early settler. In 1847 John and Andrew Ross settled on Sections 22 and 27, and from these two families are the worthy and many descendants who now live in the township. No family in the county has commanded a greater respect than this one, and their descendants are "noble sons of noble sires" (see biographies). In 1847 William Garton settled on Section 36,

Leonard Strong on 35, and Aaron Brokaw on 34. In 1848 John Kasbeer settled where he now lives. He was a most valuable man to the community. Intelligent and enterprising, he led the way in many new enterprises and great permanent improvements. His experiments in tree culture were the first to convince the people of the township that the wide prairies could thus be improved and beautified to an extraordinary degree, (see biography). Mitchell Shifflet and Isaac Brokaw settled on 33, in 1849, (see the biography of D. P. Smith). Among the early settlers were William Cowan and Stephen Wilson. The history of the early settlers and the civil history of this settlement is given fully in the general history.

Ohio Village—was laid out by Jacob Albrecht, in 1871, on his farm. He named it after himself, but prior to this there had been a postoffice near here, called Ohio, and everybody continued this name to the new village, and finally this became the legal name. J. T. Walter and William Wilson erected a building and opened the first store. The building of the branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad gave a tremendous impulse to the growth of the village, and in less than five years there were three hundred people, four dry goods stores, two grocery and two drug stores, one furniture store, two shoe shops, three blacksmiths, two wagon-shops, a hotel, two hardware stores, one agricultural store, barber shop, harness shop, two milliners, two physicians and three churches.

Macon.—This portion of the county was known in the early times as Walnut Grove. No settlement was made here until 1837, when William Bates built a hut at the east side of the Grove. July 4, 1838, Thomas Motherell settled on Section 20. In the same year James B. Aikin came here. There were

no other additions for some years and then Lewis Holmes, John and Charles Wood settled on the west side of the grove, and T. I. Horton and Charles Lee on Section 16. These were soon followed by Benjamin Stevens, L. Aikin, W. H. Mason, John and George Zink and Allen Horton.

Matson says a Rev. Mr. Williams was massacred by the Indians at this grove in 1812. He had been a missionary some years among the Indians. He says the reason the Indians killed him was because Gov. Edwards had destroyed Black Partridge's town at Peoria. Many think the story apochryphal.

Motherwell, mentioned above, settled on Section 17. He moved away in 1857, going first to Iowa and then to Missouri. His wife was a sister of James B. Aikin. The latter was probably the first settler in Milo Township. The two men were from the same place in Pennsylvania and came West together. Aikin went to Iowa and for two years was engaged in Iowa City on the public works, when he returned to the county and remained here a short time before his death, which occurred in Buda in January, 1884. His widow and three sons and three daughters live in the county.

The first school in Macon, it is now said, was taught by Miss Elizabeth Hamilton, in 1857, and among the pupils were the children of Charles Wood, Samuel Maycock, Thomas Motherell, John Zink, Allen Horton and Lendis Holmes. A log schoolhouse was built in the fall of this year, and the school district included the whole township. One of the first School Directors was Lewis Holmes, and he has served continuously since to the present. The first election ever held was in 1850, when there were thirteen votes polled, as follows: Cyrus Sweet, John and George Zink, Charles Wood, James Motherell, Samuel Zink, William Baker, Thomas

Motherell, Henry Walker, William H. Mason, David Aikin, Allen Horton, Samuel Maycock. The candidates were: For Supervisor, Allen Horton (elected); Town Clerk, W. H. Mason; Assessor, Samuel Maycock; Highway Commissioners, Thomas Motherell, Henry Walker, Samuel Motherell; Justices, Cyrus Sweet and Samuel Maycock; Collector, Samuel Maycock; Constables, John Zink and James Motherell; Overseer Highways, Samuel Maycock.

Indiantown.—Sampson Cole made the first settlement in 1833, on what was afterward the Simon Kinney farm. Cole afterward built the first house in what is now Tiskilwa. This was the first house of entertainment. Of course the next man was "Curt" Williams. Peter Bloom afterward owned the Williams place. In 1835 Martin Tompkins located on Section 12. Then the Kinneys came, and about the same time S. Wimple and Mr. Burt.

The Providence Colony came in 1836. It was composed of members from Providence, R. I. There were seventy-two stockholders, and they sent a committee in advance to select and purchase land. The committee consisted of Com. Morris; Col. C. Oakley, Asa Barney, L. Scott, S. G. Wilson, Edward Bailey and Caleb Cushing. They laid off the village, and named it Providence. Asa Barney and Caleb Cushing remained till fall to put up buildings. They built the Colony House, which was intended in the end for a hotel. In the spring of 1837 about fifty members of the colony came. A full account of this settlement is given elsewhere.

Indian Prairie is a rich and beautiful portion of the county. In journeying from Princeton to Tiskilwa a most lovely and extended view is presented from the bluff hills this side of M. Kitterman's.

The ancient Indian village, after which

comes the name of Indiantown, was situated chiefly where Tiskilwa now stands. This is quite a properous town, is only six miles from Princeton, and an important point on the railroad. The town was founded by Dr. A. Langworthy in 1836, and called Windsor. That portion of the town in Arispe belonged to Dr. Langworthy. In March, 1836, J. W. Kinney laid off West Windsor. This part of the town lies in Indiantown, and it was soon called Indiantown. A strong rivalry sprang up between the two towns. In 1840 the two towns were consolidated and became one, and were called Tiskilwa (meaning "Gem of the Valley").

Tiskilwa was incorporated in 1856. The new Council were: Dr. William Kirkpatrick, President; Hon. B. N. Stevens, Clerk; William T. Swain, O. W. Battey and James T. Cook, Trustees. The officers in 1876 were: C. N. Stevens, President; J. H. Welsh, Clerk; Daniel Inhof, John Wytre and C. C. Slygh, Trustees. A good mill was put up here in 1845 by Mr. Simmons. The importance of this point is indicated by the fact that as early as 1876 it had fourteen stores, nine shops of different kinds, two elevators, one bank, and one of the best graded schools in the country.

The present Town Council is: E. H. Harris, President; William Rhodes, Clerk; M. Tebow, George Dexter, J. Wiley, Trustees; O. Wilkinson, Treasurer; J. R. Biddulph, Marshal.

Tiskilwa Library Association.—J. H. Welsh, President; H. W. Keigley, Treasurer; G. C. Kellogg, Secretary; J. F. Blake, Librarian. Nearly 500 volumes. Open from 2 to 9 P. M.

Board of Education.—O. W. Battey, President; J. H. Welsh, Clerk, and G. E. Dexter. Enrollment, 250 scholars. A. W. Hussey, Principal.

Morris Spalding came to Tiskilwa in 1836; commenced clerking for Col. Kinney. This was the first store in the town. Spalding clerked two years, then built a hotel, and ran it for sixteen years. He died in Tiskilwa, May 5, 1865, leaving two children—Adelaide D. (Cottell), and Isaac C., now in Princeton. T. K. Ferrell was from Massachusetts; came in 1838. (See Ferrell's biography.)

Westfield.—Mason Dimmick staked out a claim for the whole of Lost Grove, in 1830. He partly built a cabin, where Arlington now stands, but never occupied it. He abandoned his claim after two years, and for several years after this the township remained wild and unsettled, and deer and wolves in great numbers were the only temptation for the chance visitors in the pursuit of game, and the destructive wolves. In the fall of 1834 a man named Hough completed Dimmick's cabin, and moved into it. He lived in lonely content for awhile, and then concluding he never would have any neighbors, tried to sell his claim, for which he asked \$25. Col. Austin Bryant and Enoch Pratt examined the property, with a view of purchasing in the spring of 1835. After a careful examination they concluded that \$25 was a goodly amount of money, and further, they thought there was not enough timber in the grove for two farms, and they did not buy. Hough then abandoned the property, and his improvements went to decay, and for the next five years no adventurous soul lived in the township. In 1835 two young men were contending for the claim to the grove; while contending about it Benjamin Briggs entered the land, and in 1840 he sold it to Michael Kennedy, Sr., who made a large farm here. In 1840 David Roth, then a contractor on the Illinois Central Railroad, built a house on Section 10. The next year he sold to Martin Corby. In 1843 Daniel Cahill made a farm on 26,

and Daniel Lyon on 27. Afterward George W. Gilson built on Section 8, and sold to James Waugh. In 1847 Peter Cassaday made an improvement on Section 10, and Elijah Little on 17. In 1850 David Nichols and J. Aldrich settled on Section 4.

Arlington was laid out upon the building of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 1853, by James Waugh. Nathan Linton kept the first store and was the first grain dealer in the place. J. C. Gibbons dealt in grain and lumber, on the south side of the track; he failed and went to Kansas. A. Linley bought out Linton and kept a general store in Gibbons' old stand, but he failed and went to Iowa. Luke Lawler and Charley Westcate were the first blacksmiths. Dr. Pyronet was the first physician; he went to Missouri. The next physicians were Dr. Tuttle and Dr. George. Van Law and Clint Robinson were among the first carpenters, and then Albert Morgan, who is yet hard at it. James Waugh was the first hotel keeper. An index to the libidinous capacity of some of the people in Arlington we give the fact that here no less than five different men have been killed by the trains, from either sitting on the track or walking on it. The first accident was to a young man named Rowen; he had been out to a charivari and was cut to pieces. A tailor named Burnside, then John Bell, and a peddler next, and then a German.

Samuel Karney committed a shocking murder in the village, killing Mrs. Elizabeth Sheehan, nearly cutting her head off, after shooting her twice. He also shot her father through the thigh, and severely cut Mrs. Sheehan's mother. The wretch then cut his throat, and must have astonished the pit keeper by his early arrival at his permanent home. It is hardly necessary to explain that the wretch was desperately in love with Mrs. Sheehan.

Arlington Lodge, No. 418, I. O. O. F., was organized April 20, 1870, with the following charter members: J. T. Larkin, M. D. Palmer, Joseph Andrews, William Price and D. H. Hayner.

The following members were initiated the first night: Thomas McGann, T. A. Maul, James Waugh, Robert Barrett, J. B. Grimes, Rev. W. H. Haight, C. H. Betz, I. H. Booth, I. C. Black. Present number of members about fourteen.

First officers: J. T. Larkin, N. G.; M. G. Palmer, V. G.; Joseph Andrews, Sec.; William Price, Treas.

Present officers: Fred Walters, N. G.; Jacob Doll, V. G.; A. Weibel, Sec.; George Hansel, Treas.

On the third day of January, 1878, permission was given by the Grand Lodge to work in the German language.

Peter Cassaday laid off an addition to the southwest of the town in 1854.

James Waugh was one of the liberal-minded, large-hearted men of the early settlers. He lived on a great thoroughfare for immigrants, and was compelled to keep a house of entertainment. And here many a weary traveler found a haven of rest. The first postoffice in this part of the county was at his house, and his daughter, Catharine, was Postmistress. She continued in the office after the town of Arlington was laid off. Nathan Linton, son-in-law of Mr. Waugh, kept the first general store in the village.

Dover—has two towns, with a postoffice in each, namely: Dover and Limerick. Dover is one of the oldest villages in the county, being laid out in 1837 by Eli Lapsley. It was at first called Livingston, but changed when made a postoffice. Isaac Delnow and Theodore Nichols put up a small building and opened the first store. O. Madison started a blacksmith shop. People and new

enterprises were rapidly increasing, and soon it grew to be an important business point, commanding a wide trade. It was a point on the old Princeton and Chicago road, and the railroad when built passed south of it. But when the road was built north of it, it cut off one of its most profitable sources of trade, and the town ceased to be so great as it once was.

February 7, 1857, a meeting of the citizens was called to consider the question of building the academy, which has so long been a conspicuous mark of the town. It was located on land donated by Charles C. Ingalls, Block 4, Ingalls' Addition. There were forty-one stockholders in the institution at first. It was then called the Dover Institute. The first Trustees were Samuel Mohler, Joseph H. Brigham, John Bellangee, M. W. Abel and William C. Stacy. Abel, President; Brigham, Vice-President; Ballangee Treasurer; Stacy, Secretary. Building cost \$5,099.57. The report of the Board on its completion was made April 5, 1858. At the second election of Trustees, Rev. F. Bascom and A. Kellogg were chosen in place of Samuel Mohler and J. H. Brigham; D. F. Edwards, first Principal, commencing May 10, 1858. In the session of the Legislature of 1858-59 it was incorporated and called Dover Academy. Mr. Edwards, from ill-health, resigned in 1859, and started overland to California. He died on the way. Albert Ethridge was in charge from 1859 to 1861, when Rev. A. Ethridge, by contract, took charge of the school for five years. This contract was annulled in 1863 by mutual consent. From April 1, 1864 to 1867, D. E. Hurd had control. Mr. W. F. Yocum was then engaged one year; then George H. Wells a short time. The surrounding country had so improved the schools in other localities that the academy was nearly abandoned until 1876,

when at an expense of \$2,500 a public hall, three stories, was added to the building. Prof. J. W. Cook was then put in charge of a school in the basement of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was moved into the academy upon the completion of the new improvement. He and his assistant, O. W. Carter, ran the institution two years. Rev. F. Reible kept two terms. In 1882 it was leased by the United Brethren Church, and W. H. Mason opened a school and taught till 1884, when F. L. Kenoyer was put in charge.

A meeting to incorporate the town of Dover was called May 2, 1870. The call was signed by J. R. Zearing, William Mercer, Robert Braden, A. C. Kellogg, and a vote thereon was had May 14. Twenty-one votes cast; nineteen for and two against. The voters were Phillip Terry, T. W. Nichols, Asabel Wood, S. R. Haggard, A. C. Kellogg, A. L. Steele, S. M. Pratt, M. R. Nichols, George Terry, R. L. Abor, J. R. Zearing, E. J. Major, James Ball, Robert Braden, C. C. Hubbard, William Mercer, John Zearing, Levi Sifferd, Anthony Stovin, William Robinson and John Taylor. May 21, 1870, six Trustees were elected as follows: William Mercer, A. C. Kellogg, W. H. Wood, J. R. Zearing, Robert Braden and A. L. Steele.

They entered upon the duties of office and proceeded to organize and start the village machinery. William Mercer was made President, William H. Wood, Clerk, and J. R. Zearing, Treasurer.

First meeting, boundaries of Dover declared as follows: Include southeast quarter of Section 24, and the northeast quarter of Section 25, Township 17, Range 9 south, and the south half of the southwest quarter and the west half of the north half of the southwest quarter of Section 19 and the northwest quarter of Section 30, Township 17, Range 10.

W. H. Wood elected corporation Collector, and A. Stovin, Street Commissioner. Present officers of the town of Dover: President, John Taylor; C. R. Norton, S. M. Webb, R. Braden, A. H. Nichols, R. S. Dean; Treasurer, R. Braden; Clerk, J. Hoyt; Street Commissioner, H. E. Hensel.

There was cast at the last election, 1883, 19 votes, the year before 21; year before that 31. Largest vote ever had, 1878, 64 votes.

John L. Ament was the first settler in the township, in 1829, on Section 13, afterward occupied by G. C. Weibel. Then Sylvester Brigham made his claim, J. Hensel afterward occupying his place. In 1831 James Foristoll came; his place was occupied by James Coddington. George Hinsdale the same year made an improvement on Section 13, where J. Taylor afterward lived. James Garvin came here in 1833. Greenbury Hall and D. Ellis in the same year settled on Section 27. Abram Music started the first blacksmith shop. He lived on the J. T. Thomson farm. This was the second shop started in the county. John Elliott, Marshall Mason and James Wilson were the early settlers on the west Bureau timber, and Obadiah Britt, Thornton Wilson and Abner Boyle on the east side.

George Hinsdale reports that in the early days he and Foristoll traveled by land and water, the round trip 162 miles, to get a plow sharpened.

Limerick was laid out in 1857, by George Limerick. A small place, generally one store and a postoffice. Mr. Limerick put up the first store, and soon Levi Hansel and William Townsend blacksmith shops.

Berlin.—The account of the civil history and the early settlers of this township may be found in preceding chapters. The town is Malden, and was platted in 1856 by B. L. Smith, who sold to Enos Smith and W. C. Stacy, and they laid off an addition north of

the railroad. It was originally called Wiona, but when made a postoffice the name was changed. Joseph Bill opened the first store. The railroad built an elevator in 1855, and this has made this an important shipping point.

The first settlement in the township was made in 1829, by Justus Ament, on Section 18. This was the farm occupied by James Foristoll for many years. Ament sold to Elijah Phillips, who was killed by the Indians shortly after. In 1834 Elias Isaacs opened the farm on which he lived. The same year Richard Masters settled on Section 6. Mr. Masters was noted for his enterprise in surveying and staking out roads as early as 1836. Thomas Cole came in 1835. J. W. and Israel Huffaker settled on Section 8. About this time John Wise came. In 1836 George Clark built a frame house on Section 19. This was about the first house built out in the prairie in the county. Enos and Sidney Smith made farms in East Bureau. Martin Zearing and Oden Smith made farms on Section 30. Among the early and prominent men in this section were D. Greeley, Benjamin Porter, George Rackley, C. G. Reed, John Ballanger, I. Judd, W. E. Durham, Nathan and Peletiah Rackley, S. Mohler.

Elias Isaac, born February 20, 1804, in Randolph County, N. C. He was a son of John and Anna (Allen) Isaac, of North Carolina, who died in Indiana, leaving six children: Samuel, Polly, Allen, Elias, John and Elijah. The latter died in this county. Elias Isaac footed it from Washington, Ind., to Illinois in 1823. He stopped in Edgar County, where, February 20, 1825, he married Mary Black, who was born March 2, 1805. Elias and wife moved to Tazewell County in 1831, and the next year to Putnam County, and in February, 1834, crossed the river into Bureau County (see W. L. Isaac's biography).

Greenbury Hall, a nephew of the Hall killed on Indian Creek, was an early settler in this township. Rev. P. J. Strong was the earliest preacher.

As an evidence of the neighborly kindness existing in the early day, we give the following: Mr. Brookbank framed a barn for Mr. Isaac, and when it was raised every man except one was present to assist in the raising from James Garvin's to Lamoille, and from Peru to Green River. Obediah Britt was an early settler in this section.

Walnut.—Walnut and Red Oak Groves are in this township and are about all the timber land it has. Walnut Creek is the only stream in the limits of the county that runs west. This stream does until it passes into Greenville, when it turns southwest.

The Aments came and made a claim in this township at Red Oak Grove in 1828. Their improvement was afterward owned by O. Denham. Ament's house was one of entertainment when the Peoria and Galena stage road passed through the Grove. No other house after Ament's was built in the township for twelve years. In 1831 James Magby purchased the property and in 1833 he sold to James Claypoll. In 1836 Luther Denham became the possessor of it, and he resided here some years. A man made a claim immediately south of the grove and in 1837 Greenbury Triplett and A. H. Jaynes "jumped" his claim. They lived here some time and sold to Truman Culver. In 1843 Oliver Jaynes settled on the south side of Walnut Grove, Richard Brewer on the north side and Peter McNitt on the east side. In 1845 Richard Langford came here and soon Thomas Landers, E. Kelly, Thomas Fisher, and George Smith came in 1847. Richard Brewer, J. and P. Van Arman, L. D. Hodges, R. D. Axtell, Bohanen and the Wolfs were among the prominent early settlers. Deacon Jaynes is now a resident of Greenville Township, and

E. Kelly lives in Walnut. Thomas Sanders was an early settler at the grove. Thomas Fisher settled at Red Oak Grove, in 1842, on the Denham place, and was for a while the only settler. Mr. Fisher was then only sixteen years of age. Finneus Wolfe started the first store on the east of Main Street in the village of Walnut. Wolfe and Kelly formed a partnership, opened a small store, which is now owned by James Byers and used for a furniture store. In 1845 there were but six families in the village of Walnut: Richard Brewer, E. Kelly, Edward Triplett, Truman Culver, Thomas Sanders, Greenbury Triplett and James Bartlett. January 29, 1871, the Clinton Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad was completed to Walnut Grove. At that time there were three general stores and a grocery and drug store. Reeve, Phillip & Co. started a bank here in 1876. They sold to Ferris & Knight, who continued running a private bank until it was made a national bank in 1882, Marion Knight, President, N. L. Trimble, Cashier.

Richard Brewer platted the village and called it Brewerville. It was changed to Walnut when it was made a postoffice. Curtz & Williams ship more horses from Walnut than are shipped from any other point in the county. As high as 300 car-loads have been shipped in a season.

Fairfield.—This township is in the extreme northwest part of the county. It is thirty-six full sections, and noted as the Green River swamps for a long time. When Green River is high it overflowed its banks on Section 1, in this township, and passing through and along by Soddtown, nearly inundated the whole, and the waters passed down into Gold and entered the south branch of Green River. Some extensive ditches have been dug, commencing in the northeast part of the township, and passing down into Green River. A third

ditch commences in Section 36, circles into 35, thence into Section 3, in Gold and on to the river. The swamp lands in Fairfield were surveyed in 1852. At that time much of the land had not been entered. The postoffice is Yorktown. The northwest part of the county remained without a single settler for years after the other portions were taken up and occupied. In 1838 Francis Adams and James D. Bingham made claims on Sections 23 and 24. The next year Samuel D. Brady settled on 14, and he was the oldest settler in the township when the surveys were made. In 1840 William Adams located on 12; in 1842 Jacob Sells, Elijah Olmstead, Daniel Davis, and Lewis H. Burroughs. Yorktown was commenced in 1846 by W. and S. Dow, R. H. and S. W. Sheldon, and the McKinzies. M. A. Myers, H. Hays, D. Baitz, W. H. Chase, Alden Booth and Henry Thackerberry were of the early settlers.

Greenville.—Like its immediate neighbors, Greenville has had a large amount of swamp lands. No less than 3,000 acres were subject to overflow. Walnut Creek runs from the northeast corner of the township to the southwest corner. Near the center of the town it simply spreads out into wide lagoons, lakes, and marshy lands, and the same is true of Green River, one branch of which rises nearly in the town's center and runs northwest to the north line of Section 6. There was no such thing as a flowing stream to these waters, except at New Bedford, where the high land on each side of the stream came closely together and created a perceptible flow in the waters passing out. Many years ago Jacob Galer built a mill where New Bedford now stands, but the dam caused an overflow of nearly all the lands above it.

October, 1836, Henry Thomas entered the land on which New Bedford stands. This was the first land entered in the west part of

the county, except at French and Coal Groves. In 1837 a State road was opened from Hennepin to Prophetstown, on Rock River. This crossed the river at New Bedford, and then Henry Thomas opened a ferry here. Cyrus Watson built a cabin here about this time, and was surprised to find he was south of the Indian line, and on land already entered. He then moved to Section 20, which was afterward owned by E. G. Jester. Mr. Watson was the first white man that ever settled on Green River. In 1839 William Hill, Daniel, James and Peter McDonald settled on Sections 20 and 29. In 1840 Joseph Heath, Joseph Caswell, Justus Hall and Thomas Hill settled in this vicinity. In 1841 Milton Cain made a farm south of the river, and Norman Hall, Joseph N. Kise and William Britt located on the north side. Three Frenchmen, Green, Battist and Charley Shane, lived for some time in Brush Grove. They were merely hunters and trappers. Caleb Rice afterward had their place. A. H. Jaynes, J. Eastlick, Richard Meek, S. Upson, J. M. Draper, J. S. Montgomery and P. Lanphier were the early settlers.

Clarion.—This is the northeast corner of the county. It is well watered, and a fine piece of land. Big Bureau and Pike Creek drain it. Perkins Grove postoffice was established here in 1842, but was discontinued years ago.

As fully related elsewhere, Timothy Perkins settled at the grove in 1833. John Hetzler occupied for years the first house built in the township. Solomon Perkins and Elijah Bevans were here soon after Timothy Perkins came. The place owned by A. G. Porter was originally improved by Perkins. A large part of the first roof was deer skins. It was in this cabin the first wedding occurred, of which we have given a full account elsewhere. Stephen Perkins made his claim in

1835; Joseph Search in 1834. In 1835 Mr. Hart settled on the west side of the grove. In 1836 J. and A. R. Kendall made a farm on Section 4, on the old Stanard place. Joseph and Elisha Fassett settled on Sections 7 and 18. In 1837 John Clapp and Martin Hopp settled in this part of the county. In 1838 Hiram Johnson, Joseph Allen, Franklin Walker, Moses Dix, Winslow and W. R. Bruce, Harvey Childs, C. L. Dayton and Solomon Williams settled here.

Theodore Babson, David Wells, A. G. Porter, L. H. and Moses Bowen were the early settlers.

Mrs. Black, of Arlington, informs us that James Sampson, now of Amboy, passed through the northeast part of this county, which would probably be on the Picayune Grove trail, through Clarion, as long ago as 1821. He was boldly exploring the country, and making his way toward the lead mines probably. He returned by the same route, and stopped a short time at Picayune Grove in 1829. Mr. S. was certainly the first white man ever in that portion of the county. He is a native of Westmoreland County, Penn., born September 6, 1801.

Mrs. Hiram Gheer resides in Picayune Grove. It was at this grove the skeleton of the supposed murdered tailor was found many years ago. There was nothing to identify the man except that near the bleaching bones were found a tailor's thimble, thread, etc. A silver picayune (6½ cents) was also found near the skeleton, and from this fact the grove took its name.

Gold.—Except the southeast portion of this township it is also mostly swamp land. Green River runs through the north part of it, in a nearly east and west direction, and nearly 4,000 acres along this stream once would be covered by the high waters of the river. A ditch now starts in Section 14, passes south

to the center of Section 22, and thence northwest to the river in Section 6. There was a large supply of timber in this part of the county. In addition to that along the streams Long Island Grove and Trading House Grove were fine bodies of timber. The latter received its name from a trading house being kept there in a very early day, occupied by Indian traders. After it was abandoned as a trading house the place was a camp for years for hunters and trappers. Eagle Grove was another good body of timber, though not very large. Among the Indian traders as early as 1829 that occupied this trading house was Thomas Hartzell. He was a Pennsylvanian, and in a letter to some of his home friends, published in 1829, and which received wide attention as a curious description of a wild, unknown country, among other things he said: Northeast of the trading house there is a lake, some miles in length, in which there are many islands, covered with a heavy growth of timber. Indians pass from one island to another in their canoes in search of game. In low water sage grass grows above its surface. Here muskrats build their houses, and wild geese make their nests on them. Many years ago where there are now rich farms it was a common sight in winter to see vast sheets of ice, covering miles of the country in all directions, and Green River could be only detected as a blue streak winding its turgid way through the center of it. An account in a previous chapter of the county's swamp land tells what has become of these great swamps.

Gold was not an organized township until 1852, and is therefore two years younger than the original twenty-three townships of the county. It was originally included in Fairfield Township, and there was nothing here to organize a township from in 1850. In 1850 Samuel Mathis settled on Section

12, and a few months afterward Milton Cain on Section 5, Jacob Walters on 26, James Limerick on 28, and James Neff on Section 20; in 1851 David Marple and George Detro on Section 27, and in 1852 Joseph Johnson on Section 26. Dr. Boyden was the first physician. The Farrensworth family, D. Alexander, David Watkins and Andrew Marple were the early settlers.

Manlius.—This town lies immediately east of Gold and is almost entirely unlike it in its topography, having little timber, and the large part of it is high and rolling, and sand knolls and prominent rocky boulders are found. Hickory Creek runs from the northeast to southwest of the township. Gooseberry Island, the latter the headwaters of Hickory Creek, is timbered land. Gooseberry Island is simply a great marsh, containing about 1,100 acres. A great number of gooseberries once grew in this marsh, and hence its name. A ditch has drained this land and it is being put under a high state of cultivation. Portions of this swamp and marsh land are peaty, and like all lands of this kind, contain too much ulmic acid to ever become rich in plant food.

This township was not organized until 1854; to that time it was a part of Greenville. Sylvester Barber was the first settler, 1847, on Section 5. Then near him settled D. Hill. In 1848 Allen Lathrop settled on 9. This was afterward the property of H. Hays. Charles McKune came next. The same year James Martin settled on the northeast quarter of Section 15. In 1850 W. N. Hewitt and Dr. Moore, on Section 14; the same year Townsend Fletcher, on Section 36, near Hickory Grove. In 1851 Thomas Rinehart and Henry Hooper, on Section 13; Jacob Seibel, Albert Thomas, Jesse Cain and Thomas Hope were the early settlers.

Bureau.—This is among the oldest settled

parts of the county. Henry Thomas, as related elsewhere, came here in 1828. It is all excellent land, rich prairie and originally very fine timber. C. C. Corss and George Hinsdale built one of the first saw-mills on Section 33. The section on which Thomas settled was eventually occupied by Elias Carter. In 1830 Ezekiel Thomas and Abram Stratton settled near Henry Thomas. This year John Sherley made a claim on Section 13. This place afterward was occupied by Harrison Epperson; John M. Gay lived here in 1834. Sylvester Brigham and Peter Cutwright were early settlers. George Hinsdale improved his farm in 1832. In 1833 Eli Frankerberger bought the Sherley claim, and he sold to Rees Heaton. In 1834 C. C. Corss came. The same year George Bennett improved his place in Section 13. He was mistaken in his location, and when informed of his mistake moved his improvements to his own land, west of the grove, where Alva Stiles afterward resided. In 1837 Nicholas Smith made a settlement. The same year Samuel Fay, then William M. Matson, Isaac Heaton, Sylvester S. Newton, Thomas Tilson, Jesse Ballard, G. A. Mowry, James Morrison and J. N. Hill were the early settlers.

The first postoffice in the county, 1830, was the house of Henry Thomas—called Bureau. At that time, it is said, there was no other postoffice within a range of fifty miles.

Truxton postoffice was laid off for a town in 1851. It never proceeded any further than a paper city.

Mineral.—Hickory and Coal Creeks run parallel through parts of this town. They were so fraternal that when one was high the other would receive its overflow, and *vice versa*. Barren Grove was a large body of fine timber in the southwest. It originally

contained about 4,000 acres. Much of it has been put in cultivation.

Matson says that J. G. Reed built the first house in this town in 1836, on Section 24. From the old settlers now living we learn that G. S. Reed came here in 1834. Curtiss Williams, the ubiquitous "Uncle Curt," made a claim here and entered land in Section 35 at Barren Grove; the farm afterward occupied by William P. Buswell. Thomas Grattige came in 1838. He was a native of England, a large farmer. He died in Neponset, leaving only a daughter. The Halls—George, John, and Dr. Langley—were English. They came in 1840. John Hall was the first Postmaster. John Clark made a farm near Grattige's. In 1839 James Carroll and Gardner Mills and George Squires settled here; about the same time E. D. Kemp settled on Section 25. Kemp was a Pennsylvanian, and died on the place he improved. His descendants are still in this county. Enos Campbell came in 1843, and died on his farm. His descendants are in the township. David Beaver, from Ohio, lived here, a renter for some years, and went to California, 1850. Nelson Wilkinson lived and died in this township. He left no descendants. William Morthere came in 1843. He left and went to Kansas, where he died. Albert Bush came in 1849. He finally removed to near Aurora. After several years' residence, Jacob Abbott went to Iowa. A. H. Martin, widely known as "Yankee Martin," was from New York. His eccentricities were many, amusing and harmless. He went to Iowa. Martin Tompkins, of this town, is an old settler—came to the county in 1833 from Champaign County, to which point he came in 1829 from Carter County, Tenn. He first settled in the southeast part of the county, near the river; lived there two years and moved to Tiskilwa (this name, he says, means "Many Waters." In

another place we give another rendering, "Gem of the Valley." The reader can choose for himself). Mr. Tompkins came to Mineral in 1864. Garner C. Mills, an old settler here, now lives in Sheffield. William Riley was the first Postmaster in Mineral, and, as related elsewhere, the present Postmaster is Mrs. Elma F. Squires. The first child born in the township was Riley Squires, and the second G. T. Squires; though Matson states that W. S. Reed, son of J. G. Reed, was the first child born here, March 27, 1837. The record above shows that George Squires came here in 1839—two years after W. S. Reed was born.

There are seven working coal shafts in this town. The following are the owners: W. H. Forrest, John Vanvelizer, Peter Duncan, James Sprague, Hauxwell & Loyd, Victor & Fleming, and The Sheffield Mining & Transportation Company. Having given an extended account in a previous chapter of the coal-bearing lands and mines in the county, it is not necessary to here mention them any further.

At the town meeting, April 2, 1850, to form the township, Enos Campbell was Moderator; E. Kent, a Justice from Brawby Township, administered the oath of office. Thomas Grattige was chosen Supervisor and Treasurer; Orrin Hasard, Clerk; Enos Campbell, Collector.

Mineral Village—was surveyed and platted in 1857 by William Riley. Two ten-acre additions have been since added. The same year Mr. Riley erected a building and opened a store, Calvin Cooper built a dwelling and Mr. Lenhart a storehouse. John Reynolds, William Smith and others soon afterward put up buildings and settled in the place.

This first prosperity soon declined, and in a little while no business house was in the place. Edward Hooley and West Meeks had

blacksmith shops, and Gleason & Cooper a shoe-maker's shop, and these were the only business establishments in the place in 1859.

In 1865 another change came to the place, and prospects revived. Phillips Bros. opened a store, which was sold to Emerson, Burnett & Co. in 1868. This firm remained one year, and sold to M. G. Brainard & Bro., who remained until 1874, and sold to W. M. Crandall.

Conibear & Son opened a general store in 1866. In 1872 they commenced also the lumber trade, and this branch they sold to Abbott & Scott. An elevator was erected in 1868, and this added for a time materially to the business of the place.

The first school—fifteen pupils—was in William Riley's house. They now have a school building that cost \$3,600.

On Section 22, three miles southeast of Mineral, was commenced the erection of a Union Church. The union and the church were both a failure, as its walls stood nearly four years without a cover, when it was given to the United Brethren Church and completed.

An Educational Association was formed in Mineral in 1883. It is in connection with the County School Association, and was the first town organization of the kind. The first officers: C. C. Pervier, President; M. G. Brainard, Vice-President; J. W. Boling, Secretary; F. G. Williams, Assistant Secretary; Ella B. Conibear, Chorist; A. M. Laird, Treasurer. At present the officers are: G. T. Squires, President; M. G. Brainard, Vice-President; Ella B. Conibear, Chorister and Secretary; A. M. Laird, Treasurer, and F. J. Williams, Assistant Secretary.

Concord.—The first settlement in this town was a temporary trading place with Indians at Devil's Grove, by Thomas Hartzell, in 1833. In 1834 Thornton Cummings made

an improvement on the north side of French Grove. In 1835 Caleb Moore lived in the Hartzell cabin. Afterward he went to his improvement on Section 30, at Coal Grove. J. G. Reed settled near Moore's. The same year Paul Riley and James Loughrey settled on Section 30, G. W. Reed on 31, Abram Fry at Menominee Grove, and Sampson and Benjamin Cole at Bulbona Grove. In 1836 John Stevens, T. J. Stevens, Joseph Lyford, Judge Jesse Emmerson and Moses Stevens settled at Bulbona Grove; in a short time came Peter Fifield, John Loughrey, James Carroll, Samuel Fifield, Joseph Foster, Amos Whittemore, John Mason, Benjamin and Elbridge Stevens, S. Brainard and C. P. Mason, the last now one of the most enterprising farmers in the county (see his biography).

Henry Cummings was born in here September 20, 1834, the first white child.

In the fall of 1837 Elder Chenoweth married Allen Tompkins and Mary Ann Loughrey, and on the same occasion G. C. Mills and Ellen Riley. Thus the first wedding was a double one, or twins, so to speak, or really two weddings at once.

John Stevens built the first saw-mill on Section 38, near the head of the grove, in 1840. This was the first saw-mill ever built in the county on the prairie. The same year Riley and Kemp built on Section 30.

The Cummings and Mason families are among the oldest now living in the town.

Buda—is in Section 34, and joins the south line of the township. It is among the neatest and thriftiest villages in the county. It is one of the results of building the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad through the county, and was only laid out in 1854. Prior to this French Grove Postoffice was a little trading and meeting point for the people. But the road ran south of French Grove, and the result was when Buda started up

French Grove came down. So much was this a railroad town in its inception, it was named by the railroad authorities after Buda, Hungary. Judge Jesse Emmerson laid off on his land the plat of the town. James S. Zink laid out the land on the west, and on which the main or business part of the town is. Judge Emmerson's residence is on the part laid out by him.

Judge Emmerson made the first important improvements in the place; opened the first store, and erected shops for workmen who desired to locate here, even hiring blacksmiths and putting them to work on salary, in order to give the town the best possible start in life. He also similarly hired Peter J. Westervelt, a shoe-maker, and also a wagon-maker, named Louis Stety. It was thus, as it has before happened in the world, that the liberal enterprise of a single individual was the turning point in the history of the new place, that made this a prosperous town, full of business and business men, while other equally well located places apparently dwindled and nearly decayed.

The next man to erect a store house and open a store, was W. H. Bloom. In 1855 Dr. Holten, physician, located here. J. B. Stewart & Co. erected a large flouring-mill here in 1869. It had a capacity of 100 barrels a day. But the change in farming and the abandonment of wheat-raising in the county has induced them to arrange at this time to remove their mill to the wheat-growing districts.

The branch railroad known originally as the Buda & Rushville Railroad, was built in 1869. The same year the Buda Manufacturing Company was organized by J. B. Stewart and Capt. Ford. It was a joint stock company. The shops were completed and started August 29, 1871; Capt. Rufus Ford, President; James W. Stewart, Treasurer. These

parties ran it two years, first manufacturing reapers and mowers, and then they manufactured cultivators on a royalty, and introduced these valuable farm implements into use in this section of the country. They continued in this line for some time, and sold the factory to George F. Chalender & Co., who have owned and run the works since 1882. In 1881 Mr. Chalender, Superintendent of motive power of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, leased the works of Mason & Ford. In 1883 a charter was obtained and the name changed to Ford & Mason Company, with a paid up capital of \$24,000; W. J. Watson, Chicago, President; Charles C. Shepherd, Secretary and Treasurer. The business now is the manufacturing of railway and mining supplies, architectural iron works, casting and forging of all kinds in iron, and also woodwork. The works employ an average of forty to fifty men.

Bourbonnais.—In March, 1864, John H. Robinson began sinking a shaft on his land, and soon afterward the village of Bourbonnais was platted, and the year following a switch was built at the village, and it had a postoffice known as Lovejoy. The mining operations were continued till in the fall of 1881, when they were discontinued. Mr. Robinson after continuing the business for some years sold out to Charles Barney, who leased the coal interest except the last two years of their operating, when he continued the business himself. During Mr. Robinson's connection with the mines he was associated with different parties—first with Binks & Bradbury, of Kewanee, and afterward with Binks & Higman. Robinson was a farmer and not a miner, and so did not run it successfully; but some of the other parties were experienced miners and made money. Other parties also opened shafts in this vicinity—six shafts in all. Higman &

Akar opened two shafts, one on John Owen's land, and then on Elbridge Stevens' farm, and ran it four years. The depth to which they had to go was about seventy-five feet, and thus reached the second vein, which is about five feet thick. The most to contend against was the great abundance of water. About 1876 the postoffice was discontinued.

The business of the village was done by one store, which was first started by S. Parks and Robinson, and then Charles Shepard was in it for two or three years, when Binks, Higman & Co. bought him out, and then the firm of J. H. Morgan & Co. took charge of the store in 1874, and discontinued in 1877.

Sheffield.—It is a miner's town in a rich agricultural country. It was laid out by the Sheffield Mining & Transportation Company, in 1852. The company and town were named after Joseph E. Sheffield, of New Haven, Conn., who was one of the original owners of the tract of 1,000 acres of land purchased of John G. Reed by the company. The other chief men in the original company were Ebenezer Cook, Henry Farnam, and Charles Atkinson. The original scheme was to develop the coal in their land. The company erected the Sheffield Hotel, and opened their first shaft in Mineral Township, near the village of that name. They paid \$10,000 for the land alone. The account of the mines as now operated is given in the preceding chapter.

In 1852 E. Smith opened a store in a building afterward occupied by B. M. Howard. Mr. Alex Ruthven was the first Secretary of the Mining Company. In 1855 the railroad put up the elevator. In 1860 A. G. Scott erected another. H. C. Porter succeeded Ruthven in the coal company, and he is now remembered as one of the most public spirited men ever in the place. He left in 1875.

I. G. Reed was the first settler here. The Mining company put up a frame building in a very early time, and hauled the lumber for it on wagons from Chicago. This company certainly did a great work in developing the county's coal interests, and building up one of its most thriving towns.

Wyanet.—As fully told elsewhere, the very first settlement made in the county was at Bulbona Grove, by old Bulbona, and his Indian wife and half-breed children. Then John M. Gay settled on Section 4, on Bureau Creek. Gay sold to Abram Obrist and he to J. Allen. In 1831 Thomas Washburn made a claim in Section 23, just west of the County Farm, and here L. Triplett lived some years; he transferred his claim to Benjamin Lamb and he sold it to James Triplett in 1834. John Phillips settled on Section 10, in 1833, and about the same time E. Chilson on 35. This was afterward D. Herriott's farm. Thomas Finley settled on Section 21. George Coleman made the first improvement where the County Farm now is, and Edward Triplett just south of the farm. In 1834 Aquilla Triplett came. In 1835 Solomon Sapp, Leumel and Rufus Carey settled here.

Milton Cain, William Allen, Thomas Clark, William Frankerberger, Ellis and Edward Mercer were all early settlers.

Ellis Mercer built a saw-mill in 1837 on Big Bureau, Section 36. He put up another mill on Section 27. Amos Leonard built the first flouring-mill on Section 35. In 1835 Amos Leonard built a mill south of this in Indiantown.

Wyanet Village—was laid out in 1856, by Henry King. William Moffatt put up the first house. Franklin Crittenden was the first man to establish a business in the place. He remained a number of years and now has a fruit commission house in Chicago. Hamlin Prunk engaged in business here a short

time before Crittenden did, but remained only a short time and left. John Stubbs was the first blacksmith. Mr. Crittenden built the Wyanet Hotel in 1858. The railroad did not erect depot buildings until 1857. A warehouse was put up in 1855. William Moffatt shipped the first car-load of grain from here in 1854.

The village was regularly incorporated in 1857. Andrew Sapp, George Douglas, Isaac Dysinger, F. A. Robinson, L. F. Houghton were the additional early prominent men of the place.

Selby—is drained by Bureau, Brush and Negro Creeks, all running from the northeast to the southwest. The early settlers here made this a noted place. Amos and Daniel Dimmick were the first and they sold to John Hall. Then there was Judge Hoskins, the Seatons, Kellums, and last but not least the Searles and Haslers. Extended accounts of all these people are given previously. The negro that settled on Negro Creek was said to be Enoch Love.

De Pue—originally called Trenton. It may be said to have been founded in 1835, as this year John Hall put up a large warehouse here, and then steamboats began to come to his landing. The boats would load here and go to St. Louis. In 1836 a company was formed and purchased land of John Clark and put up two large warehouses, and this became the great shipping point for all the country west of the river. Benjamin Newell purchased the property, and in April, 1853, laid out the town. The postoffice then was named Selby, but the town was called Trenton. But as the river men knew of Trenton, Miss., and not of Trenton in Bureau County, there soon grew confusion and trouble, and the people petitioned for a change of name, and in 1866 the name was changed to De Pue. The growth and pros-

perity of the place were sadly affected by the building of railroads all over the country. It is now a great ice-packing point for one of the St. Louis breweries. The lake furnishes fine fishing.

Du Pue Lake is three miles long—a clear and placid body of water, and hence the ice crop here is very valuable. The name given the lake indicates a French origin, and was no doubt known to the early French discoverers. The now queer little dilapidated village looks like a strange exotic, grafted on the quiet and agricultural world about it.

Neponset—was originally Brawby, in consequence of many Englishmen residing there, who were from a locality of that name in England. The Board of Supervisors changed it to Neponset in 1866. This town is the southwest corner of the county. As there are four towns in the county that were within the bounds of the military bounty lands—a subject that at one time made much confusion, often disputes as to land titles, and materially delayed settlements here for years—it may be proper to give a short account of the subject. These lands, with others, were set apart by Congress for the soldiers of the war of 1812–15, and were designated on the early maps as military lands. The patents therefor were issued to soldiers, and were generally regarded as of little or no value. Parties generally neglected to pay taxes, even long after the county was settled up, and lawsuits about them, after they began to become valuable, were frequent. The Military District was a large scope of country, extending to the Mississippi River.

William Studley entered in Section 8, and made a farm in 1835. Soon William Norton came; U. P. Botteril settled on Section 6, George Norton on Section 15, and James Tibbetts on Section 19.

The other early settlers were E. Kent, Levi Lewis, George Bowen, Robert Norton and Mr. Batriam.

Neponset Village—was built after the railroad had made a depot here, and a post-office established. M. H. Lee, the first station agent, and eighteen years in the position, built the first house in the place. The depot was erected in June, 1855. June 16, 1855, Caleb J. and Henry G. Little and Clark M. Carr filed the town plat for record. The railroad company wanted to compliment Mr. Lee in naming the place, and suggested "Leeponset;" but Mr. Lee named it Neponset, after a Massachusetts town.

Benjamin Drew built a hotel; Joseph Howard and Joseph Lyford erected stores.

The farmers here are mostly Englishmen, and they have succeeded most admirably in raising fine stock, especially French and English draft horses.

Arispe.—The first settler here was Amos Leonard, then Michael Kitterman and Dave Jones, then Cyrus Watson, Dr. A. Langworthy, Mr. Argrove, Alexander Holbrook, Ferrill Dunn, Joseph Beeler, Joseph Booker, Elijah Searle, Alanson Benson and Elder J. B. Chenoweth. A very complete account of all these early settlers will be found in preceding pages.

Dr. James Swanzy came in 1836; Oliver Milling, same year; A. M. Sheldon, 1837; Henry Obermier, 1840; David Brown, 1841, and Peleg R. Brown, 1842.

Leepertown.—This town on its eastern border winds along the banks of the river and is therefore very irregularly shaped. It was named after John Leeper, who built the first flouring-mill on the site of the Leepertown mills. A full account of Mr. Leeper appears elsewhere. The bottom and swamp lands in this town lie in front of Hennepin and when this was Putnam County these and the

river were a great trouble to the people west of the river.

Timothy Perkins was the earliest settler, then Leonard Roth, A. Perkins, Henry George, David Nickerson, David S. Miller, Jesse Perkins, Charles Leeper, John McElwain, and William Shields were among the early settlers.

Of these see full account in preceding chapters.

Bureau Junction—is the junction of the Bureau Valley and Rock Island Railroads. It is on the bottom lands. It was commenced in 1853, but the town was not laid out for some time. The company put up a large hotel for the accommodation of their travelers and those changing cars here. The place was laid out by Maj. William Shields.

West Hennepin.—Lewis Durley, A. S. Needham and G. T. Gorham laid off this place in 1836. From 1842 to 1852 it was quite a shipping point, and hence was a considerable pork and grain market. It had several large warehouses. The railroads destroyed the place.

A ferry was established here in 1831, at the time Hennepin was made a town.

Milo.—John Dixon was the first settler, and then his brother-in-law, Charles S. Boyd, succeeded him. The settlement was made at the famous Boyd's Grove. After Boyd left the grove it was in the possession of the Whipples for years. Boyd was alone here for ten years. In 1840 David Bryant settled on the south side of the grove, and about the same time Barney Hagan and Mr. Clark made improvements on the north side. In 1841 John A. Griswold came, and also Isaac Sutherland, on Section 22. The year before Edwin Merrick and A. E. May settled on Sections 2 and 3. In 1842 J. W. Harris and J. V. Thompson settled on Sections 24 and 2. R. Steinbauer, C. R. Cook, H. Griswold,

R. Hay and J. Sutherland were early settlers. A full account of these settlers is in the general county history.

A few years ago gas was found here escaping from certain springs, and also in sinking wells at many points, at about a depth of thirty-five feet. It would burn and roar with great violence from many wells, and often burn furiously. A company was organized in Marshall County to dig for coal oil. They went down several hundred feet, and of course found nothing, all of which a slight knowledge of geology would have told them, and saved them all their disappointments.

The more recent settlers were W. B. Whipple, Alfred Thompson, J. Reid, Seneca Hunter, A. H. Ford, R. Berry, George Downing, C. Benson, A. J. Nevitt, A. Cook, U. Weidman, H. Rich, N. Pullman, S. G. Butter, J. P. Swift, J. Whittmore, G. W. Ewalt, T. R. Capperrune, B. Brewer, William Musser, J. E. Hayes, J. W. Lea, R. P. Noteman, R. M. Keerns, Walter Galbraith, William Kimball, David Chrisman, J. H. Gudgell, W. W. Pettigrew, William Maclin, O. Robinson, O. C. Berry, J. Demaranville, D. Steinbrook and John Bothan.

Wheatland — is a half congressional township, divided in the center north and south. The most noted spot in the county is Lone Tree. A full account of this is given elsewhere. The town was not organized until 1857, being attached to Milo. Lone Tree Postoffice was originally on Section 16, and was moved to Section 20, and the name changed to Petit, but afterward it was again changed back to Lone Tree.

Locust Spring, on Section 7, is another old noted spot. There was a lone locust tree near the spring. Here from time immemorial came the buffalo and game and the Indians to drink of these waters. Old, deep-

cut trails ran out in nearly every direction from it. Buffalo bones in great profusion at one time were found about this locality and along the Senachwine. This spring was the last place in all these parts that the deer abandoned from the approaching white man.

The Andersons, many of whom are yet in the township, and S. Miller, G. W. Henry, Raleigh Rich, S. M. Clark, J. Merritt, E. and S. Hunter and J. Miller were the early settlers.

John and T. Kirkpatrick in 1841 built a mill on Crow Creek. This was the first settlement in the town. The same year J. Larkins settled on Section 16. Then came Nelson Ballman. Alpheus Cook and Michael Jennett came in 1843.

The township was late in settling up, on account of being in the military tract, and as late as 1845 it was one almost unbroken stretch of prairie, except the fringe of Crow Creek timber on the south.

The town was first divided from Milo, and then placed back again in that township, and finally, as named above, it was again made a separate town. It was named by Justus Stevens after Buchanan's home. But this did not influence the politics of the people, as they always give reliable Republican majorities. The State Road ran diagonally through this township, and this was about the only road the people had until 1856.

The more recent settlers were Joseph Merritt, G. W. Ewalt, John Bell, Joseph Merritt, J. W. Meelick, John King, Abner Fox, Ezekiel Sales, John Pettit, J. P. Swift, R. R. Vail, Thompson Gordon, Simeon Brown, Rawley Rich, Levi A. Roberts, William Brown, Justus Bare, John Miller, Gardner Rodgers, R. S. Kirk, Leander Packard, Robert Hunter, N. H. Barto, Thomas Funson, F. M. Wells, John Holly, Christian Zerline, Silas Miller and Thomas A. Runnells.



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JACOB B. ADAMS, Fairfield, was born January 19, 1837, in Dayton, Tippecanoe Co., Ind. He is a son of William and Isabell (Bushong) Adams—the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Kentucky. They were the parents of five children, viz.: Samuel, Mrs. Margaret J. Rinehart, Jacob B., our subject, Mrs. Catharine Meek, Mary M. (deceased), and Francis Adams. The parents came to Bureau County, Ill., in the fall of 1840, and settled in Fairfield Township, Section 12. William Adams yet survives. Jacob B. Adams was reared in Bureau County, where he has made farming his occupation, and now owns a farm of eighty acres. Politically, he is connected with the Republican party. Mr. Adams was married March 28, 1872, to Nellie Olson, a native of Sweden. Mrs. Nellie Adams was a good wife, and the fond mother of four children, viz.: Annie I., born January 25, 1873; Almie M., born July 13, 1876; Fannie M., born October 8, 1879, and Minnie Grace, born June 13, 1881. Mrs. Nellie Adams died September 3, 1884.

DANIEL ALBRECHT, Arispe. The history of the Albrecht family in this county dates back to November, 1837. It was then that Christian and Elizabeth (Engel) Albrecht, with most of their children, came from Bavaria to the United States, and settled where their grandson, Daniel Albrecht, now resides. They died here, and are buried on the farm which they settled and improved. The names of their children are: Jacob, deceased; Peter, Johannes, Joseph, Christian, Mrs. Barbara Ioder, Mrs. Elizabeth Zeirlein, Mrs. Catharine Orendorff, the last three deceased, and Mrs. Magdalena Burkey, of Ne-

braska. Of the above, Joseph Albrecht was born March 19, 1817, in Bavaria. He came here with his parents, who entered 160 acres of land. He, like them, followed farming, and owns now a farm of 420 acres, which his son, Daniel, manages. Joseph Albrecht was married in 1841 to Barbara Gingery, born May 3, 1815, in Hessen Darmstadt. She died here June 25, 1883. Her parents were Johannes and Magdalena (Ackhart) Gingery. She was the mother of four children, viz.: Catharina, Joseph W., Daniel and William. Of the above, the oldest is at home. Joseph W. married Jennie Butler. They have one son—William W. Albrecht. Daniel, our subject, was born February 8, 1848. He is married to Lena Unzicker, born June 19, 1851, in Tazewell County, Ill. She is the daughter of Jacob and Maria (Krabel) Unzicker, and is the mother of Otto F. and Edward U. Albrecht. William Albrecht was born April 18, 1850. He died December 17, 1877, at Brooklyn, in the prime of life. He was a graduate of the Lombard University. He traveled extensively in Europe, visited the Centennial, and then commenced the study of medicine at Long Island College, in Brooklyn, where he died. While traveling in Europe he visited Ireland, Scotland, Germany, and there studied its language at Giessen; then went to Switzerland, Italy, France and England, collecting many notes and mementoes, which are yet preserved in the family. Daniel Albrecht and family, and also his parents, are members of the Mennonite Church.

JOHN ALBRECHT, Arispe, was born April 3, 1814, in Bavaria, Germany. He is a

son of Christian and Elizabeth (Engel) Albrecht. (See biography of Daniel Albrecht.) John Albrecht was reared in Germany, where he entered the regular army at the age of twenty-one years and served six years in a cuirassier regiment. Unable, on account of military duties, to accompany his parents to America in 1837 he waited patiently till his time expired, when he borrowed \$100 of a relative and in August, 1843, came to America. He was fifty-four days on the ocean and running out of money after landing, was obliged to borrow of a traveling companion with whom he came to St. Louis, Mo. He reached home in Bureau County, poor in purse but rich in strength of mind and body. He worked by the month for three years, paid what he owed and got married. He then rented land and farmed for four years, after which he bought eighty acres of prairie and forty acres of timber land at \$5 per acre. From time to time he bought more land till now through his and his children's indomitable perseverance and industry he is in the possession of 1,192 acres of land. He was married in March, 1847, to Mary Ackerman, who was born in May, 1819, in Bavaria. She is a daughter of Henry Ackerman. She is the mother of the following children: Mrs. Catharine Stalter, Mrs. Mary Ropp, John A., Christian, and Henry V. Albrecht. Mrs. Mary Albrecht died January 27, 1875. The whole family are members of the Mennonite Church. Politically they are Democratic. Of the above children John A. Albrecht was born April 20, 1849. He is farming a place of 240 acres. He was married February 9, 1873, in Tazewell County, Ill., to Elizabeth Burkey, who was born July 2, 1851. Her parents are Valentine and Elizabeth (Springer) Burkey, natives of Germany. Mrs. Elizabeth Albrecht is the mother of five children, viz.: Mary E., born January 18, 1874; Simon, February 18, 1876; Johannes born April 4, 1877; Bertha F., born August 17, 1878; and William D. born September 19, 1881. Christian Albrecht was born November 22, 1850. He is at home working the old homestead. He was married March 10, 1878, to Fannie Stecker, born July 2, 1856, in Ohio. She is a daughter of Nicholas and Magdalena (Eimer) Stecker. This union was blessed with one son,

Alvin Roy, who was born October 6, 1880.

F. S. ALDRICH, Wyanet, is the son of Warner M. and Fidelia (Eddy) Aldrich, and was born June 1, 1824. His parents were natives of Rhode Island, but were among the earliest settlers in Steuben County, N. Y., where our subject was born. His early life was spent in his native county, farming in summer and lumbering in winter. In 1854 he immigrated to Bureau County and has since lived on his present farm of 190 acres, which was first settled by John Yearnshaw. Mr. Aldrich is one of the oldest settlers now living on the west of Bureau Creek. He was married December 3, 1851, at Thurston, N. Y., to Miss Martha Mowry, born March 5, 1829, a daughter of Rev. George Mowry. Mr. and Mrs. Aldrich have nine children, viz.: Nancy C., born April 5, 1853; Charles E., born August 12, 1854; Jerome, born July 22, 1856; Rosetta F., born October 9, 1858; Adaline C., born November 2, 1860; Otis W., born February 5, 1863; Ora W., born February 2, 1865; M. Edith, born March 15, 1868; Mattie F., born July 7, 1870. In politics Mr. Aldrich has thus far been identified with the Republican party. For about twenty years he has been a member of the Masonic lodge of Wyanet.

JASHUB W. ALDRICH, Arispe, was born July 30, 1850, in Bureau County, Ill., to which his parents, Verry and Ruth (Mowrey) Aldrich, came in the fall of 1845. Verry Aldrich was born February 7, 1807, in Smithfield, Providence Co., R. I., where he was a farmer and carpenter till 1844, when he came to Hennepin, Ill., and the following fall came to Arispe Township, this county, where he bought 160 acres of land in Section 23. He was a successful farmer and fine stock-raiser, and at the time of his death, April 1, 1882, he owned 300 acres of land. The grandparents of our subject were Amasa and Urania Aldrich. The former was born August 15, 1783, and died October 6, 1825. The latter was born June 21, 1785; she died May 10, 1845. They were the parents of nine children. The mother of our subject is yet living. She was born November 13, 1805, in Smithfield, R. I. She is the mother of ten children, viz.: Burgess; Susan, deceased; Nathan, deceased; Oliver; Mrs.

Amanda Yarrington; Sarah, deceased; Thomas, who was killed at the battle of Belmont, Mo.; Harriet; Jashub W. The latter continues his father's occupation, and has a herd of twenty-five thoroughbred cattle; among them are Victoria and Red Rose. Mr. Aldrich was married February 4, 1884, to Miss Mary E. Borop, who was born December 22, 1847, in this county. She is a daughter of Niles and Elizabeth (Hoover) Borop, the former a native of Denmark, the latter of New York State.

SULLIVAN ALDRICH, Wyanet, was born in Providence County, R. I., December 29, 1837. He remained in his native State, attending school, etc., till 1855, when he came to Bureau County, Ill., and has since made this county his home. The first year he worked with his brother, who had bought a farm near Wyanet, but the second year he began for himself in farming. He gave his attention to farming and dealing in stock till December 1, 1879, when he invested in the lumber business in Wyanet. November, 1882, he removed from the farm to Wyanet. Mr. Aldrich's life has been one of activity and of success. He now owns in this township over 800 acres of land. Mr. Aldrich is also a contractor on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, he having the contract to change the course of Bureau Creek in Section 35 of this township. In politics he is identified with the Republican party, and for six years was Supervisor of Wyanet Township. He has taken the degrees of Masonry to that of Knight Templar. December 11, 1859, Mr. Aldrich was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Mowry, who was born in Steuben County, N. Y., October 20, 1839. Mrs. Aldrich is the mother of the following-named children: Lucy M., born November 25, 1860; Silas N., born September 20, 1862, died September 14, 1863; Bertha, born October 1, 1864, died August 24, 1867; Laura G., born April 12, 1867; J. Roscoe, born November 24, 1869; Howard G., born June 22, 1872; Myra Anna, December 24, 1874. Lucy was married to William Reynolds November 16, 1882, and has one son, Harley Clyde, born September 27, 1883. Sullivan Aldrich is the son of Simon and Anna H. (Daniels) Aldrich. The father was

born February 10, 1794, and the mother February 8, 1803, and were married October 6, 1825. They died in Rhode Island. Of their family of children, Andrew lives in New York City; Pliny in Fairmount, Neb.; Lucy, wife of John Royce, resides in Sutton, Neb.; Phebe, wife of Orlando Vose, lives at Cumberland Hill, R. I.; Sullivan, our subject; and Anna I. Aldrich is a teacher in Woonsocket, R. I. Mrs. Sullivan Aldrich is the daughter of George and Nancy (Jack) Mowry. The father was born April 19, 1804, in Rhode Island, but the mother was born in Maryland, October 25, 1806. In 1841 they removed from New York State to Putnam County, Ill., and in 1850 to Bureau County, where they now reside. He is a minister of the Quaker faith. They are the parents of nine children, eight of whom are now living, viz.: Martha, wife of F. S. Aldrich, of Bureau County; Jesse, of Wyanet; Thomas, a farmer in Bureau Township; George, in Wyanet; Robert, of Montgomery County, Kan.; Mrs. Sullivan Aldrich; Welcome, of Tama County, Iowa, and Nancy, wife of Webster Moses, of Minnesota.

ELISHA ALLEN, Lamoille, is a native of Warren County, N. J., where he was born October, 1818. His parents, James and Sarah (Groff) Allen, were natives of New Jersey, where they died. The mother was of German extraction and grandfather Allen was also of German descent. Our subject was reared in his native State, where he followed farming till he came to the West, which was in March, 1871. He bought a farm two miles northeast of Princeton, Bureau Co., Ill., which he sold in 1876 and then bought a farm of 124 acres in Lamoille Township, where he now resides. Mr. Allen was married October 3, 1840, in New Jersey, to Elizabeth Lake, who was born January 18, 1820, in the above State. She was a daughter of John and Sarah (Pettie) Lake, who were also natives of New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Allen are the parents of the following children: John, a resident of New Jersey; Sarah F. and Lydia are deceased; Mrs. Mary C. Norton, of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; Jane, deceased; James A., of Iowa; Imla L.; Mrs. Rebecca S. Trimmer, of Kansas; William M., Mancious H. and Adeline. Mrs.

Allen is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Allen is identified with the Democratic party.

JOSEPH ALLEN, Clarion, who is the subject of the following biography, was born May 21, 1813, in Hampshire County, Mass. His parents, Samuel and Elizabeth (Davis) Allen, were both natives of Massachusetts, where they died. They reared a family of three boys and three girls, viz.: Persis, Sally, Lucy, Davenport, Joseph and David. Of these, only Mrs. Lucy Rodes, David and Joseph Allen are yet living. The Allen family in America is of English extraction and were prominent among the pioneers of New England. Our subject was reared and educated in his native State, where he farmed till April, 1836, when he emigrated and came to Bureau County, Ill. After one year's residence west of Princeton, he came to Lamoille Township, and made a claim on Section 18, consisting of 120 acres which he bought as soon as the land came into market. Owing to his untiring perseverance and industry, Mr. Allen was enabled to buy more land, and at present owns 600 acres in his homestead, 160 acres in the northwest part of the county and 200 acres in Ford County, besides other securities. He has been a successful farmer and stockman and a self-made man in every respect. And to-day, in the evening of his life, surrounded by many friends who know him to respect and revere him, we are glad to place him among our wealthiest citizens of Bureau County.

MARK ANDERSON, Macon, was born in Bedford County, Penn., October 23, 1831. He is the son of Samuel and Margaret (Tygart) Anderson. The father was born in Maryland and was the son of William Anderson, a native of Scotland. The mother was of Irish descent, her parents being natives of the Emerald Isle. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Anderson were the parents of ten children, but only the following now survive: Thomas, a resident of Nebraska; Mark, our subject; Mrs. Susan Wible, of Fulton County, Penn. and Porter Anderson, also of Fulton County, Penn. In 1856 Mark Anderson came to Bureau County, Ill., and bought eighty acres of his present farm and began its improvement, it be-

ing at that time open prairie land. He now owns 200 acres of land and gives his attention to stock raising. He was reared on a farm and has made farming his occupation during life. He was married in Bedford County, Penn., in April, 1853, to Wealthy Horton, a daughter of Thomas I. and Sarah (Foster) Horton, natives of Pennsylvania. They removed to Bureau County, Ill., and the father died here; the mother yet survives. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are the parents of seven children, viz.: Uphamy J., wife of Frank Henderson, of this county, a native of New England; Margaret, wife of Neal Anderson, a native of Canada, now of Buda; Allen, of Buda; Sarah E., Lyman T. Samuel and Hugh, at home. In politics Mr. Anderson is identified with the Republican party.

E. B. ANTHONY, Indiantown, was born August 9, 1841, in Providence, Bureau Co., Ill. His father, Alfred Anthony, was born October 31, 1815, in Rhode Island. The great-grandfather of our subject, Isaac Anthony, Sr., was also a native of Rhode Island, where he died. His son, Isaac Anthony, Jr., was born and died there. The latter was a Captain in the war of 1812. He married Nancy Fish, who was the mother of nine children that reached maturity. Of these Alfred was the youngest. He came here with the Providence colony, and was married here to Mary A. Cushing, a daughter of Caleb Cushing. She is the mother of six children now living, viz.: Edward B., the subject of this biography; Charles R., Mrs. Emily F. Dexter, Mrs. Josephine R. Griswold, wife of Dr. Griswold, of Memphis, Tenn.; George A. and Willie H. Anthony. Our subject received a common school education in his native county. In the fall of 1867, he went to Ottawa, and the spring following to Chicago, where he clerked in a wholesale millinery store about seven years. After this he went to Peoria, where he clerked in a wholesale notion store, also acting as commercial traveler. Of late years he has been keeping a general store in Providence and is also Postmaster. Mr. Anthony was married here, October 15, 1865, to Anna Patterson, who was born April 13, 1844, in South Bend, Ind. Her parents were William H. and

Mary M. (McMurry) Patterson. Religiously Mr. and Mrs. Anthony are connected with the Baptist Church in Buda, Ill.

GEORGE ANTHONY, Wyanet. Jacob Anthony was born in Sussex County, N. J., May 4, 1808. Since he was thirteen years old he has made his own way in life, for many years working in foundries and iron works. After his marriage in 1828 he lived most of the time in Morris County, and for some time was teaming in New York City. He afterward bought a farm in Roxbury Township, Morris Co., N. J., and remained there till 1850, when he sold out and came to Bureau County, and settled on his present farm when there were but two cabins in sight. He now owns 135 acres of land, which he has obtained through hard work, having always been obliged to depend on himself. He was married in New Jersey, March 24, 1828, to Sally Tapin; she was born October 13, 1810, in the same neighborhood as her husband. They have two children: Martin T. in Adair County, Iowa, and George, of this county. George Anthony was born in Morris County, N. J., August 29, 1832. His early life was spent on a farm in his native county, where he obtained his education in the common schools. He came to Bureau County in 1859, and has since resided in Wyanet Township, and given his attention to farming and stock-growing. He was married August 31, 1858, to Mary A. Krieger, who was born in Huntingdon County, Penn., August 26, 1841; she came to this county in March, 1855, with her parents, George and Susan (Miller) Krieger, natives of Pennsylvania. They now reside in Lewis, Cass Co., Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Anthony have nine children, viz.: Charles W., born August 27, 1860; Frederick, born June 28, 1862; John, born January 28, 1864; Abby J., born October 11, 1865; Emma, born November 25, 1867; Henry, born January 10, 1870; Laura, born September 18, 1872; Nellie, born November 8, 1875; George E., born July 8, 1877; Mr. Anthony settled on his present farm in 1867; he now owns 380 acres, the result of hard work. In politics he is a staunch Republican.

JOHN ARMSTRONG, Neponset, was born February 17, 1836, in Newcastleton, Roxboro-

shire, Scotland. His father, Wm. Armstrong, was also a native of Scotland, where he died. He was an active member of the Presbyterian Church, and a mason by occupation. The grandfather of our subject, John Armstrong, Sr., was a native of Scotland, where his ancestors had resided several centuries, they being one of the first families in the realm, and are honorably mentioned in the history of Scotland as ardent supporters of the Scottish crown. (See *Scottish Chiefs*). The mother of our subject, Margaret Telfor, is a native of Scotland, where she yet resides. She is the mother of seven children, viz.: Hannah, Elizabeth, Mrs. Mary Turnbull (now a resident of Stark County, Ill.), John (our subject), James, William, and Walter, a resident of Page County, Iowa. The other children are yet living in Scotland. Our subject was educated in his native country, where he learned and followed the mason's trade for six years, after which he farmed. In 1856 he came to Stark County, Ill., where he worked three years for one man, and then commenced to farm for himself in Neponset Township, Bureau County, where he bought eighty acres in Section 32, and now owns 160 acres. He was married here June 6, 1867, to Ellen Hall, born June 10, 1844, in Scotland. She is a daughter of William and Mary (Scott) Hall, who are the parents of William Hall, Andrew Hall and Mrs. Ellen Armstrong, who is the mother of eight children, viz.: William H., Mary M., Charley W., Henry J., Jane, Ellen, Etta M., and an infant son. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong are members of the United Presbyterian Church of America. He is a Republican, and a self-made man in every respect, as he came to the United States without means.

WILLIAM ARNETT. The subject of this biography is one of our oldest settlers in Neponset Township; he was born July 16, 1826, in Leppington, Yorkshire, England. His grandfather, William Arnett, Sr., was a native of England and a farmer by occupation. His parents, John and Mary (Midgler) Arnett, were also farmers and natives of England, where they died. They were the parents of four children: Mrs. Elizabeth Rawntree, Thomas, John, and William, our subject. The two oldest children are yet

living in England. John came to Neponset Township with his brother William; he lived here about twenty-seven years, and then removed to Tama County, Iowa, where he farms on a large scale. Our subject landed in Neponset Township May 12, 1849; the following year he bought 160 acres of land in Section 21, where he now resides. In 1865 he visited England, where he was married May 5, 1866, returning to the United States the same year. He married Elizabeth Muncaster, born March 6, 1840, in Fulford, near York, Yorkshire, England. Her parents, Thomas and Mary (Midgley) Muncaster, were natives of England, where they died. Mrs. Arnett is the mother of four children, viz.: Thomas A., born February 26, 1867; Mary I., born August 14, 1869; William A., born May 25, 1871; and John V., born June 27, 1881. Mrs. Arnett has two brothers, John and William Muncaster, in York County, Neb.; a brother and sister, Alfred and Isabell, in New South Wales, Australia; and two sisters, Mary and Jane, yet living in England. Politically, Mr. Arnett is a Democrat.

THOMAS AUGHEY, Lamoille, was born in County Meath, Ireland, in 1835. He is a son of Christopher and Bridget (Wood) Aughey, both natives of Ireland, and now residents of Ohio Township, in this county. They are the parents of the following children: Mrs. Mary Gould, of Oxford, Iowa, Thomas Aughey, Mrs. Bridget McGuire, and Jane Aughey. Our subject came to the United States with his parents in the fall of 1847. He landed in New Orleans, and the next spring came to Bureau County, Ill., where his parents first settled west of Dennis Driscoll. In Lamoille Township Mr. Aughey now owns a fine farm of 240 acres, most of which was improved by himself. He was married here to Jane Finley, who is the mother of Thomas, Henry C., Edmond, Blanche, and Henrietta Aughey. Mr. and Mrs. Aughey are members of the Catholic Church. Politically, he is identified with the Democratic party.

A. N. BACON, Princeton, was born May 5, 1815, in South Egremont, Berkshire Co., Mass. He is a son of Andrew Bacon, who was born 1791 in Canaan, Conn. He died 1875 in Egremont, Mass. He was a farmer

by occupation, and was married to Clarissa Vosburgh, who was born in Sheffield, Mass. She died in 1828, in Egremont, aged thirty-eight years. She was the daughter of Henry Vosburgh, and was the mother of six children, viz.: Henry V., Amos N., Milton H. (deceased), Mrs. Amelia C. Hull, Porter A. and Andrew U. (deceased). Mr. Andrew Bacon was married a second time to Betsey Bronson. She was the mother of two children, viz.: Mrs. Nancy J. Potts and John Bacon. Our subject received a common school education in his native town, but is mainly self educated. In early life he was a farmer by occupation, and has always followed that pursuit. In 1838 he came to Bureau County, Ill., where he bought land in Section 3, and yet resides. He was joined in matrimony in this county May 9, 1841, to Julia A. Harris, who was born January 11, 1824, in Harrisville, Medina Co., Ohio. Her parents were Ebenezer and Lucy (Lawrence) Harris, who were natives of Connecticut. Mrs. Bacon is the mother of the following children, viz.: Coridan H., Mary L., Clinton V. (deceased), Ernest W., Herman L. (deceased), Alida M. and Harry E. Mr. and Mrs. Bacon are members of the Presbyterian Church. The former is an active member of the "Princeton Academy of Science." During the war he was a member of "Union League." Although Mr. Bacon may not have reached the acme as a speaker or writer, yet to his credit it must be said that he has always striven for the advancement of good instead of evil.

G. H. BACON, Indiantown. The Yellowstone National Park, with its many attractions, is well known to our citizens, but few know the fact that the subject of this biography was one of the discoverers of that wonderland. Mr. Bacon was born May 4, 1838, in Amanda Township, Hancock Co., Ohio. His father, Harvey Bacon, was a native of Candor Township, Tioga Co., N. Y., born April 9, 1806. He died January 19, 1883, in Tiskilwa. He was a successful farmer, an Abolitionist and a school teacher in early life. He fostered education and filled school offices. The grandfather of our subject, Eli Bacon, was born 1778, in Connecticut. He died 1854 in Bureau County,

to which he came in 1847. His father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and died in the terrible prison ships in Wallabout Bay. The mother of our subject, Betsey A. Robinson, was born in Barton, Orleans Co., Vt. She is a daughter of Joel and Celia (Whitaker) Robinson, who died in New York. Mrs. Betsey Bacon survives her husband, and is now living in Tiskilwa. She is the mother of four children, viz.: George H., Mrs. Mary J. Harsh, Charles H. and Seymore A. Our subject was educated in Bureau County, and reared on the farm. In the spring of 1863 he went West, passing through Denver and Salt Lake City till he reached Virginia City in Montana Territory, where he mined, and was also engaged in the stock business for a period of nearly nine years. During that time he traveled over a great part of the Northwest. In the fall of 1863 he, with a party of thirty men, discovered the geysers, solfataras, etc., in the Yellowstone Park, which remained unknown to the outside world till the fall of 1869, when Mr. Bacon acted as guide to a party of forty-eight men, consisting of the Governor, two Chief Justices, tourists, artists and reporters, who circulated the news of the wonderful discovery. In 1864 Mr. Bacon participated in one of the most noted events in the history of the Territory, namely, the extermination of Henry Plummer's noted band of road agents by the Vigilantes. While Superintendent of Mines and acting as amalgamator he was also interested in the stock business, and after an absence of nine years, which were full of adventure, he returned to his old home, where he now has a farm of 240 acres. He was married June 17, 1875, to Elizabeth R. Phelps, who was born September 4, 1838, in Sharon, Medina Co., Ohio. She is a daughter of Cicero and Betsey (Crane) Phelps. To Mr. and Mrs. Bacon four children, now living, were born, viz.: Cicero Phelps, J. Harvey, George Arthur and Grace E. Politically Mr. Bacon is Independent. He is also an A. F. & A. M., Sharon Lodge, No. 550, and with his esteemed wife is an active member of the Congregational Church.

P. C. BACON, Indiantown, was born August 24, 1856, in Senachwine Township, Put-

nam Co., Ill. His father, Emory Bacon, was a native of Ohio. He fought bravely in the late war, and died in the hospital at Memphis, Tenn. He was married to Susan L. Ash, who died in Putnam County. She was the mother of three children, who are now living and whom she reared after her husband had offered up his life on the altar of his country. The names of the children are: Paul Clifford, Joseph Chauncy and Maud Bacon. Our subject was educated at the State Normal University. He came to this county in 1877, and bought 160 acres of land. The last four years he has been engaged in the cheese business. He was married February 7, 1877, to Mary E. Dorr, a native of this county. She is the mother of two children, viz.: Edgar D., born October 29, 1880, and Jessie M., born August 27, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Bacon are members of the Congregational Church. He is a Republican, an A. F. and A. M. and I. O. O. F.

D. D. BAILEY, Berlin, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, June 20, 1838. His parents, Wyatt and Maranda (Wooten) Bailey, were both natives of Virginia, but had removed to Ohio in early life, and were among the pioneers of that State. The father died there in October, 1851, and the mother died in August, 1861, in Wisconsin. Our subject was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools, and Academy of Barnesville, Ohio. At the age of eighteen years he began teaching in his native county, and continued till he came to Bureau County in 1859. September 17, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Fifty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Col. Isaac Wilson. He was mustered in as First Sergeant of the company, and promoted to the captaincy May 10, 1862. He remained in the service till October 24, 1864, and was mustered out at Rome, Ga. The first battle he took part in was at Pittsburg Landing; he was also engaged in the siege and battle of Corinth, Iuka, Atlanta, etc. After leaving the army Mr. Bailey again engaged in teaching, in Lamoille, Malden and vicinity, until May, 1878, when he entered the firm of J. James & Co., in the grain business in Malden. Mr. Bailey was married in Monroe County, Ohio, February, 1859, to Miss Isabella Chaddock, born in Jefferson County,

Ohio, February 25, 1842. She is the daughter of Richard and Eliza (Nicholson) Chad dock, both natives of Baltimore County, Ind., where the father was born December 24, 1805, and his wife September 4, 1808. They came to Bureau County in 1864, and are now residents of Malden. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey have two children living and two dead, viz: Ida, born November 15, 1859, died May 13, 1860; David M., born April 23, 1861, died March 25, 1881; Everett H., born May 28, 1862, a resident of Lincoln, Neb.; May, born October 22, 1868. In politics Mr. Bailey has been a Republican until recently, but is now identified with the Prohibition party. He is a member of I. O. G. T., of Malden, and of A. F. & A. M., Lamaille Lodge, No. 383.

JOHN W. BAILEY, Princeton, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 15, 1830. He is the son of William S. and Caroline A. (Withnall) Bailey. William S. Bailey is a native of Massachusetts, but in childhood removed West with his family, and settled in Ohio, and there he was married. At the age of eleven years, after having spent five years in the common schools, John W. Bailey commenced as "devil boy" in a Cincinnati job office, where he remained until he had thoroughly mastered the jobbing trade; and in the meantime had begun to write sketches for the daily papers of the city. Mr. Bailey then became connected with various daily papers of Cincinnati as a reporter and news editor; next assisted in establishing a Republican paper in Indiana, and in 1858 became a half owner of the Tiffin, Ohio, *Tribune*. His interest in this he sold in 1860, and became a one-third owner of the *Daily Toledo Commercial*. In 1863 Mr. Bailey purchased the *Bureau County Republican*, and has since resided at Princeton (see chapter on the press). In early life he was identified with the Abolition party, and also with the "underground railroad" business, and as he lived on the dividing line, he relates many incidents connected with the work which would read well in romance. He cast his first vote for Gen. Winfield Scott, in 1852, while strongly sympathizing with the Free Soil party under the lead of John P. Hull, realizing full well that either Scott or Pierce would be the choice of the people. He vigorously opposed the re-

peal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854, voted for John C. Fremont in 1856, and for every Republican President since that time, always the uncompromising opponent of slavery, and the firm advocate of liberty. He was among the first to favor the arming of the negroes to help put down the Rebellion; to favor their right to citizenship and the ballot, and he maintains now that the points of the war to preserve a free Republic will be lost unless the purity of the ballot can be firmly established. The chief energies of his life have been devoted to upbuilding the newspapers with which he has been so long connected, and his papers have ever taken the part of all enterprises calculated to benefit the public. The *Republican* has ever been the staunch supporter of the high school, manufactories and various improvements. Mr. Bailey has given but little attention to any other business than that of conducting his paper in the best and most successful way. However, at the beginning of the war he spent one winter in Washington, D. C., as correspondent for his paper, in the mailing department of the House; and in 1880 he accepted the Supervisorship of the Census for the Third Illinois District, embracing fourteen counties lying between Bureau County and the Mississippi River. In Masonry he has become far advanced, and is now a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council, Commandery, and in Scottish Rite Masonry he has taken the thirty-second degree. He is an I. O. O. F., and in religion is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. March 27, 1860, at Tiffin, Ohio, he was united in marriage to Miss Emma D. McClelland, who was born in Lancaster County, Penn., October 10, 1835. She is the mother of the following named children: Ella C., William J., Harry U., J. Howard and Mable; also two others who died in infancy. The two eldest are following in the footsteps of their "dad," and are now in the *Republican* office.

JOHN W. BAILEY, Ohio, was born in Syracuse, N. Y., October 12, 1838, and is the son of Throupe and Olive Bailey, formerly of Vermont. The father was born June 19, 1803. The mother was born June 17, 1805. They were the parents of seven

children, six of whom are now living: Lewis M. Bailey, born May 13, 1826, lives in Wisconsin; Hester A., born September 16, 1828, now Mrs. G. B. Young, P. O. Roscoe, Ill.; Caleb, born February 13, 1831, died in 1852; Andrew, born September 24, 1834, lives in Iowa; John W., subject of this sketch; Deborah A., born January 14, 1842, now Mrs. G. Teachout of Minneapolis, Minn.; Elijah F., born August 21, 1847, lives in Illinois. The subject of this sketch lived on a farm in his native State until he came to this State with his parents in 1853, and settled in Boone County. Mr. Bailey finished the course in the Rock River Seminary in 1858. December 25, 1860, he was united in marriage to Miss Juliette Wheeler, of this county, a daughter of Charles and Martha B. Wheeler, formerly of Windsor County, Vt. The father was born at Royalton, Vt., March 28, 1808. The mother was born at Tunbridge, Vt., September 23, 1810. They were married January 1, 1834, and came to this county in February, 1853. The father, Charles Wheeler, died August, 1863, from injuries inflicted by a vicious horse, surviving but a few hours. The mother died December 8, 1864, leaving six children living of a family of seven: William W., born December 1, 1834, of Malcom, Iowa; Martha B., October 27, 1837, died September, 1859; Juliette, (Mrs. J. W. Bailey), born July 3, 1839, of Ohio, Ill; Orin M., February 7, 1842, of Malcom, Iowa; Charles H., July 15, 1844, killed by the cyclone at Grinnell, Iowa, January 17, 1882; Ethan Allen, June 7, 1846, of Montezuma, Iowa; Luna P., January 2, 1850, (now Mrs. F. A. Winslow), Chicago, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey are the parents of eleven children, eight of whom are now living, as follows: Charles W., born December 13, 1861, died March 4, 1863; infant daughter, born January 25, 1863, died April 3, 1863; Martha L., born November 25, 1864; Olive A., March 28, 1867; Glenn G., December 25, 1868; Susan K., December 29, 1870; Fred E., April 1, 1873; John W., Jr., March 21, 1875; Bessie B., March 28, 1877, died September 15, 1877; Chester V., born September 15, 1879; Dexter W., November 3, 1882. Mr. Bailey has taught a winter term of school

in this county during the past seventeen years, and during the past twenty-five years in the State. Mrs. Bailey is a teacher of large experience, having taught twelve years in this county. Martha L. Bailey having prepared herself for the profession at the State Normal, is now engaged in the graded school at Ohio, Ill., while Olive A. Bailey is engaged in teaching in the public schools of her own township. Mr. Bailey is Republican, and owns 240 acres of land in Ohio Township.

CHARLES C. BAIRD, Lamoille, was born June 28, 1818, in Fairfield Township, Westmoreland Co., Penn. His grandfather was William Baird. His father, Joseph Baird, was a native of Chambersburg, Penn. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died in Bolivar, Penn. The mother of our subject, Jenny Henderson, was a native of Westmoreland County, Penn., where she died. Her mother, Mrs. Polly Henderson, was a native of Ireland, and was three months crossing the Atlantic Ocean. Mrs. Jennie Baird was the mother of seven boys and two girls. Of these only three are living, viz.: Charles, our subject, who is the oldest child; Joseph Baird, a resident of Ford County, Ill., and Samuel, who is the youngest child, and resides in Lamoille Township. Our subject was reared in Pennsylvania, where he boated seven years on the Pennsylvania Canal. First, he drove for \$12 per month, and then steered for \$14 per month. After that he worked three years repairing the Pennsylvania Canal at 75 cents per day, boarding himself and family. After this he farmed successfully. In February, 1865, he removed to Bureau County, Ill., where he bought a farm of 180 acres, at \$40 per acre. He has now 230 acres of land and ten acres of town property in Lamoille Township. On his farm he keeps some fine horses. His success in life is due to his indomitable perseverance and industry. Our subject was married in Pennsylvania to Martha Snyder, a native of Westmoreland County, Penn., and the daughter of Nicholas and Christina Snyder. Mrs. Baird is the mother of seven children, who are now living, viz.: Mrs. Hannah J. McCray, Mrs. Sarah Haينه, Mrs. Martha Maine, Mrs. Mary Schwabenland, Francis R., Andy J. and

Charles T. Baird, who is managing the home farm. All the children own real estate, and are settled in Lamoille Township. Politically, Mr. Baird is a Republican. He and his excellent wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Their grand-daughter, Miss Sally McCray, brightens their home with her presence.

JUDGE MARTIN BALLOU, Princeton, was born July 18, 1812, in Halifax, Windham Co., Vt. His father, Asabel Ballou, was born January 18, 1771, in Rhode Island; he died March 20, 1851, in Halifax, Vt. He was a mechanic and farmer by occupation, and a son of Benjamin Ballou, whose brother, Hosea Ballou, was the celebrated clergyman of New England. The Ballou family is of French extraction. The mother of the Judge was Martha (Starr) Ballou, who was born May 28, 1776; she died October 9, 1839, at Halifax, Vt. She was the mother of nine children, viz.: Hosea, Asabel, Perley, Levi, William S., Reuben and Martha (twins), Alvin and Almon. Of these Reuben died in infancy, and only Martin, our subject, Alvin and Almon still survive. Judge Ballou received his primary education in the common schools and academy of Brattleboro, Vt. Afterward he studied law with C. K. Field, of Wilmington, Vt., and also attended the Harvard Law School at Cambridge, Mass., and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1839, at Fayetteville, Vt. He then resolved to go West to grow up with the country. In the same year that he was admitted to the bar he hung out his shingle in Princeton, Bureau Co., Ill., and here he has followed his profession ever since, and is the oldest member in the legal fraternity. In March, 1857, he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court of the old Twenty-third Circuit, serving till June, 1861. The Judge can look back with pleasure upon a well spent, active, professional life, from which he is gradually retiring. Judge Ballou was joined in matrimony in Princeton, Ill., to Miss Catharine S. Tuttle, who was born in Medina County, Ohio. She is a daughter of Carolus Tuttle, a native of Connecticut. Mrs. Martin Ballou is the mother of five children, viz.: Charles T., now living in Marshalltown, Iowa; William S., an attorney in Colorado; Frank M., a merchant in Boone, Iowa; Elizabeth

M., who is the wife of Seth Mendell, a merchant of Boston, Mass., and Addie B., a student in Boston, Mass. Mrs. Judge Ballou is a member of the Congregational Church. The Judge and his estimable wife have made many friends in Bureau County, and are widely esteemed for their many good qualities of head and heart.

J. J. BAMBURG & CO., Princeton. In 1856 M. Dernham engaged in business in Princeton, and the same business has been continued till the present time. In his employ were Messrs. J. J. Bamburg and A. Oppenheim, both natives of Baden, Germany. In 1872 Mr. J. J. Bamburg purchased the business of M. Dernham, and the same year took as a partner Mr. Oppenheim, and for twelve years the firm of J. J. Bamburg & Co. have done a large and successful business as clothiers and merchant tailors. They carry a stock of goods which will aggregate at least \$25,000 in value, and have annual sales reaching from \$45,000 to \$50,000. In the tailoring department they employ eight hands besides the cutter, and in this department, as in all else, their customers are given the benefit of the proprietors' large and judicious purchases.

GEORGE BARR, Berlin, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, May 26, 1841. His father, George Barr, was also a native of Germany, where he passed his life chiefly in farming, though for twenty years he served in the army. His wife, Salmon Busteter, was of French birth, but moved to Germany with her family when a girl. She died when her son George was six years old. They were the parents of seven children, six of whom are still living, all except one in America. Our subject came to this country when about eleven years old, and lived in Wisconsin three years, removing to Bureau County in the spring of 1859. August, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Ninety-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, served for one year, when he was discharged for disability. He participated in the siege of Vicksburg. Since his return from the war he has been engaged in farming, and has also run a threshing-machine and corn-sheller for several years. In 1877 he bought his present farm of eighty acres in Section 33, Berlin Township. Previously

he had resided on a farm near De Pue. He was married October 14, 1867, to Rachel Martin, a native of Warren County, N. J., born October 14, 1840. She is a daughter of Henry and Mary (Brown) Martin, both natives of New Jersey. Mr. Martin died at Malden in April, 1879, but his widow still resides there. Mr. and Mrs. Barr have two children, viz.: Fleedia, born March 14, 1870, and Henry, born October 30, 1874. In politics Mr. Barr is identified with the Republican party. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Malden.

BENJAMIN BARRETT, deceased, was born March 12, 1809, in Jonesboro, County Aramah, Ireland. He died August 6, 1879, in this county, where he had spent the best part of his life and labored faithfully for his family and for all things pertaining to the interest of the community, especially in the support of churches and schools. His parents were George and Mary Barrett. He was married April 18, 1834, to Elizabeth Barrett, born November 14, 1814, in Jonesboro, Ireland, where her parents, William and Jane (O'Neil) Barrett died. Soon after Mr. Barrett was married he removed to Belmont County, Ohio. In 1847 he removed to LaSalle, Ill., and in September, 1856, came to Westfield, Bureau County, Ill., where he bought a farm which he improved and on which he died. Mrs. Elizabeth Barrett survives her husband and is living on the old homestead. She is the mother of nine children, viz.: Mrs. Mary A. Nelson; William, of Mendota; Ann J.; Mrs. Elizabeth Holbrook; Joseph, of Wyand; Robert, of Dakota; Mrs. Fannie Butler; James M., of Fort Wayne, and Mrs. Mattie Gill of this county. Of these Fannie is the wife of William H. Butler, a native of Madison County, N. Y. They were married October 1, 1878, and are the parents of Nettie E. and Jessie M. Butler. Religiously, Mrs. Barrett is connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church, as was also her husband.

CHARLES P. BASCOM, Princeton, was born July 5, 1842, in Chicago, Ill., and is the eldest son of Flavel Bascom, D. D., and Elizabeth Bascom, *nee* Sparhawk. The latter died in Galesburg, Ill. Rev. Flavel

Bascom was born in Connecticut, June 8, 1804. After working his way through Yale College, he came to Illinois in 1833, under the auspices of the Home Missionary Society. For some years he resided at Pekin, but later went to Chicago, where he was pastor of a church for ten years and during that time was President of the first anti-slavery society in Chicago. In 1850 he became pastor of the Congregational Church at Galesburg. In 1855 he removed to Dover, Ill., and in 1864 to Princeton, where he was pastor of the Congregational Church. He now resides at Hinsdale, Ill. More of his life will be found in connection with the church history of Bureau County. Since 1855 Mr. Charles P. Bascom has been a resident of this county. He was educated in Beloit College, Wisconsin, graduating in the class of 1864. December 11, 1867, he was united in marriage to Miss Lucia M. Colton, who was born in this county and is the daughter of Egbert Colton, deceased. December, 1874, Mr. Bascom became junior partner in the *Republican* printing office, and his connection with this paper will be found in the chapter on the Press.

EDWIN BASS, Sr., Malden. The Bass family came from England to this country some time in the seventeenth century, and settled in Massachusetts. From there the different branches scattered; our subject being a descendant of a family which located in Connecticut, where for 150 years the old farm in Windham County has been owned by some one of the Bass name. Edwin Bass, Sr., was born in Windham, Windham Co., Conn., January 28, 1816. His father, Ebenezer Bass, was born July 4, 1784, and died February 28, 1875. His wife, Sarah McCurdy, was a native of Nova Scotia, born May 9, 1789, and died September 24, 1850. In early life she removed to Connecticut and was there married. They were the parents of seven sons and five daughters, all of whom are living except two sons and two daughters, but are scattered through Missouri, Kansas, Connecticut and Illinois. Edwin Bass was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools of his native State, afterward teaching several terms. At the age of

twenty-one he began working by the month, and in three years saved \$400. April 13, 1840, he started for this county, and after three weeks on the way, by the Ohio, Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, he landed at Hennepin. He then invested the remainder of his \$400 in ninety acres of land in Berlin Township, and for three years worked by the month, teaching school, etc. April 27, 1843, he was married to Emeline J. Stanard, born May 6, 1824, in Madison County, N. Y. She is the daughter of Lebius and Luceba (Fay) Stanard. The father was a native of Vermont, near Montpelier, the mother of Connecticut. They came to the county in the fall of 1840, and lived in Lamoille for some time. Mr. Stanard died in Clarion Township in October, 1858, and his wife died January 3, 1842. Mr. and Mrs. Bass are the parents of eleven children, six of whom are living: Caroline L., born August 28, 1844, died February 6, 1873, wife of Thomas L. Phillips; Lucian, born March 26, 1847, lives in Walnut Township, Bureau County (he was in the Civil war for one year); Luther G., born July 25, 1848, is a physician in Roseland, Ill.; Sidney B., born March 18, 1850, died October 26, 1853; Charlotte M., born April 12, 1852, died October 27, 1853; Oscar S., born May 19, 1854, an attorney by profession; Edwin, Jr., born April 23, 1856, a farmer in Berlin Township; Heber and Howard, born February 15, 1858 (Howard died September 15, 1858, Heber died September 25, 1858); Wallace, born March 12, 1860, a farmer in Lee County, Ill.; Alonzo C., April 12, 1862. After marriage Mr. Bass remained on the farm he first bought until February, 1851, when he came to his present farm in the corporation of Malden. Mr. Bass has been successful in his business career, and now owns as the result of his labor 1,432 acres of land in this and Lee Counties, besides other property. He has been a Republican in politics since the party was first organized. Mr. Bass and wife are members of the Baptist Church of Dover.

EUGENE C. BATES, Princeton, was born in Cummington, Mass., November 9, 1840, his parents also being natives of the same Green Mountain nook. Jacob Bates, son of Alvin Bates, and father of Eugene C.,

was born in 1805, was bred a farmer, and served for a time as Captain of Massachusetts militia. He married in 1831 Miss Mary Mason, daughter of Elisha Mason, a lady five years his junior, of great personal beauty and unusual intelligence, with whom he lived happily until her death in Princeton, in 1878. The fruits of this union were a large family of energetic sons and daughters, faithful in filial affection, and, like their parents, "diligent in business, serving the Lord," in a manner excellent, if not evangelical. These parents, Jacob and Mary M. Bates, were active of mind and body, liberal and outspoken in religion, earnest in the cause of temperance, and stood with the faithful few, unflinching in devotion to liberty, in the days when it cost something to be an Abolitionist. It was in this healthy atmosphere that E. C. Bates passed his boyhood, and learned to believe in honest industry and liberty as the right and left hands of human progress. His early years were divided between the schoolhouse and the farm, the latter getting the larger share. At the age of eighteen he took his place behind the counter of a store in his native town, where he served four years, afterward adding a shorter term as salesman in the city of New York. Meantime the war for the Union being in progress, he enlisted, but on account of his slender physique could not be accepted. A second attempt was no more successful, though he did succeed in getting as far as Key West on a man-of-war. On this trip a severe sickness came very near terminating his voyage of life. In 1864 Mr. Bates married Miss Lora S. Ward, of Worthington, Mass., and in 1865, rich in a wife's companionship, but quite otherwise in the matter of funds, he came to Peoria County, Ill. After a few months' work as salesman in Elmwood, he removed to Princeton, where, in partnership with his brother, J. R. Bates, he opened the dry goods store which afterward became so widely and favorably known. J. R. retired in 1869, and removed to Stuart, Iowa, and Mr. Bates continued the business alone till 1878, when another brother, Charles E. Bates, and C. M. Durley became members of the firm, C. E. Bates retiring in 1882. In November of the same year the firm sold the business to Messrs. Palmer Bros., since

which time Mr. Bates has conducted a real estate and loan business with marked success, being himself an extensive land owner in Bureau County and in the West. He was also for fourteen years a partner in the firm of Robinson & Bates, in the boot and shoe trade, withdrawing in 1884. He is also a Director and stockholder in the First National Bank of Princeton. Successful business men are not rare in Bureau County, but the success of E. C. Bates has been so unusual in degree and of so broad a character as to demand special mention. Business is not alone a means of making money, but, properly conducted, it is also a civilizing force, a means of maintaining social order and friendship and for the development of character. The business conducted by Mr. Bates is a forcible illustration of this fact. His clerks and salesmen, as well as most of his customers, became his firm friends. From small beginnings the trade grew, until for ten years the pay roll of employes averaged \$17,000 per annum, an amount larger than that of any manufacturing concern in the town. In seventeen years over \$2,100,000 worth of goods were sold over the counters. Over \$1,000,000 of that amount went on to the books of the house as credit sales. Of this amount, strange to say, the loss by bad debts was less than one-fourth of one per cent. Facts like this are not only honorable to the people of Bureau County, but prove Mr. Bates' accurate judgment of men and his admirable methods of doing business. These close collections were not the result of harsh measures, for, in the entire seventeen years, only four or five law-suits were brought against customers. Mr. Bates has been doubly fortunate in being able to keep his head cool and his heart warm, and it is not too much to say that his example as a trader will be felt for good in this region for many years to come. Mr. Bates has recently built and furnished and now occupies a capacious and elegant residence in the city, which, with its wide and generous sweep of lawn, is a credit to Princeton, and a source of well-earned satisfaction to its occupants. Mrs. Lora S. (Ward) Bates, wife of our subject, was born in 1840, in Worthington, Mass., where her father, Daniel Ward, was

also born, and where he died in 1881. The Ward family was of English extraction, with many salient traits of character. This was true of Daniel Ward, the father, and especially so of Col. William Ward, grandfather of Mrs. Bates. He was for a long time a prominent figure in western Massachusetts, a gentleman of the old school, and of a type of character now seldom met with in real life. Mrs. Lucretia Ward, an amiable and well-preserved lady, mother of Mrs. Bates, resides with her daughter. This sketch of the social and business career of E. C. Bates would be sadly incomplete if we failed to state that during all these busy years Mrs. Bates has been a most efficient co-worker, both in the store and the home. Her rare and well-known taste and skill in the dry goods business were only equalled by her easy grace in society, thus furnishing a living testimony to the fact that business tact and capacity are not necessarily incompatible with true delicacy and gentle womanhood.

T. BATES, Neponset, was born October 26, 1823, in Derbyshire, England. He is a son of John Bates, an able minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who was born in 1790 in England. He died September 18, 1871, in Bureau County, Ill. The mother of our subject, Mary (Weekley) Bates, was born in England, and died in August, 1847, in Madison County, Ill. Our subject, T. Bates, came to Neponset in 1849; he settled on Section 16, where he now resides, and owns 240 acres of well improved land. He was married March 14, 1850, in Madison County, Ill., to Emma Handsaker, who was born June 19, 1829, in Derbyshire, England. She is a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Falkner) Handsaker, natives of England, where he died August 5, 1836. She died in Madison County, Ill., and was an intelligent and religious lady. Mrs. Emma Bates was the mother of six children, viz.: Joseph H., born January 4, 1851 (he married Mary J. Wood); Mrs. Mary J. Weed, September 10, 1852; Samuel H., January 1, 1855 (he married Fannie E. Handsaker); John William, July 17, 1857 (he married Emma J. Carr); James T., March 28, 1860; and George E., who was born July 1, 1868. Mr. Bates' eldest son, Joseph H. Bates, is a physician in Neponset;

he has practiced three years in Altona, Ill. He was educated in the Northwestern University of Evanston, Ill., and received his medical education at the Chicago Medical College, where he graduated. Politically Mr. Bates is a Republican, and religiously he and his wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MAJ. SILAS BATTEY was born in Providence County, R. I., July 10, 1815, to Sampson and Abigail (Phillips) Battey. The father was a native of Warwick, R. I., and of an old family of that State. The life of Maj. Battey has been quite varied. He was reared on a farm, but soon after starting for himself became interested in an iron foundry, and there learned the business of moulder, and later years followed his trade in Providence, Bristol and Pawtucket, until coming to Bureau County in 1854, where he purchased a farm, upon which he lived until the fall of 1862, when, having been elected Sheriff of the county, he moved to Princeton. After a term of two years as Sheriff, he, in the early part of 1865, recruited a company of soldiers for the war, and was mustered into the service as its Captain in February of that year. They were assigned to the One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as Company H, whereupon Captain Battey was almost immediately commissioned Major of the regiment. During most of his service the regiment was stationed at different points in Georgia. They were mustered out in January, 1866, at Columbus, Ga. Maj. Battey also had four sons in the army: F. A., who enlisted on the 12th day of September, 1861, as a private in Company F, Fifty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and passing through all the successive grades, except that of Lieutenant, became Colonel of his regiment, one of the youngest of that grade in the army. He served through the entire war, and participated in all the battles of his regiment, being twice wounded at the battle of Shiloh, and once a prisoner, captured at Dalton, Ga. In command of his regiment he was with Sherman on his famous "march to the sea." After the close of the war he was commissioned First Lieutenant in the Regular Army, and served as such until he resigned, October 31, 1870. Mar-

shall enlisted in the same regiment and company with F. A. in the fall of 1861, but was afterward promoted to a Lieutenancy, then to a Captaincy in the One Hundred and Eleventh United States Colored Infantry, serving through the entire war, and participating in some of the most sanguinary battles of the West. George and Alonzo each served about six months toward the close of the war, the former as Orderly Sergeant. After retiring from the army Maj. Battey moved to a farm about one mile west of Sheffield, which he had purchased, and upon which are extensive coal deposits. For a number of years he varied his farm pursuits with coal mining, operating at times quite largely. His valuable farm consists of about 500 acres, well improved. In March, 1884, he moved to Sheffield, retiring from active life. Maj. Battey has ever taken an active interest in the political matters of the day, and since the Republican party was organized has been identified with its principles. While still in his native State he was a participant in the Constitutional troubles of Rhode Island, and was on the side of the people. He also served as Deputy Sheriff of Providence County for some time, and besides being Sheriff of this county has held various township offices. November 9, 1833, he was united in marriage to Miss Mercy Bennett, who was born November 23, 1814, in the same township as her husband, and the daughter of George and Martha (Wilcox) Bennett, both natives of Providence County, R. I. Mr. and Mrs. Battey are members of the Unitarian Church of Sheffield. Mrs. Battey is a woman of sterling qualities, her life and energies having been dedicated to the good of those about her. To the interests of her large family she has been especially devoted, and to her husband she has been a helpmate indeed, a reliance in the weary strife of life. They are the parents of fifteen children, viz.: Sanford W., born January 8, 1835; Martha M., March 12, 1836; George, July 4, 1837; Frederick A., November 21, 1838; Cyrean, August 27, 1840; Bernard, November 17, 1841; Marshall, February 26, 1843; Silas Alonzo, October 19, 1844; Betsey M., July 7, 1846, died in Providence, R. I., December 27, 1852; Linnaeus A., February 28, 1849,

died in Providence May 25, 1853; Linnæus A., the 2d, May 14, 1853; Edson T., September 19, 1854, died April 28, 1862; Jared, April 29, 1856, died April 5, 1882; Herbert O., October 26, 1857, died November 3, 1882, and Elmer E., born June 11, 1861. Sanford is in the mercantile business at Creston, Iowa; Martha is the wife of C. W. Abbott, of Bureau County; George is in Portsmouth, Iowa, dealing in grain, etc.; F. A. is an extensive publisher in Chicago, Ill.; Cyrean is a teacher in Bureau County; Bernard is railroad agent, etc., in Dexter, Iowa; Marshall is in business at Sabetha, Kan.; S. Alonzo, a farmer of Nickerson, Kan.; Linnæus A. is a farmer in Bureau County; and Elmer E. is with Col. Battey, of Chicago.

O. W. BATTEY, Tiskilwa, was born June 15, 1823, in Foster, Providence Co., R. I. He is a son of Sampson Battey (see the preceding sketch). Our subject received a common school education in Connecticut, where his early life was spent on the farm. He came to Illinois with his parents, and lived several years in Peoria and La-Salle Counties. In 1854 he came to Tiskilwa, where he was appointed station agent on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, which position he has filled ever since, and is known as the oldest and most trusted agent on the route. For the last twenty years he has also been engaged in the grain and lumber business. He was married March 18, 1851, in Dubuque, Iowa, to Pauline A. Walker, who was born February 1, 1825, in Vermont. Her parents were Asa and Elizabeth (Mathewson) Walker. She is the mother of three children: Galen S., Losada L. and Owen W. Mrs. Battey is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Battey has filled town and school offices. He has taken a lively interest in political affairs, and has supported the Republican party. He was formerly a warm supporter of the famous underground railroad, which has done so much to break the shackles of slavery in the land of the free.

JOHN H. BAUER, Clarion, was born June 3, 1818, in Au Kronau, Bavaria, Germany. His parents, Henry and Catharina (Bauer) Bauer, died in Germany. They were the parents of the following children: George,

deceased; John H., our subject; John, deceased; Thomas Bauer, of New York City; Mrs. Julia Fisher, of Bavaria, and Margaretha Bauer. John H. Bauer, our subject, came to this country in August, 1847. He worked fourteen months for Squire Dayton, and two years for William Lewis, and then moved on to his farm of eighty acres, which he entered in 1848. At present he has 340 acres, the result of hard work and economy, as he came here a poor man, and gradually worked his way to his present prosperity. Mr. Bauer was married here in December, 1850, to Kunigunda Miller, who was born in March, 1826, in Au, Bavaria. She is the mother of nine children: Thomas, George, Mrs. Susan Keen, Mrs. Katie Rapp, Mary, Barbara, Lucy, Rosa, and Philip, who died in infancy. Of the above Lucy Bauer is one of Bureau County's wide-awake teachers. Mr. and Mrs. Bauer are members of the German Emanuel Evangelical Church. Politically he is connected with the Republican party.

C. HENRY BAUER, Clarion, was born January 16, 1828, in Strauszfort, Prussia, where his parents, Friedemann and Sophia (Starkey) Bauer died. They were the parents of seven children, viz.: Frederick, William, Fritz, C. Henry our subject, Mrs. Fredericka Goetz, Mrs. Hannah Schultze and Mrs. Minnie Ditmar. Our subject, C. Henry Bauer, came to Clarion Township, Bureau Co., Ill., in 1854; here he worked on a farm and finally, in about 1862, had saved enough money to buy forty acres of land. He has now 273 acres of land which is the reward of persistent industry and economy. Mr. Bauer was married here to Mrs. Catharina Erlenborn (*nee* Schulle), who died here. She was the mother of seven children, viz.: Henry Erlenborn, Mrs. Rebecca Buehlhorn (*nee* Bauer), William, John, Therese, August and Louisa Bauer. He was married a second time to Maggie Zopf, who is the mother of Augusta, Fred and Matilda Bauer. Mr. and Mrs. Bauer are members of the Lutheran Church.

DR. J. M. BEACH, Princeton, was born in Burlington, Hartford Co., Conn., December 16, 1813. He is the son of Joel and Lydia (Sutliff) Beach, both natives of Connecticut, which State they made their home till the

time of their death. Of their family one son and two daughters yet survive, viz.: Dr. J. M., of Princeton; Mrs. Squires, of Winona, widow of Martin Squires, and Mrs. F. A. Raymond, of Henry, Ill. Dr. Beach was reared in his native county, and in 1836 began the study of dentistry with Dr. Crane, of Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1839 he began the practice of his profession in Pittsburg, Penn. In 1851 he came West and settled in Mount Palatine, Putnam Co., Ill., where he continued the practice till 1864, when he located in Princeton. The Doctor has been in active practice for forty-five years, and is one of the oldest dentists in the State. In 1844 he was married in Pittsburg, to Miss Josephine Williams, a native of Philadelphia. She died in 1849 of the cholera; she was the mother of one son—James—who died when about eighteen months of age. In 1851 Dr. Beach was united in marriage to Mrs. Ann (Wiley) Smith. She was born in Pittsburg and died in Princeton in 1879. She was the mother of one daughter by Dr. Beach, viz.: Anna J., wife of Dr. William Landreth. Dr. Beach cast his first vote for Henry Clay, and is now identified with the Republican party. He is an active worker for the temperance cause. In 1880 in order to be relieved of some of his professional duties, Dr. Beach formed a partnership with his son-in-law, Dr. William M. Landreth, and they have practiced together since. Dr. Landreth is a native of Philadelphia, and is the son of one of the founders of the seed industry of Philadelphia, he being previous to death one of the members of the Landreth seed firm of that city. His widow is now a resident of Battle Creek, Mich., and one son, Albert Landreth, is a wholesale seed grocer, of Manitowoc, Wis. In early life Dr. Landreth received the appointment to West Point, but after a few months had to give up the position on account of not being able to endure the training. For some time he was a resident of Battle Creek, Mich., and came to Princeton from there, and was here married to Miss Anna J. Beach. This union has been blessed with the following named children: Anna, Alice and Beach. In politics he is Republican. He and wife are members of the Congregational Church.

AMASA E. BELDEN, Berlin, was born in Wyoming County, N. Y., April 17, 1813. His early life was spent in farming in his native county. His father, Amasa Belden, was a native of Vermont, and was in the war of 1812; his wife, Amy Banister, was a native of Connecticut. They were the parents of ten children, three of whom are now living, viz.: Amasa E., Timothy and Sylvester P. Our subject came to Bureau County in 1845. He crossed the lakes to Chicago, and then came by team to this county, where he has since resided. He first bought the farm at Dover now owned by J. Hoyt, on which he built a house, hauling the lumber from Chicago, which he also made his grain market. He lived in Dover for eight years, and then bought his present farm in Section 28, which was then unimproved prairie. Mr. Belden was married, in Wyoming County, N. Y., to Miss Mary Kellogg, a daughter of Deacon Daniel Kellogg. She was born in 1816, and died at the age of sixty years and two months. She was the mother of three sons and three daughters: Daniel K.; Harlan A.; Augustus H., who was in the army three years; Sarah, wife of W. B. Howe of Chicago; Amy, wife of Rev. James Hunter Clark, who is pastor of the Congregational Church at Millard Avenue Station, Chicago; Janie B., wife of W. H. Lewis, a farmer of Berlin Township. The sons are all dead, but all were married; one left a wife and four children, another a wife and two children. In politics Mr. Belden is identified with the Republican party, and in earlier days was associated with Lovejoy, Bryant, and others in the Abolition movement in this county. He has been a member of the Congregational Church most of his life, and has been a Deacon in the church at Malden since its organization. Mr. Belden has always believed in a strict observance of the law, of the Sabbath, and of morality, and his influence has not been unfelt.

ELI B. BELKNAP, Berlin, was born in Niagara County, N. Y., April 13, 1819. His parents, Elisha and Lucy (Finch) Belknap, were both natives of New York, and in 1830 moved to Licking County, Ohio, where the father died in 1839, at the age of fifty-two years. Eli B. Belknap spent his early life on

the farm in New York and Ohio, till 1839, when he came to Bureau County. In 1840 he brought his widowed mother here, where she died in 1845, at the age of sixty-three years. July 3, 1844, he was married, in Licking County, Ohio, to Miss Mary Whitehead, who was born in that county July 3, 1826. She is the daughter of E. F. and Margaret (Doremus) Whitehead, both of whom were natives of New Jersey, removed to New York when small, and after marriage, to Ohio. He was born November, 1796, and died in Ohio, at the age of seventy-one years. His wife was born July 31, 1799; died August 13, 1880. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Belknap came to Bureau County, but after a residence here of two years they returned to Ohio; remained there four years, and then again came to this county, settling in 1852 on their present farm of 160 acres, in Section 3, Berlin Township. They are the parents of six children living, viz.: Augustus H., born February 20, 1848, married Lydia S. Palmer, and resides in Pocahontas County, Iowa; Edwin F., born April 26, 1850, married Esther Hall, and lives in Mitchell County, Kan.; Jerome B., born August 2, 1852, lives in Wright County, Iowa, married Flora I. Taylor; Harry W., born June 15, 1855, resides on the old homestead, married Mary M. Cater; Mary L., born June 3, 1860, wife of Edward H. Cater, of Pottawatomie County, Iowa; Emma S., born May 3, 1862, wife of Elias Bower, of Adair County, Iowa. The eldest child, Sarah, born September 9, 1845, died October 5, 1845. Mr. Belknap and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Arlington. In politics, he has been a Republican since the party was organized, and previous to that was an Abolitionist.

JULIUS BENEDICT, Berlin, was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., August 6, 1826. His parents, L. Nathan and Clarissa (Thatcher) Benedict, were both natives of Vermont. At the age of sixteen years he left home and worked for three years in Rochester, N. Y., and in 1846 came to Lamoille, Ill., which he made his home for three years, though during that time he traveled south through Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas, engaging in whatever work presented itself. In 1849 he made the overland trip to California and

engaged in mining for three years. In 1852 he returned to this county and was married May 9, 1852, to Henrietta Cleveland, a native of Skaneateles, N. Y. After marriage they settled on Section 1, Berlin Township, and made that their home until January, 1884, when they broke up housekeeping and have since resided at different points. Mr. Benedict has been very successful in his agricultural pursuits; his home farm contains 1,200 acres, and he also owns a ranch of 7,000 acres in Dawson County, Neb., which is stocked with cattle. His family consists of five sons, viz.: Emerson, born September 1853, a farmer in this county, married to Ida Chamblin, of Mason City, Ill.; Harry, a farmer in this county, is married to Belle Kyle, of Princeton; Lewis, a commission merchant in Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Charles and Frank, in Dawson County, Neb. Mr. Benedict is an Independent Republican in politics. He is a member of the Baptist Church of Lamoille.

T. N. BENNETT, Neponset. The subject of the following biography was born March 24, 1854, in the State of Indiana. His father, Timothy Bennett, was born April 15, 1813, in Clinton Co., Ohio. He was a farmer by occupation and well known for his many good qualities of head and heart. He came to Neponset Township, Bureau Co., Ill., in 1856, and died here February 6, 1872. The grandfather of our subject, Timothy Bennett, Sr., was a native of Kentucky. The great-grandfather's name was also Timothy Bennett. The mother of our subject, Elizabeth (Russell) Bennett, was born May 9, 1814, in Clinton County, Ohio; she is now residing with her son Timothy N. Bennett. She is the mother of seven children now living, viz: Mrs. Mary J. Williamson, George M., Mrs. Juretta Judkins, Samuel H., Mrs. Alice Gridley, Timothy N. and Mrs. Laura Gould. Mr. Bennett was educated in the common schools of Bureau County, Ill., to which he came in the fall of 1856. Here he has resided ever since and is the owner of a fine farm of 200 acres. Here he was joined in marriage, August 8, 1879, to Miss Laura Addie Scott, a daughter of Robert Scott (see sketch). Mrs. Bennett is a native of Bureau County; was born March 14, 1861. She is the mother of the follow-

ing children: Grace, born August 8, 1880, and Elsie, who was born September 12, 1882. Mr. Bennett has been a township and school officer. Politically he is identified with the Republican party.

A. BENSON, Arispe, who is one of Bureau County's self-made and prosperous farmers, was born February 27, 1823, in Douglass, Mass. His father, Alanson Benson, Sr., was born in 1783 in Massachusetts. He came to this county in 1839, and settled on Section 21, in Arispe Township, and died here in 1857. His mother, Lucina (Lapham) Benson, was born April 25, 1792, in Burrilville, R. I. She died here in 1853. She was the mother of nine children, viz.: Mrs. Maria Blake, Rufus, Mrs. Sarah Sherman, Mrs. Henrietta Woodford, Alanson, Elias T., Mrs. Mary A. Culver, Mrs. Lucina Allen and Darius Benson. The Benson family is of Scotch and English descent, and the grandparents of our subject were Aaron and Lydia (Bairbanks) Benson, natives of Massachusetts. The former was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and his ancestors were among the pioneers of New England. Our subject was educated in his native State and this county. Here he commenced to farm with eighty acres, but at present owns 1,500 acres of land in this county, also a farm of 400 acres of land in Iowa, and an interest in a cattle ranch in Montana. Mr. Benson was married here February 27, 1851, to Sarah Loop, who was born November 3, 1828, in St. Lawrence County, N. Y. Mrs. Benson is the mother of the following children: Alanson, who was born March 31, 1858; he died in his early manhood March 9, 1876; Clara P., wife of James M. Gardner; Lucina and Lora Benson. Financially, Mr. Benson's life has been a grand success. Religiously, he and wife are members of the Baptist Church. Politically he is a Republican, and has been Supervisor for two years.

BURGHARD BERGE, Fairfield, was born July 17, 1831, in Landerfeld, Cur Hessen, Germany. His parents were Paulus and Elizabeth (Herte) Berger. The father died in Germany, but the mother came to America in 1860, and died in Bureau County, Ill., March 28, 1878. She was the mother of five children: Carl, Burghard, Andrew, George

and Mrs. Elizabeth Sippel. Of the above, Burghard Berge came to America in August, 1857. He worked three and a half years by the month in Tazewell County, Ill., and then married and removed to Woodford County, where he farmed three and a half years. He then removed to Henry County, where he farmed another year, after which, in March, 1866, he came to Bureau County, Ill. He bought eighty acres, which he sold, and bought 160 acres in Fairfield Township, where he resides. He was married July 25, 1862, to Hattie E. Parks, who died in Henry County. He was married a second time January 9, 1866, to Martha E. Miller, born July 5, 1844, Vockerode, Cur Hessen, Germany, daughter of Johannes and Catharina E. (Grabe) Miller, who died in Germany. Mrs. Berge is the mother of seven children, viz.: Matilda, Johannah, Frederick William, J. Burghard, Carl William, Rosette and Lydia E. Berge. Mr. and Mrs. Berge are members of the German Evangelical Church. Politically he is a Republican.

JOHN BERKSTRESSER, Buda, was born in Bedford County, Penn., January 1, 1818. He is the son of John and Barbara (Sheckler) Berkstresser, both natives of Pennsylvania but of German descent. Their ancestors had lived in the State for several generations, except the mother's mother, who was born in Germany. They were the parents of seven sons and one daughter, all of whom yet survive, except the eldest son. Our subject was reared on a farm among the hills of Pennsylvania, with but very limited means for an education; but with a determination to succeed in life and to overcome all obstacles, he entered life's contest fearlessly. His first work for himself was to clear land, and for his work have the first crop. So the first season he succeeded in clearing seven acres, on which he raised a good crop of wheat, but the price being low, the net profits were but about \$75. He then purchased a saw mill which was built for the purpose of sawing up the timber on a tract of land supposed to be owned by our subject's uncle, and each to have half of the timber, the one for furnishing the timber, the other for the sawing. After Mr. Berkstresser had run the mill for one week, it was destroyed by fire; but nothing

daunted, he again rebuilt the mill, but before it was completed the water of the stream was too low to run it, and so work was suspended for the season, and before the next season came, it was found that his uncle's title to the land was not good, and so the mill had to be stopped, and was worthless property, and Mr. Berkstresser was left without anything except a debt of \$300 hanging over him, and the time appointed for his marriage rapidly approaching. Being a man always prompt to keep any engagement, he was married at the appointed time, but for the six succeeding years his struggles were such that a less determined and ambitious man would have failed. He rented land in Huntingdon County, Penn., and began working on it, and knew no rest day or night scarcely for six years, at the end of which time he had paid his way through, and in 1854 sold out what property he had accumulated, and then found himself clear of debt and \$700 ahead, with which he came to Bureau County, Ill., in 1854, and located on Section 16 in Macon Township. He remained on that farm till 1876, when he removed to his farm of 400 acres adjoining Buda on the south. However, in 1882 he removed to Buda, where he now resides, but still retains his farm adjoining town. In March, 1878, he bought one-half interest in the Buda Bank of Benedict & Son, and two years later bought the entire banking and clothing business, which had been carried on together. This was the first established bank in Buda. In 1882, at the earnest solicitation of citizens of Hennepin, Putnam Co., Ill., Mr. Berkstresser established a bank there, and leaves it in charge of the cashier, Mr. I. B. Lesh. Mr. Berkstresser has been very successful in business since coming to this county, but he has used the same energy and determination which carried him through his early years of struggle. In 1844 he was married in Bedford County, Penn., to Miss Elizabeth Carper, who was born in Lebanon County, and is the daughter of Samuel and Christina Carper, both natives of Pennsylvania but of German descent. Mr. and Mrs. Berkstresser have the following children: William Henry, who died at six years of age; Christina, now of Clay County, Neb., and wife of George Lee; Levi, who is in the bank

of J. Berkstresser & Son, of Buda; Rev. William Irving Berkstresser, of Carroll County, Ill., who is a minister in the Church of God; Mary, who is also a minister, and has for three years had regular charges; Martha, of Clay County, Neb., wife of William Pitt; Lizzie, who died after reaching womanhood; Beckie, wife of S. L. Ewing, of this county. Mr. Berkstresser and family are members of the Church of God. During his entire life he has taken an active interest in political matters, first as a Whig and then as a Republican.

JACOB BERNHARD, De Pue, was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, October 13, 1832. He is the son of Christian and Mary (Lied) Bernhard. The father's occupation was that of a farmer. He died in 1842, but his widow lived till 1859. Our subject was educated in the schools of his native country, and in early life learned the trade of shoemaking. In 1853 he came to the United States, and for one year remained in New York City, working at shoemaking. He then went to Hudson City, N. Y., and there followed his trade for one year. In 1855 he came to Bureau County, Ill., and began clerking in the store of Benjamin Newell at Trenton, now De Pue. He remained with Mr. Newell for three years, when he engaged in business in partnership with Moses Mercer and John W. York. After several changes in the firm Mr. Bernhard sold out his interest in 1864. In December, 1864, enlisted in Company A, Forty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served till September, 1865, when they were discharged. He participated in the battle at Nashville, Tenn., being under Gen. Thomas at that time. He was also in the encounter with Bragg at Kingston, N. C. In 1866 he engaged in the mercantile business again at De Pue, and has since continued here. He carries a general stock of goods valued at about \$10,000. For a number of years he has also been in the grain business, buying and shipping by water. For some time the annual shipments of grain have averaged about 200,000 bushels. Besides his different business investments, Mr. Bernhard owns about 1,000 acres of Bureau County's valuable land. Such is the success attained by energy, industry and a

close application to business. Mr. Bernhard came to this county without any capital, but his business ability soon made him a successful merchant and business man. He was married in this county in April, 1858, to Miss Rosina Frey, who is a native of Baden, Germany, but came to America the same year as her husband. Her parents, Bernhard and Elizabeth Frey, first settled in Philadelphia, but in 1856 came to this county and died here. To Mr. and Mrs. Bernhard eight children have been born, viz.: Lissetta, Charles, Emma, Mary, J. A., W. M., Albert and Franklin. In politics Mr. Bernhard is Republican. He is a member of the De Pue Lodge, No. 669, I. O. O. F. He and wife are members of the Evangelical Church at Hollowayville, which church he helped build.

G. C. BETZ, Lamoille, is a native of the Grand Duchy of Darmstadt, Germany, as were also his parents, Adam and Elizabeth Betz. Adam Betz was a soldier under Napoleon Bonapart I, the great emperor and conqueror, and with him participated in the world-famed battles of Austerlitz and Jena and a number of other engagements. He was a farmer and came to the United States in 1844. He died in Peru, Ill., in March, 1864, aged 82 years. Our subject went to school in the old country and there learned the shoemaker trade. He immigrated to the United States in 1840, and followed his trade in Philadelphia till 1848, when he removed to Lamoille, Ill., where he worked at his trade till 1861, when he became a successful farmer. He yet owns a farm of ninety acres. Politically Mr. Betz has been a Republican and filled the office of Postmaster from 1858 to 1875; the office of Commissioner for six years; and Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate almost from 1870 to the present time. Religiously he is an earnest member of the Congregational Church. He was married November 23, 1843, in Philadelphia, to Fredericka Steltz, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany. She died here February 3, 1876, aged fifty-five years. Her two children now living are Charles H., of York County, Neb. and Mrs Lillie L Morrison, also a resident of Nebraska. She is the mother of Mr. Betz's two grandchildren, George and Herman Morrison.

PHILIP H. BETZ, Clarion, was born in this

county August 18, 1853. He is a son of Jacob Betz, who was born in 1813 in Germany. He came to New York in 1842. Two years afterward he came to Bureau County, where he bought a claim of Joseph Sereach, in Clarion Township, where our subject now owns 390 acres. The grandfather of our subject was Adam Betz (see preceeding sketch). The mother of our subject was Elizabeth (Fauble) Betz, who died in 1883. She was the mother of nine children, viz.: Jacob, George, Adam, Philip H., Mary, Sarah, Susan, Ruth and Lydia. Philip H. Betz was married here to Emma Eby, a daughter of Moses and Sarah Eby, natives of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Emma Betz was born August 26, 1854, in LaSalle County, Ill. She is the mother of Frankie A., who was born October 16, 1881, and Anna M., born April 26, 1883. Religiously Mr. and Mrs. Betz are connected with the German Evangelical Church.

GEORGE M. BETZ, Clarion, was born November 4, 1845, in Clarion Township, south of Perkins Grove. He is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Fauble) Betz (see preceding sketch). Mr. Betz was reared here and has been engaged in farming and stock raising, which latter he follows mainly. On his farm of 311 acres he raises short-horn and Jersey cattle, Clydesdale horses (of which two are imported), Jersey Reds and Poland-China hogs, and also a drove of 300 head of pure bred "Cots wool" sheep, which are renowned for their wool as well as their mutton. Mr. Betz is a firm believer that it pays to raise different kinds of stock on a farm, and his excellent success proves the soundness of his theory. He pays, however, the most attention to the raising of short-horns, having a herd of 100 head of thoroughbred cattle. Mr. Betz was joined in matrimony July 13, 1871, in Mendota, Ill., to Ann M. Eby, who was born July 13, 1851, in Mendota Township, La Salle Co., Ill., of which place her parents, Moses and Sarah (Hawk) Eby, were pioneers. To Mr. and Mrs. Betz six children were born: Sarah I., Lizzie E., William A., George M., Eddie E., and an infant son. Mr. Betz is a firm supporter of the Republican party, and of every enterprise which will be a benefit to the community wherein he resides.

W. D. BILLHORN, Clarion, is a son of Sebastian and Elizabeth (Bauer) Billhorn, natives of Germany, where the family name was spelled Buehlhorn. The grandparents of our subject were Peter and Margaretha (Wagner) Buehlhorn, also natives of Germany, where the grandfather died February 13, 1849, aged fifty-one years. The grandmother died June 28, 1883, aged seventy-eight years. They were the parents of seven children: Sebastian, John, Mrs. Catharine Trockenbrod, deceased; Mrs. Sophia Shaller, Veit; Mrs. Margaret Wilder and Frederick Buehlhorn.

SEBASTIAN BUEHLHORN was born January 25, 1825, in Kueps, Ober Frankin, Bavaria, Germany. He came to this country June 17, 1850. He was in debt \$1.50 when he arrived in Clarion Township, Bureau Co., Ill., where he worked three years, then rented, and afterward bought 103 acres. He has now 262 acres, and has been a successful farmer. He was married here June 19, 1853, to Elizabeth Bauer, born January 1, 1829, in Baickheim, Germany. She is the mother of the following children: Mrs. Jane White, White D., whose name heads this biography, Mrs. Elizabeth Sark, John, Margaret and Henry Buehlhorn. The Buehlhorn family are members of the Lutheran Church.

JOHN BUEHLHORN was born September 25, 1829. He came to New York September 1, 1853, and the next day was married to Barbara Ullman, born July 21, 1832, in Thonberg, Bavaria. She is the mother of ten children: Mrs. Katie Pohl, Mrs. Sophia Reck, Sebastian (deceased), Maggie, Henry, Thomas, Mrs. Louisa Ellenborne, Mary, Frederick and Lewis Buehlhorn.

GEORGE W. BLACK, Walnut, was born November 22, 1829, in Perry County, Ohio. He is the son of Samuel and Rebecca (Skinner) Black. The father was born in Pennsylvania August 1, 1808. At an early day he removed to Ohio, and died in Sandusky County, Ohio, April 11, 1846. The mother was born in Perry County, Ohio, April 22, 1812. She now resides in Bureau County, Ill., wife of a Mr. Ferguson. George W. Black is the oldest child and only son of a family of nine. The daughters are: Mary Black, who lives with her mother; Lucinda,

deceased; Emeline, wife of William Ferguson of Walnut, Ill.; Elizabeth, wife of James Brown, of Whiting, Kan.; Rhoda, wife of Alonzo Rider, of Adel, Iowa; Sophia, wife of William Cronkwright, of Adel, Iowa; Eliza J., wife of George B. Jones, of Princeton; Rebecca, wife of William Catherman, of Walnut Township. April 18, 1850, Mr. Black was married to Mary C. Paden, who was born in Middletown, Md., December 31, 1829, and is the daughter of Alexander and Mary (Remsburg) Paden. The father was born June 8, 1806, in Funkstown, Washington Co., Md., and now resides in Bureau County, Ill. The mother was born August 10, 1810, in Middletown, Frederick Co., Md., and died in Bureau County, Ill., December 9, 1875, whither she had come with her husband in 1860. She was the mother of six daughters and five sons. Mr. and Mrs. Black are the parents of two sons, viz.: George F. and George W. Jr., George F. was born July 7, 1853, in Sandusky County, Ohio; October 12, 1875, was married to Laura F. Remsburg, of this county. They are the parents of four children, viz.: Harvey O., born October 16, 1876; Charles W., born February 13, 1878; Edward V., born September 7, 1879; Morris F., born October 25, 1881. George W. Black, Jr., was born in Cass County, Mich., August 30, 1856. December 23, 1877, was married to Miss Emma Wymer, of this county. They are the parents of two children, viz.: Foster, born July 7, 1881; and Mabel C., born June 26, 1883. George W. Black was reared on a farm in Sandusky County, Ohio, but in 1853 removed to Cass County, Mich., where he remained till 1865, when he came to Bureau County, Ill. Mr. Black's farm in Walnut Township contains 320 acres and is under a good state of cultivation.

ISAAC C. BLACK, Arlington, was born September 22, 1832, in Plumstead Township, Bucks Co., Penn. He is a son of Isaac and Cynthia (Carver) Black, who were natives of the same place and were the parents of nine children, viz.: Sophia, William, Catharine, Anna, Levi, Isaac C., Ezra, Abraham and Jesse Black. Of these Abraham was killed in the battle of the Wilderness. Only our subject and his brother William Black, who is a farmer in Ohio Township, came to Bureau

County. Isaac C. Black was reared in his native county, where he worked at saw-milling and carpentering till August 3, 1854, when he came to Lost Grove, now Arlington, where he helped to build the first business place in the town. After following his trade several years he farmed about three years and then went into the grain business. In 1865 he commenced business in the elevator built by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. The next year he worked for S. C. Gray, in the new elevator and was there for fourteen years. In 1882, after working two years at his trade, he took an interest in the firm of J. H. Dole & Co., commission men, and now has charge of both elevators. Mr. Black was married July 8, 1858, to Mariah H. Simpson, a daughter of James and Lydia (Pickelheimer) Simpson. They are the parents of eleven children, who are all living. Mrs. Black is the mother of the following children: Anna, deceased; Mrs. Ada D. Miller; Millie R., deceased; Louis I., deceased; Joseph R., and Bertha I., deceased. The grandparents of Mrs. Black were Joshua and Sarah (Rose) Simpson. Religiously Mrs. Black is connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Black is an Ancient I. O. O. F., politically a Republican, and the oldest male resident in Arlington.

WILLIAM H. BLOOM, Tiskilwa, was born October 10, 1833, in Eaton, Green Co., Ohio. His father, Peter Bloom, a native of New Jersey, was a farmer by occupation and settled on Section 12, near Tiskilwa, where he died May 17, 1867. William Bloom, the grandfather of our subject, came from Germany to America about the year 1800. He first settled in New Jersey, but removed to Ohio, where he died. He reared a family of six boys and two girls, and was a farmer and weaver by occupation. The mother of our subject, Jane Hankins, was born at the Blue Ridge in Virginia. Her parents, Thomas and Anna Hankins, were born in Virginia. The latter's mother was one of the many children captured in Ireland at an early day and sent to this country. Mrs. Jane (Hankins) Bloom died here December 12, 1870. She was the mother of the following children: Eliza A., Mary, Catharine, Elizabeth, Sarah, William H., Martha J., James and Francis

Bloom. Mr. Bloom's early life was spent on the farm. He has been a grain and lumber merchant in Buda, Ill. After that he was a contractor on the Southwestern Railroad in Iowa one year. In 1855 he returned to Tiskilwa, where he merchandized one year and then farmed. At present he resides in Tiskilwa. He owns over 500 acres of land in this county. Mr. Bloom also owns a one-sixth interest in a large cattle ranch in Colorado and Nebraska. The company is known as the "Putnam Live Stock Company," and has the brightest prospect of success. Mr. Bloom was married December 16, 1856, in Clinton County, Ohio, to Eliza M. Hester, born December 16, 1834. Her parents, David and Mary (Vandervort) Hester, were natives of Ohio, and of German descent. To Mr. and Mrs. Bloom the following children were born: Emery C., David H., William C., Jennie, Cora May and Ida Bloom. Mr. and Mrs. Bloom are religiously connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically, Mr. Bloom is Independent. In the stock business he is well posted and wide awake. He is an A. F. & A. M. and is also an I. O. O. F.

G. F. BLUST, Princeton, was born in Freeport, Ill., February 24, 1857. He is the son of George and Mary (Heck) Blust. Mr. Blust was reared and educated in Freeport. For seven years in early life he clerked for Best & Morgan, of Freeport, and there laid the foundation for his future success as a business man. In 1877, after having been absent from his native city for some time, he returned, and in partnership with Mr. R. Donaldson engaged in the dry goods and notion business. In 1880 Mr. Blust located at Princeton, where he has since done a successful business. He has increased his stock of goods year by year till he now has a very complete stock of dry goods, millinery, fancy goods and notions, most of which he purchases in the East for cash. When first engaging in business in Princeton it was in partnership with Mr. W. G. Flindt. They also had a branch store at Rockford, Ill. February 5, 1882, the firm dissolved partnership, Mr. Flindt continuing at Rockford and Mr. Blust at Princeton. February 24, 1881, at Freeport, Mr. Blust was united in mar-

riage to Miss Ida A. Wade, a daughter of John and Agnes (Moore) Wade. Mr. and Mrs. Blust have one child, viz.: May Josephine, born May 3, 1883.

DR. JAMES F. BOAL. Buda, was born in Union County, Ohio, April 24, 1817. He is the son of James and Margaret (Mitchell) Boal. The father was born in Pennsylvania, but, in about the year 1800, removed to Green County, Ohio, and after marriage to Union County, and that State was his home till 1834, when he removed to Indiana. He and wife both died in Indiana, he in 1838, and she in 1839. His wife was born in Kentucky, and was the daughter of Judge David Mitchell, who removed from Pennsylvania to Kentucky in 1796, but two years later—in 1798—settled in Union County, Ohio, and became a large land owner. One of his sons, Jesse Mitchell, was the first white child born in Union County. Dr. Boal's early life was spent in his native State, and in 1846 he began the practice of medicine, having attended lectures at Cleveland, Ohio, but in 1849 he graduated from the Sterling Medical College of Columbus, Ohio. He continued his practice in Franklin County, Ohio, till in the spring of 1857, when he removed to Knox County, Ill., where he remained about seven years, and then located in Tipton, Iowa, where he remained till July, 1866, and then came to Buda, Ill., and continued in the practice of his profession for some years. However, in the spring of 1867 he opened a stock of drugs in Buda, and has continued the business since, the firm now being J. F. Boal & Son. They carry a stock of goods valued at about \$5,000. In 1847 he was united in marriage in Columbus, Ohio, to Miss Lucinda Starr, by whom he has one son—Albert F.—and one daughter—Ella. Dr. Boal is a member of the A. F. & A. M. of Buda, and also of the Congregational Church. In politics he is a staunch Republican. Albert F. Boal was born November 12, 1848, in Franklin County, Ohio. He was united in marriage November, 1871, to Miss Elizabeth Murphey, who died January, 1874, and left one son—Tracy E.—who was born October 10, 1872.

ROBERT BOARDMAN. The subject of the following biography was born December

15, 1810, in Lancastershire, England. His parents, Robert and Ann (Radcliff) Boardman, were both natives of England, where their ancestors had resided for many generations. Our subject immigrated to the United States, April 13, 1849. He worked nearly one year in New York City, and then went back to his native country, where his family resided, but returned to New York in 1851. The following year he sent for his family. While in New York he followed the occupation of an iron molder. In 1859 he removed to Bureau County, Ill., where he farmed seventeen years on Section 7, in Milo Township. In April, 1876, he came to Mineral, where he at present resides. Mr. Boardman was married January 26, 1833, in England, to Jane Chatterton, who is a native of England. She is the mother of ten children; of these four are now living, viz.: Joseph, Mrs. Mary A. Walker, Mrs. Jane Vantassell and Mrs. Amelia Conibear. Mr. and Mrs. Boardman have been active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for forty-two years. They have celebrated their golden wedding, and their retrospective view of life is satisfactory. As a farmer Mr. Boardman has been fairly successful. He owns 160 acres in Shelby County, Iowa, besides property in this county. Politically he supports the Republican party.

A. C. BOGGS, Princeton, was born February 18, 1826, in Ohio County, W. Va. His father, William Boggs, was born in the same place, September 7, 1789, and died there, July 26, 1869. He followed farming as an occupation. His grandfather was Francis Boggs. The mother of our subject, Leeann Carter, was born 1801, in Ohio County, W. Va., where she died in 1841. She was a daughter of Arthur and Bethann (Beal) Carter, natives of Maryland and of German descent. Mrs. Leeann Boggs was the mother of eight children, viz.: Bethann, Francis (deceased), Arthur C., William J., Mary J., David B., Margary, and Sarah, who died while young. Our subject, A. C. Boggs, went to school in West Virginia; there he also farmed till June, 1867, when he came to Bureau County, Ill., and settled on the M. Triplett farm in Dover Township. After living nearly two years on that farm he sold it

and bought the Henry Bacon farm in Princeton Township, where he lived till August, 1881, when he moved to town, where he now resides. While on the farm he dealt to a considerable extent in blooded stock. At present he is dealing in stock. Mr. Boggs was married September 11, 1854, in the place of his nativity to Miss Mary Milligan, who was born December 18, 1827, in Ohio County, W. Va. Her parents were Hugh and Ruth (Brown) Milligan. They were natives of Virginia, near Harper's Ferry. Mrs. Mary Boggs is the mother of five children, viz.: Flora B., wife of J. W. Thompson, now a resident of Colorado, where he owns a sheep ranch; Willis A. is a merchant in Griswold, Cass Co., Iowa; Ida Lee, deceased; Mary E. and Sarah E. Mr. and Mrs. Boggs are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a man interested in all public enterprises and ready to do his duty anywhere.

ALDEN BOOTH, Fairfield, was born September 24, 1811, in Tompkins County, N. Y. He is a son of William and Sally (Ashley) Booth, natives of Massachusetts, as was also Grandfather Joseph Booth, who died in Tompkins County, N. Y. William Booth was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was a farmer and died in Cattaraugus County, N. Y. His widow, a native of Salem, Mass., survived him and drew his war pension. She died in Whiteside County, Ill., aged ninety-two years. She was the mother of seven children, viz.: Ashley, now a resident of Whiteside County; Phebe, deceased; Alden, our subject; William, deceased; Daniel, who remained in New York State; Lyman, of Adair County, Iowa; and George W., of Blue Earth, Minn. All came West except Daniel. Our subject was reared in New York State, where he was married to Eliza Whitmore, who died there. He was married in the same State a second time, December 1, 1836, to Mary A. Glazier, born July 21, 1817, in Spencer, Worcester Co., Mass., daughter of Jonas and Sally (Goodnow) Glazier, natives of the same place. The former was a Baptist minister and the latter was a sister of Lyman Goodnow, the well known ex-Mayor of Boston. Mrs. Mary A. Booth is the mother of four children, viz.: Alden L., deceased, who was married to Emma A.

Hoge; Mary E., deceased, former wife of Levi Hopkins, she was the mother of Millie A. and Matie E. Hopkins; Flora, deceased, had been married to James Bonker; Horace, who was born May 19, 1845. The latter resides in Fairfield Township. He has been married three times. His first wife, Sarah J. Hunter, deceased, was the mother of Minnie A. Booth; his second wife, Josephine Sheldon, deceased, was the mother of Grace D. Booth. His present wife is Lovina R. Bowdish. Allen Booth came to Bureau County in 1855 and bought 120 acres of land. He at one time owned 640 acres. At present he has 266 acres. He has taken a deep interest in educational matters and been one of the standbys in Fairfield Township. Politically he has been identified with the Democratic party.

IRWIN BORGER, Hall. The Borger family is of German descent, and for several generations lived in Pennsylvania. The great grandfather of our subject was captured by the Indians on the frontier in Corben County, Penn., while returning from his blacksmith shop. The Indians told him if he would go with them quietly they would keep him five years, and then he might go home. At the end of the five years he volunteered to stay another year, but finally returned to his family. His son, John Borger, had five children, of whom Theobald was our subject's father. He was a blacksmith, and lived in Pennsylvania, where he married Lydia Miller. Both are now dead. They had five children, viz.: Mrs. Mary A. McKee, of Selby Township; Ephraim, William, both of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Polly Wolle, deceased, and Irwin. Irwin Borger was born January 17, 1832, in Northampton County, Penn., where he was reared and educated. He was married February 2, 1857, to Emma Faust, who was born April 18, 1836, in the same county as her husband. Her parents, Paul and Emelie (Breinig) Faust, were natives of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Borger is the mother of Mrs. Ida M. Combs, born March 22, 1860, widow of Oscar Combs. They had one child, Irwin W., born December 4, 1880. Mr. Borger has been married twice. His first wife, Sarah Bush, died in Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Borger are members of the

German Reformed Church. Politically he is Independent, but was formerly a Democrat. He has held various township offices - Commissioner, Assessor and School Trustee, which office he holds at present. He owns 175 acres of land, 120 of which was wild land, which he has improved.

THOMAS BOWEN, Bureau, was born at Woodchurch, Kent Co., England, August 13, 1831. He came to America with his parents, Thomas and Phebe (Markwick) Bowen, in 1838. They settled in New York; first in Monroe County, and then in Orleans County, where our subject's father died in 1850. The mother is still living at an advanced age. Our subject was the second in a family of ten children, six of whom are now living, five in New York. Mr. Bowen was reared in New York, and there learned his trade of blacksmith. In 1851 he came to Bureau County, and for five years worked at his trade in Princeton. In 1857 he quit blacksmithing, and came to his present farm, which was then unimproved, paying \$6.25 per acre for the first eighty. He now owns 332 acres in Bureau Township, one quarter section of which he purchased of William Cullen Bryant. In politics Mr. Bowen is identified with the Democratic party, and has held most of the offices of the township. He was married in Princeton, March 25, 1855, to Elvira Thomas. She was born near London February 21, 1829. Her parents, William and Mary (Gibbon) Thomas, both died in the old country when she was a child. She was the youngest of ten children, and has four brothers and one sister now living in Wales. Mrs. Bowen landed in America July 4, 1848, and lived in Peoria County, Ill., till 1853, when she came to Princeton. Mr. and Mrs. Bowen have had four children, two of whom are living: William, born August 17, 1856, died April 12, 1858; Thomas, born April 12, 1858, died October 17, 1876; Mary, born February 15, 1860, wife of William H. Johnson, of Princeton; Frank B., born November 1, 1863.

WILLIAM BOWEN (deceased). The following biography is devoted to a man who is well remembered by our older settlers, and who distinguished himself as a soldier in our late war, and what is more, as a useful citizen

after the war, in all matters pertaining to the interest of the community. He was born October 19, 1836, in Scropton, Derbyshire, England. He was a son of George and Sarah (Moocroft) Bowen, who were natives of Scropton, England, and the parents of six children, viz.: Hannah, William, John, Mary, George, and Sarah, who was born in Bureau County, Ill. They emigrated from England to the United States in 1846. It took them seven weeks and three days to cross the Atlantic Ocean in a sailing vessel. They landed at New Orleans, and the journey from there to Hennepin, Ill., was accomplished on a steamboat. They settled in Neponset Township, Bureau County, the same year, and here the parents died, George Bowen, Sr., December 15, 1879, and his wife June 27, 1881. William Bowen farmed in early life, and when his country called for volunteers to protect the stars and stripes he enlisted August 5, 1861, in Company I of the Twenty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged September 20, 1864. He served with the rank of Sergeant, and participated in the battles of Belmont, where he was wounded in the arm, Stone River, Chickamauga, Union City, Island No. 10, Farmington, siege of Corinth and Lavergne. After the war he farmed till his demise, which occurred November 13, 1880. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and made himself useful in many ways to the community wherein he resided. William Bowen was married October 5, 1864, to Miss Sarah J. Norton, who was born October 5, 1842, in Pickering, Canada. She survived her husband, and resides on the farm of 400 acres which he had accumulated by his industry. She is a daughter of Thomas and Frances (Walker) Norton, natives of England, who came here in 1854. He is yet living, but she died April 18, 1867. She was the mother of two children, viz.: Mrs. Mary A. Saddler and Mrs. Sarah J. Bowen, who is the mother of six children, viz.: George T., born July 18, 1865; Ada F., born July 18, 1867; Effie J., born January 11, 1869; Mary M., born September 6, 1871; Arthur J., born January 12, 1873, and Franklin, who was born January 9, 1875. Mrs. Bowen manages the large property left by

her husband with ability. Religiously she is connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

NATHANIEL BOYD, Concord. Charles S. Boyd was a merchant tailor in New York City till 1820, when he closed out business and came to Illinois with his former partner in the tailoring business, John Dixon. They came most of the distance to the State with ox teams, and when they landed in Springfield, Ill., Mr. Boyd erected the third cabin there. From 1820 till 1830 he resided at Springfield, and would work at his trade whenever he could during the summer, and would often get paid for his work in cattle, so during the fall he would drive the cattle to the lead mines around Galena, and sell them to the miners, and then stay and work at the mines during the winter, and would then again return to his home. However, in 1830, he came to Bureau County, Ill., and bought the claim of John Dixon at Boyd's Grove, and remained there till 1840, when he removed to Princeton. (More of his early settlement will be found in the General History.) During the Black Hawk war he removed his wife and daughters to Ft. Clark, now Peoria, but he and two of his sons remained on the farm and made a crop of corn. Mr. Boyd was married in New York City to Eliza Dixon, a sister of John Dixon, and their three eldest sons were born before coming West, but their two daughters and youngest son were born in Springfield, Ill. The following are the names of the children: Charles, Alexander, Nathaniel, Elizabeth, John H. and Angelica. The residence of Charles is not known. Alexander, Nathaniel and Mrs. Angelica Paddock, widow of Dr. S. A. Paddock, reside in Bureau County. Elizabeth is the wife of Ebenezer Chamberlin, of Jameson, Daviess Co., Mo. John H. Boyd went to California with the early gold hunters, then to Australia, but for many years has been on the Island of Tahiti, one of the Society Islands, as a trader with the natives. Both Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Boyd died in Princeton, Ill. Nathaniel Boyd was born October 1, 1820, and came to this county with his parents in 1830, and with little exception has resided here since, and most of his life has been engaged in farming. He

now owns in Concord Township a farm of 425 acres. He was married in this county March 12, 1845, to Mary A. Cummings, who was born February 20, 1827, and was the daughter of Thornton Cummings. (See sketch of William Cummings.) Mrs. Boyd died September 20, 1866. She was the mother of the following children; Frances, born January 13, 1847, wife of Charles Wetherell, of Bureau County; Roxanna, born September 2, 1848, wife of Harry Rawson, of Bayard, Iowa; John W. Boyd, born April 3, 1850, now of St. Louis, Mo.; Comma, born January 18, 1860, at home; Henry, born December 25, 1862, died June 13, 1882, and also three daughters, who died while small. In political matters Mr. Boyd is identified with the Republican party.

ALBERT W. BOYDEN, Sheffield, son of Dr. Wyatt and Elizabeth Woodbury Boyden, was born in Beverly, Mass., May 24, 1833. His father was a practicing physician of Beverly, and intended his son should be a farmer, consequently, when old enough, he was placed on a farm during the summer seasons, and was also employed in a bank for some time, and there was taught lessons which have been valuable to him in his business career. In September, 1853, Mr. Boyden came West, clerking a while in Chicago, and for the Stevens firm in Tiskilwa, and then settled on his farm north of Sheffield. Not being suited with farming, he removed to Sheffield in the fall of 1858, when for two years he was Deputy Sheriff of Bureau County under Sheriff David E. Norton. His name was then announced to the Bureau County Republican Convention as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, when, fortunately, he did not secure the nomination. After clerking three years for Scott & Porter he bought the interest of Mr. Porter, and the firm was changed to Scott & Boyden. In 1870 Mr. Boyden sold to Scott & Co., and engaged in business with Mr. H. C. Porter, and banking was added to their mercantile business. Mr. Porter died in October, 1875, and January 1, 1876, the firm was changed to Boyden & Dewey. (See sketch of B. F. Dewey.) Since Mr. Porter's death Mr. Boyden has been Secretary and Treasurer of the Sheffield Mining Company. He is also engaged in mer-

cantile, lumber and grain business in Mineral (W. W. Dewey & Co.), and in mercantile business at Sioux Rapids, Iowa (F. D. White & Co.), and is pre-eminently one of the successful business men of Bureau County. In politics he is Republican, and an active member of the Congregational Church. In 1884 he was nominated by the Republican Convention of the Twenty-fifth District one of the candidates for Representative to the State Legislature, and elected the November following. Mr. Boyden married, April 2, 1856, Ellen R. Webb, (born in Skowhegan, Maine, April 18, 1837,) daughter of Joseph B. and Martha (Weston) Webb, who came to this county in 1851. They have the following children: George W. Boyden, born January 3, 1858, now a member of the firm of Boyden & Dewey, married in Rock Island, Ill., June 28, 1881, Ella Wiser, and they have Albert W. Boyden second; William C. Boyden, April 6, 1864, in Junior Class Harvard College; Mattie F. Boyden, July 21, 1866; Charles W. Boyden, July 31, 1872; Albert A. Boyden, April 10, 1875.

E. P. BOYDEN, Tiskilwa, who is the subject of the following biography, was born February 16, 1823, in Pelham, Hampshire Co., Mass. His father, Plyn Boyden, was born November 2, 1788, in South Walpole, Mass., near Boston. He was a shoe-maker and farmer by occupation, and died September 25, 1866, in Henry County, Ill. The Boyden family is of English descent and are classed among the pioneers of New England. The mother of our subject, Clarissa Fales, was born July 6, 1793. She died June 5, 1861. She was a daughter of Joseph Fales, and was the mother of six children, viz.: Mrs. Adeline Marsh, deceased; Mrs. Clarissa Knowlton, widow of Dr. Perry Knowlton; Sanford Boyden, a resident of Massachusetts; Erastus P. Boyden, our subject; Lydia Boyden, deceased, and Mrs. Lydia A. Crossett. Our subject was educated in Massachusetts, but he is principally self-educated, having gained his fund of general knowledge in contact with the world. In early life he taught school in his native State, after which he followed various occupations. Owing to his popularity and efficiency he was elected to many town offices, and at one time had the

doubtful pleasure of filling nine distinct offices. During his last years in Massachusetts he was extensively engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1854 he removed to Tazewell County, Ill., where he resided five years and then removed to Geneseo, Ill. In 1860 he opened a general store in Atkinson, Ill. He also bought and sold grain, dealt in real estate, also engaged in farming and dealt extensively in broom corn. During this time he was elected Supervisor of his township and filled that office with tact and ability. In 1876 Mr. Boyden removed to Tiskilwa, where he bought the "Tiskilwa House," and where he now, in the capacity of landlord, dispenses entertainment and comfort to his fellowmen. Our subject has been married twice. His first wife, Mary R. Dunbar, was a native of Massachusetts. She died September 10, 1869. She was the mother of six children, viz.: John D., now a resident of Nebraska; Mrs. Clara E. Welsh, of Dakota; Mrs. Ella A. Crouch, deceased; Frank L., deceased; Charles D., a resident of Dakota, and Hattie M. Mr. Boyden was married a second time to Mrs. Marcia A. Penney (*nee* Valentine), a daughter of Edwin and Hannah (DeLong) Valentine, natives of Warren County, Penn., the former deceased. Mrs. Marcia A. Boyden has two children from a former marriage, viz.: Mrs. Ella P. Crossett and Norton T. Penney. Mr. and Mrs. Boyden are members of the Congregational Church. He has ever been identified with the Republican Party, is a friend of prohibition, has taken a deep interest in local affairs and has been President of the Board of Trustees.

DR. SIMON PETER BREED, Wyandot. In the possession of William J. Breed, of Raynham, Mass., are records stating that A. D. 1100 a colony of Breeds emigrated from Germany to Sussex County, England, and there founded a town called Breed, which bears that name to the present day. From this colony of Breeds sprang Allyn Breed, of 1601, who came to America and settled in Lynn, Mass., in 1630, and became the sole progenitor of the Breed family in America. One of his great-grandsons, Ebenezer Breed, is noted for being the owner of Breed's Hill, where was fought the battle of Bunker Hill.

Dr. S. P. Breed, the subject of this sketch, was born in Manlius, Onondaga Co., N. Y., February 1, 1819, and is the son of the late James Breed. In his possession are records by which he can trace his lineage back through his grandfather, Gershom Breed, of 1755; Allen Breed, of 1714, who settled in Stonington, Conn., and therefore called the Stonington branch of the family; thence through John Breed, of 1663, Allen Breed, of 1626, and Allyn Breed, of 1601, who settled in Lynn in 1630. Simon Peter Breed was taken by his parents to Cicero, Onondaga County, in 1820, and there on the farm he was reared till he was seventeen years of age, except one year when the family had returned to Manlius. When seventeen he removed with his parents to Hannibal, Oswego County, and there four years more of his life were spent upon the farm, in a saw-mill, at the carpenter's bench and in the school room. When nineteen years of age he began life's work for himself, having made an arrangement with his father for his time. In 1839 he went to Manlius, where he attended the old Manlius Academy for some time, and also taught three terms of school. May 11, 1843, he started from Oswego, N. Y., for the West, and landed June 11, at his uncle's near Vermont, Fulton Co., Ill., where his first business was teaching at \$13 per month. He continued teaching for three terms, and in 1844 began the study of medicine in Vermont. In the winter of 1846-47 he attended his first course of lectures at St. Louis, Mo., in the Medical Department of the Missouri State University. In the spring of 1847 he began the practice of medicine in Schuyler County, Ill., and there continued for eighteen years. However, in the winter of 1856-57 he went to Philadelphia, and attended the Medical Department and graduated from the Pennsylvania University. He then continued in his practice in Schuyler County, where he was widely known and eminently successful. In 1865 Dr. Breed removed to Princeton, and in the fall of the same year took part in organizing a district medical society, and was its first delegate to the State Medical Society, and through a report read there was first introduced to the literary medical world, and

since that time has contributed many articles to medical journals, full of interest and value to the profession, but of which our limited space will allow no further mention, only to say that they were characterized by many of the leading physicians in this and other States as able and exhaustive. In a centennial address before the International Medical Congress at Philadelphia, in 1876, H. I. Bowditch, M. D., President of the Massachusetts State Board of Health, speaks of Dr. Breed as one of his valuable correspondents. In the published transactions of the nineteenth annual meeting of the Illinois State Medical Society are given a number of pages taken from his report on Practical Medicine. Not only has Dr. Breed been an able contributor upon medicine, but his ready pen has not been slow to record his thoughts upon other topics, including those on temperance, a tour through Kansas in 1869, woman's crusade, etc., the mere mention of which will call them to the minds of many of the leading citizens of the county. In early life the Doctor was an Abolitionist, and cast one of the two first votes in Vermont, Fulton County, for James G. Birney, the candidate of the Liberty party in 1844. He is now a staunch Republican, and in 1870 he wrote articles against many of the Republicans, who bolted the regular nominee for Congress, after submitting their claim at the primary election. December 25, 1848, Dr. Breed was united in marriage to Miss Alzina S. Powers, of McDonough County, Ill. She was born in Essex, Vt., in 1827, but came to McDonough County in 1833. Her father, Isaac Powers, was a farmer; she was educated in the district schools and at the female seminary of Jacksonville, Ill. She is the mother of seven children, three of whom died before they were seven years of age. The living are: Lena May, a school teacher; Lizzie Rachel, wife of Charles E. Sisler, who resides near Lincoln, Neb.; Luella and Ralph at home. They were educated in the Princeton High School. In later years Dr. Breed has lived in quiet retirement on Center Grove farm. This farm of 200 acres lies in Wyandot Township, and was settled in 1836 and when Dr. Breed purchased it in 1870 was very much run down, but he has added many valuable

improvements to it, and has made it a model farm. Although not a member of any church, order or fraternity, he is opposed to none provided they bear the test of being a benefit to mankind. He has always been a friend to the poor and especially during the war, he not only assisted the families of the soldiers by his services as a physician, but his purse was ever open to them, and many kindly words of sympathy did he write to those in the field.

MARTIN BRENNEMAN, Selby, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., March 12, 1819. His parents, Martin and Varunaca (Kendick) Brenneman, were both natives of Lancaster County, Penn., but their ancestors came to America among the first German immigrants to the New World, coming from Rhinelyran over 200 years ago, and of their descendants in the country the sixth generation is now living. When our subject was about eleven years old he removed with his parents to Wayne County, Ohio. His mother died in Stark County, Ohio. She was the mother of ten children, four of whom are living, viz.: Anna, widow of John L. Messenkop, of Galesburg, Ill.; Mary, widow of M. Kaufman, of Rushville, Ill.; Martin, and Christian, a resident of Orrville, Wayne Co., Ohio. Our subject's father died in this county, lacking but a few days of being eighty-five years of age. His occupation was always that of farming, and he was considered one of the best in Lancaster County, Penn., and also in Wayne County, Ohio. At one time he was quite wealthy, but lost his property, through being security and bondsman. In 1853 our subject, who had heard of the land in Illinois, where there were no stumps or rocks, determined to see for himself, and finding it even better than he had hoped for, he returned home, and in 1854 removed to Bureau County, and settled on his present farm in Section 6, Selby Township, where he has since resided. He has always been a farmer, and as was said of his father, he also has been one of the best. Although he began with little, he has accumulated considerable property through his industry. His farm contained 640 acres, but as he believes in helping his children while he is still living, he divided with them, and now owns but 240 acres. Mr.

Brenneman was married, in Stark County, Ohio, to Lydia Young; she died in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, leaving two children, viz.: Mary A., born July 8, 1843, wife of James Lewis, of Jackson County, Kan.; Henry, born November 3, 1844, drowned in the Little Osage River, Bates County, Mo. Mr. Brenneman was married, in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, February 8, 1847, to Mary Garman, who was born December 25, 1822, in Franklin County, Penn. She is the mother of seven children, viz.: John, born July 16, 1848, of Clay County, Neb.; George, born February 22, 1850, of Selby Township; Amanda, born August 17, 1853, wife of Levi Shettle, of Clinton County, Iowa; Martin V., born April 27, 1855, of Clay County, Neb.; Maggie, born October 6, 1857, wife of L. H. Kaufman, of Clay County, Neb.; Hattie, born May 26, 1860, at home; Daniel, May 8, 1863, at home. In politics Mr. Brenneman is a life-long Democrat. He is a member of the English Lutheran Church.

JOSEPH H. BRIGHAM, Dover. The Brigham family came to this country at a very early date in the history of America, having formerly resided on a tract of land called Brigham lying between Scotland and England, and at that time belonging to neither country, but now owned by England. From this family are descended all the Brighams now in America. They are of remarkable longevity; on one tombstone in the old burying-ground in New Hampshire is recorded the age of one hundred and three years. Another family of seven children lived till their average age was eighty years, and one member yet survives. Such being the physical nature of the family they were well adapted to a pioneer life in a new country. Joseph Brigham was born in Cheshire County, N. H., in 1774. He cleared a farm among the hills and timber of his native State and resided there till 1832, when he sold out and came to Illinois. He lived near Hennepin till the Indian trouble was over, and then in the spring of 1834 came to Bureau County, and settled on the farm now owned by James Hensel, in Dover Township, occupying a log-cabin built by his son Sylvester Brigham. The family resided here until 1837, and then moved on to the present

farm of Joseph H. Brigham, where Joseph Brigham died in 1846. He was married, in his native county in New Hampshire, in 1802, to Polly Fullum, also a native of Cheshire County. She died in 1861 at the age of eighty-three years. They were the parents of nine children; three died in youth. The following reached maturity: Sylvester, Lucy (widow of David Chase, of Dover), Polly (widow of Christopher Corss, who lives in Princeton), Nancy (wife of Thomas Mercer, died in Oregon), Eliza (wife of James Porterfield, died in Dover), Joseph H. (lives in Dover Township.) Sylvester Brigham, when twenty-two years old, left his native State in company with Warren Shirley. They crossed the lakes, and then traveled through Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and into Iowa on foot. In 1829, while traveling through the country, he located his claim in Dover Township, Bureau County, where James Hensel now lives. In the fall of the same year he returned to his native State, New Hampshire, traveling as before on foot. In 1830 he again came to Bureau County and settled, and remained here during the Black Hawk war, in which he was engaged. He resided in Bureau County until 1855, when he removed to Cordova, Ill., and from there to Wilson County, Kan., in 1870, where he died January, 1872, at the age of sixty-four years. He was twice married, first to Lucy Gunn in 1840, who died two years later. He was again married, in 1843, to Mary Bingham, in Fitzwilliam, N. H. She is still living, and is the mother of five sons and three daughters. Joseph H. Brigham was born January 31, 1823, in Fitzwilliam, N. H. He was but a boy when he came to this county with his parents, and has resided here ever since. His education was chiefly obtained in the log schoolhouse. His occupation has always been that of farming; he now owns the old homestead where his father settled. His farm contains 360 acres. February 29, 1848, he was married to Jane Elizabeth Mercer. She was born January 22, 1830, in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, a daughter of Aaron Mercer, who came to this county in 1834. Mrs. Brigham died June 22, 1871, leaving seven children, viz.: Harriet, Sylvester, Sarah, Mary, Joseph, Eliza, John. Mr.

Brigham was married, January 1, 1873, to Carrie Dunbar, born April 21, 1841. She is the mother of two children—Curtis and Charles. Mr. Brigham has always been a Republican in politics. He and his wife are members of the Congregational Church of Dover.

E. H. BROOKS, Wyanet. The gentleman whose name heads this paragraph was born in Bucks County, Penn., February 29, 1824, and is the son of William and Mary (Worthington) Brooks, both natives of Pennsylvania. The father was born October 3, 1793, and died June 9, 1880. The mother died August 8, 1850, at the age of fifty-two years. They were the parents of fifteen children, all of whom yet survive. Our subject remained in his native county till 1850, when he removed to Belmont County, Ohio, and the following year to Bureau County, Ill., where he has since resided. His occupation in early life was that of a farmer, and he continued farming near Princeton for two years after coming to Bureau County, but when the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad was completed to Princeton he began dealing in grain. He continued in the grain business at Princeton till 1860, when he came to Wyanet, where for twenty years he continued in the same business; however, in 1880, he sold out and retired from active life. Politically he is identified with the principles of the Republican party, but not an active politician. Of the Brooks family one other member now resides in Bureau County, Mrs. Susan (Brooks) Trego. In the spring of 1865 she removed to Mercer County, Ill., where her husband, Cyrus Trego, died in December, 1866, and in 1867 Mrs. Trego came to Wyanet, and has since resided in this county. She is the mother of two children, viz.: Edwin A., now of Cass County, Iowa, and Ella, wife of William A. Weaver, of Wyanet. The Trego family is one of the oldest families in Pennsylvania, as their ancestor, Peter Trego, came to America with the Penn colony.

CAPT. ROBERT BRUTON, Bureau, was born near Dublin, Ireland, April 26, 1838. He came to the United States with his parents when about ten years old, and resided in Bergen, N. Y., until 1857, when he came

to Bureau County, Ill. He was reared on a farm and educated in the academy at Riga, Monroe County, N. Y. July 24, 1861, he enlisted in the service of his country in Company I, Twelfth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Capt. F. B. Ferris. He passed through the successive ranks from private to Captain, and served in that capacity till his discharge at Louisville, Ky., July 10, 1865. At the battle of Shiloh he was with Capt. Ferris when he received his fatal shot. At the battle of Allatoona, Ga., Capt. Bruton was shot through the shoulder, and was sent to Rome, Ga., but after thirty days received a furlough, and came home. As soon as he was able he joined his company in North Carolina, and was with them at the grand review at Washington, D. C. Capt. Bruton is the son of Michael Bruton, who had three sons and one daughter. All of the sons entered the service as privates. Christopher C. enlisted in the 100-day service in the Eighteenth New York Infantry, but was wounded and discharged. He afterward raised a company at Rome, N. Y., and later was commissioned Captain in the Twenty-second New York Cavalry. While in command of a battalion he captured the headquarters of Gen. Early, and had the honor of receiving the sword from him. He was afterward placed on Gen. Custer's staff, and at the close of the war was on the staff of Gen. Sheridan. He died from disease contracted on the Rio Grande River, Texas. Patrick Bruton, another brother, was Sergeant in a New York regiment; he now resides near Grand Rapids, Mich. After his return from the war, Capt. Bruton engaged in farming in this county for five years on a farm rented from J. V. Thompson. He purchased a farm near Atchison, Kan., but a year later traded it for his present farm of about 200 acres in Bureau Township. He was married August 16, 1863, to Martha Matson, daughter of Peter Matson, deceased (see sketch of Enos M. Matson). Capt. and Mrs. Bruton have five children, viz.: Emma, born October 30, 1864; Maggie L., born October 24, 1869, died January 17, 1884; Joseph V., born December 4, 1876; Leslie V., born August 31, 1880; Vida C., born June 4, 1883. In politics Capt. Bruton is identified with the Re-

publican party. He is a member of the Walnut Lodge No. 722, A. F. & A. M.

THE BRYANT FAMILY. The progenitor of the Bryant family was Stephen Bryant, who immigrated from the west of England to America in 1643. He settled in Plymouth County, Mass., where his son, Stephen Bryant, Jr., was born February 2, 1657. The latter's son, Ichabod Bryant, was born July 5, 1699, in Plymouth. He was a farmer by occupation, and a man of great physical powers. He died of apoplexy, away from home, aged sixty years. His son, Philip Bryant, was born December, 1732, in Plymouth County, Mass. He was a physician, and died February 7, 1817, in North Bridgewater, Mass. He was married to Silence Howard, born 1738; she died June 1777. She was the mother of eight children, viz.: Oliver, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary war; Ruth, Daniel, Bazaliel, Peter, Cyrus, Mrs. Anna Kingman, and Mrs. Silence Bryant and Charity Bryant. Her grandfather, Ephraim Howard, was born in 1666. He died August 11, 1750, in Bridgewater, Mass. Her father, Abiel Howard, M. D., died January 10, 1777, in Massachusetts, aged seventy-three years. Her mother, Silence (Washburn) Howard, was born 1713; she died August 17, 1775. Peter Bryant, son of Philip and Silence (Howard) Bryant, was born August 12, 1767, in North Bridgewater, now called Brockton, Mass. Early in life he became imbued with a desire to fit himself for the medical profession. He read medicine with his father, and also had a French surgeon named La Prellet as his preceptor for two years. For one year he was on board of one of Uncle Sam's men-of-war. After that he followed his profession in Cummington, Mass., to which place he came in 1792, and where he died in 1820 of consumption. His professional career was one of activity and usefulness. He was the preceptor of forty pupils, and the author of many articles to medical journals. He was married to Sarah Snell, who was born December 4, 1768, at North Bridgewater, Mass. She died in Princeton, May 6, 1847. Her parents, Ebenezer and Sarah (Packard) Snell, were also natives of North Bridgewater. The former was born October 1, 1738. He was a farmer by occupation, and removed to Cum-

ington in 1774, where he died August 2, 1813. The latter was born September 30, 1737; she died March 8, 1813. She was the mother of five children, viz.: Abigail, Samuel, Sarah, Ebenezer, and Thomas, who was a doctor of divinity, and was a minister in North Brookfield, Mass., for nearly sixty years. Mrs. Sarah Bryant was the mother of seven children, viz.: Austin, William Cullen, Cyrus, Mrs. Sarah S. Shaw, Arthur, Mrs. Louisa C. Olds and John Howard Bryant. The boys all were farmers, except William Cullen. Of the above, John H. was married near Jacksonville, Ill., June 7, 1833, to Miss Harriet E. Wiswall, born September 14, 1808, in Norton, Bristol Co., Mass. She came to Illinois in the summer of 1820, accompanied by her parents, Elijah and Elizabeth (Verry) Wiswall, who were large farmers. Mrs. Harriet E. Bryant is yet living, and is the mother of two children, viz.: Henry W., born April 17, 1825, he died April 26, 1854, of typhoid fever; and Elijah W., born December 2, 1836. He is working the old homestead, and was married here June 6, 1865, to Laura Smith, born March 27, 1846, daughter of Sidney and Laura (Doolittle) Smith, the former a native of Massachusetts, and the latter of Oneida County, N. Y. Mrs. Laura Bryant is the mother of the following children: Frances E., born May 17, 1866; Kate, born March 12, 1869; John H., born November 19, 1870, he died March 1, 1872; William C., born November 8, 1871; Laura S., born March 18, 1875, and John Howard, Jr., born May 27, 1876. (See General History, where the life and public career of John H. Bryant are given in full.)

ARTHUR BRYANT, Princeton. Arthur Bryant (deceased) was born in Cummington, Mass., November 28, 1803. In 1830 he came to Jacksonville, Ill., but in the fall of 1831 he returned to his native State, where he was united in marriage, May 10, 1832, to Henrietta R. Plummer, who was born in Pittsfield, Mass., October 17, 1812. After marriage Mr. Bryant returned to Morgan County, Ill., with his wife, and resided there until November, 1833, when they removed to Bureau County, and settled on Section 29, two miles south of Princeton. Here Mr. Bryant resided until his death, February 5,

1883. His widow is still living. They were the parents of the following children: Arthur, born October 15, 1834; Julian E., born November 9, 1836; Ellen A., born June 18, 1839; Joseph P., born March 25, 1845; Lester R., born September 8, 1848; Henrietta R., August 15, 1851; Adaline R., September 4, 1855. Henrietta R. died October 10, 1852. Julian E. was drowned May 14, 1865, in the Brazos River, Texas. At the time of his death he was Colonel of a colored regiment, though he enlisted from this county in Company E, Thirty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was Lieutenant of the company. Arthur Bryant, Jr., was born and educated in Bureau County. His early life was spent on his father's farm, and in assisting in his nursery. When he started in life for himself he chose the same occupation, in which he had spent most of his youth. For several years he was interested in the nursery on the old homestead two miles south of Princeton. In 1869 he began to break ground for his present place, and in 1870 began planting stock, and has extended the business till it reached its present immense proportions. September 19, 1864, he was united in marriage to Lizzie Hughes, born February 18, 1842, in Steubenville, Ohio. Her father, George Hughes, was born in Ireland, March 10, 1809, and died October 6, 1880, in Washington, Ill. His wife, Cassandra Jones, was born in Virginia, December 6, 1819, and is now living in Washington, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Bryant have eight children, viz.: Lucy H., born June 26, 1865; Harry G., born February 18, 1867; Guy A., born December 12, 1868; Henrietta, born May 5, 1871; Cassandra, born August 6, 1873; Lester P., born April 7, 1875; Ralph C., born January 22, 1877; Edith W., born December 1, 1878. Mr. Bryant is a member of the State Horticultural Society, and in politics is identified with the Republican party. Ellen A. Bryant, daughter of Arthur Bryant (deceased), was married to Clement Freeman Lester R., son of Arthur Bryant (deceased), was married March 7, 1877, to Jane L. Huntington. They have three children, viz.: Hattie, Arthur, Frank.

EDWARD RAYMOND BRYANT, deceased, was born November 2, 1823, in the

old family mansion at Cummington, Mass. He was son of Austin Bryant, who was born in the same place as his son, April 16, 1793, and died in Bureau County, February 1, 1866. Austin Bryant was married November 18, 1819, to Adeline Plummer, a daughter of Edward Plummer, and a native of Pittsfield, Mass. She was born May 24, 1801, and died February 26, 1882. Her children were as follows: Mrs. Sarah L. Reeve, wife of Tracy Reeve (see sketch); Edward R., deceased; William Austin, deceased; Mrs. Frances A. Moseley, deceased; Charles H., deceased, and Mrs. Mary Snell Smith. Edward R. Bryant came to Bureau County with his parents in 1835. He was married May 7, 1862, to Ellen Fields McDuffie, a native of Cameron, Steuben Co., N. Y. Her father, Isaac McDuffie, is of Scotch extraction, and was born on the Hudson in Montgomery County, N. Y., in 1804. He is a cousin of Gov. McDuffie, of South Carolina. Mrs. Bryant's mother, Cynthia (Baker) McDuffie, is of French and English extraction, and was born in Athens, Penn., in March, 1804. Her father, Samuel Baker, was a soldier in the Revolution and in the war of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. McDuffie now reside in Concord Township, near Sheffield, Bureau County. They are the parents of the following children: Mrs. Ellen F. Bryant, Mrs. Valeda Van Patten, William H., of this county; Mrs. Anna Myers, of Dakota; John V., Probate Judge, of Haynesville, Ala.; James M., deceased, was a soldier in the late war, and died in camp, near St. Louis; and Samuel A. McDuffie. Edward R. Bryant died November 11, 1881, leaving five children, viz.: James M., born April 27, 1863; William A., born December 13, 1865; Edward A., born January 17, 1868; Frederick R., born August 13, 1870; Mary C., born November 27, 1874. Mrs. Bryant and her children are members of the Episcopal Church.

MARCUS BRYANT, deceased, Princeton, was born March 21, 1842, in Princeton, Ill. He was a son of Cyrus and Julia (Everett) Bryant. Cyrus Bryant was a brother of William Cullen Bryant, our American poet. The genealogy of the Bryant family appears in this work. Mrs. Julia (Everett) Bryant was

a daughter of James and Phebe (Clark) Everett. Her brother, James S. Everett, is yet living in Princeton. Marcus Bryant was educated in the town of his nativity. His early life was spent on his father's farm, and farming was his main occupation in life. As most of the Bryants, from whom he inherited many noble traits of head and heart, he loved the country and was therefore a farmer. While on the farm he was fond of the woods and loved to admire nature in its most beautiful temple. In after life he was engaged as a grain merchant. He was a man whose word was never doubted; his character was a shining light and his memory will be cherished by those who knew him. He died at his home in Princeton, February 27, 1876. He was married December 19, 1868, in Dixon, Lee Co., Ill., to Miss Kezia McGinnis, who was born March 11, 1840, in New York City. She is a daughter of Stewart McGinnis, a native of Ireland, who was supposed to have died in New Orleans. He was a lumber merchant and architect by occupation. Her mother was Mary (Law) McGinnis; she was also a native of Ireland and is yet living. She is a daughter of David and Kezia (Hillis) Law, both natives of Ireland. The former was a farmer, and died in Dixon, Lee Co., Ill., where the latter, who was born July 2, 1782, yet resides, aged over one hundred and one years. She is the mother of eight children. Mary (Law) McGinnis is the mother of four children, viz.: Margaret, James, William and Mrs. Kezia Bryant, the widow of the subject of this sketch. She is the mother of two children, viz.: Grace M., born November 4, 1869, and Alice M., born December 7, 1871. Mrs. Bryant yet resides on the old homestead, which contains over 300 acres, pleasantly situated in the southern part of Princeton.

JOHN G. BUBACH, Princeton, was born in Harrisburg, Penn., April 5, 1818. He is the son of John G. and Elizabeth (Rickel) Bubach. The father died in Pennsylvania during our subject's childhood. The mother died in Bureau County, Ill. The Bubach family, which is of German descent, came to Lancaster City, Penn., in 1750. While young, our subject removed to near Lancaster City, Penn., and lived there till the fall

of 1839. During his youth he spent four years in an apprenticeship at the tailor's trade. In 1839 he came to Wayne County, Ohio, and worked at his trade in various places, till the spring of 1846, when he came to Princeton, Ill., with Mr. William Carse, and clerked for Carse a short time and then began in business for himself, in partnership with Justin S. Olds. Later Mr. Bubach bought his partner's interest in the business, and continued alone till 1849, when he sold out and was variously employed till 1853, when he engaged in the nursery business, and has continued in the same since. In later years he has abandoned the heavy nursery stock, and has given his time and attention to the growing of small fruits for the market, and plants and vines for sale. Strawberries, raspberries, Snyder and other varieties of blackberries, he makes a specialty. Mr. Bubach has over 500 varieties of seedling strawberries, which he has scientifically originated. These he tested from single plants in 1883, and found many excellent varieties. He was united in marriage in Princeton, to Miss Lucinda W. Phelps, May 1, 1848. She was born January 26, 1830, in Northampton, Mass., and is the daughter of Ebenezer and Anna (Wright) Phelps, who came to Springfield, Ill., in 1831, and to Bureau County in 1838. Mr. and Mrs. Bubach have three daughters, viz.: Florence A., May V. and Alice, who is the wife of Douglass Judd, of Brooklyn, Iowa. In politics Mr. Bubach is Republican, and is a strong temperance man.

M. BUHLER, Lamoille, was born April 25, 1842, in Dornhan, Wurtemberg, Germany. His parents, Andrew and Mary (Smith) Buhler, died in Germany. They were the parents of the following children: George, Andrew and Christina, are deceased; Mrs. Mary Wossner and Mrs. Cordula Wossner, are residents of Germany; John Buhler, a resident of Iowa; Jacob Buhler, of Milwaukee, and Matthew Buhler, our subject. He was educated in Germany, where he learned his trade, which he followed two years in Chicago. In the fall of 1860 he came to Lamoille, where he worked two years at his trade for Squire Betz, and then worked in Princeton till March, 1863, when he returned

to Lamoille and engaged in business for himself, and has been a wide-awake business man ever since. Since 1877 he has been in the wind-mill and pump business, and is now sole manufacturer of the "Victor Wind-mills." He is also a member of the firm that is the patentee and manufacturer of the "Luptons Cultivator Knives." Mr. Buhler was married here November 12, 1865, to Syrena G. Roth, who was born February 16, 1846, in Lamoille, where she died February 17, 1877. She was a daughter of David and Nancy D. (Phelps) Roth, natives of New York. Mrs. Syrena G. Buhler was the mother of four children: Ada M., George P., Frank M. and Clara B. Buhler. Mr. Buhler is a member of the Lutheran Church. Politically he is a Republican. He was a soldier in the 100-day service, enlisting in Company G, of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He is an active member of the G. A. R. Post and of the A. F. & A. M. fraternity.

J. P. BUMPHREY, Neponset, was born December 18, 1835, in Pottsville, Penn. His father, Stephen Bumphrey, was a native of Berkshire County, Mass. He was a farmer by occupation; he came to Pennsylvania in 1835; the next year he came to Putnam County, Ill., and in 1837 he removed to Centre Grove in Bureau County. There he farmed till 1845, when he removed to LaSalle County, Ill., and from there to Cedar Falls, Iowa. He died in 1854, near Dubuque, Iowa, while on his way to Bureau County. His father was a native of France, and was a gallant soldier in the Revolutionary war. Julia Packingham, a native of Massachusetts, was the mother of our subject. She died in 1844, in Centre Grove. She was a daughter of James Packingham and is the mother of four children that are now living, viz.: Mrs. Elizabeth Osman, James P. our subject, C. Henry, of Henry County, Ill., and Albert, a resident of Kansas. Our subject was educated in the common schools of Bureau County, where he farmed; he also farmed seven years in Henry County, Ill., and lived five years in Iowa, returning to Bureau County in 1857, and has been a resident here ever since. He was married September 21, 1862, in Kewanee, Ill., to

Mrs. Elizabeth Moon (*nee* Elizabeth Studley), born March 7, 1837, in Scott County, Ill. She is a daughter of William Studley, the old pioneer of Neponset Township. She is the mother of eight children, viz.: William H. Moon and Louvina Moon, children by her first husband, George Moon; Alice J., Henry A., Frank P., James C., Luella and Grace. Mr. and Mrs. Bumphrey are active members of their community, and of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically Mr. Bumphrey is a Republican; he is a useful citizen and has filled town offices; at present he is President of the Board of Village Trustees.

THOMAS BURDEN, Fairfield, was born in Queens County, Ireland, in the year 1831. His parents, Thomas and Mary (White) Burden, were natives of the same place, where the father died. The mother immigrated to Oswego, N. Y., in 1847, and was accompanied by the following children: Richard, John, Thomas, Dennis, William and Mrs. Julia Henricksen. The last-named also came to Fairfield Township, Bureau County, where she died. The mother died in Oswego, N. Y. Our subject, Thomas Burden, worked one year in Oswego, and then came to Elgin, Ill., where he worked till about 1850, when he came to Bureau County and railroaded for nearly two years and then bought 160 acres in Fairfield Township, which he pre-empted and improved. He started on a small scale in farming and stock-raising and bought more land from time to time till at present he has about 2,000 acres of land in Fairfield Township. He is one of the largest land owners not only in the township but in the county, which is saying a great deal when we remember that he came here a poor man. Stock-raising is his main occupation. Mr. Burden was married in LaSalle, Ill., to Miss Eleanor Fitzgerald, daughter of Marten and Margaret (Cavanaugh) Fitzgerald, who came here in an early day. Mr. and Mrs. Burden are members of the Catholic Church, and are the parents of eight children, viz.: George, John, Charles, William, Mary, Emma, Elizabeth and Nellie Burden. In political matters Mr. Burden is identified with the Democratic party.

J. Y. BURNETT, Lamoille. The sub-

ject of this biography is a native of Jefferson, Schoharie Co., N. Y. His grandfather, Joseph Burnett, was a native of New Jersey. He was a carpenter and jobber in New York City for many years and one of the pioneers of Schoharie County, N. Y., where he died. His son, Joseph Burnett, Jr., was born in New York City. He is the father of our subject, and came to Schoharie County when he was twelve years old. There he was a stage contractor by occupation till the railroad drove the stage further west. He was a soldier in the war of 1812 and died in the above place about 1862. He was married to Jane Havens, a daughter of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Young) Havens, who survived him and who died in 1878. She was the mother of the following children: Mrs. Mary A. Champlin, Mrs. Jane Brand, Joseph O. (deceased), David H., George H., Mrs. Huldah E. Bare and Jeremiah Y., our subject. He was educated in his native State, where he also learned the carpenter and joiner's trade. In 1855 he removed to Mendota, Ill., where he lived three years and then came to Lamoille, where he followed his trade till 1872, when he opened a lumber yard, which proved a successful venture. He has also a branch yard in Van Orin and Ohio, besides carrying on a furniture and undertaker's store in Lamoille, where he also manufactures "Dean's Celebrated Corn Cutter," which is gaining in reputation and favor every day. Mr. Burnett was married twice. His first wife, Olive Smith, died here, leaving two children, viz.: Mrs. Alice Murphy, and Hattie J. Burnett. He was married the second time to Mrs. Ellen Holbrook (*nee* Ellen Kane), a daughter of George and Mary (Brown) Kane. She is the mother of three children, viz.: Mamie Holbrook, deceased, aged ten years, Lewis Holbrook, born March 1, 1867, and Ida Blanche Burnett, who was born August 10, 1880. Mrs. Ellen Burnett was born September 7, 1844, in Michigan. She is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Burnett is a member of the Congregational Church. Politically he is identified with the Republican party. He is a wide-awake business man and a self-made man in every respect.

COL. N. C. BUSWELL, Neponset, the subject of the following biography, was born

December 5, 1831, in Caledonia County, Vt. He is of Scotch descent, a son of James Buswell, a native of Caledonia County, Vt., where he was born in 1793; he died in 1875 six miles south of Neponset, in Stark County, Ill., to which he came in 1837. He came to Peoria County, Ill., in the fall of 1833, and the next year brought his family. He was a farmer by occupation, and dealt extensively in land while in the West. The grandfather of our subject, N. C. Buswell, Sr., was a native of Salisbury, Mass.; he died in Caledonia County, Vt. He was also a farmer, and a soldier in one of the Indian wars. His mother was Elizabeth Colby, whose brother, Nicholas Colby, took an active part in the battle of Lake Champlain, and is honorably mentioned in the naval history. After him Col. Buswell was named. The mother of our subject, Mrs. Chloe (Pratt) Buswell, was born in 1800, in Caledonia County, Vt. She is yet living in Neponset. She is the mother of ten children, viz.: Elizabeth, deceased, former wife of Judge A. Tyler (she left three children, viz.: William, Mary and Grace Tyler); William P.; Lucinda, wife of J. A. Gilfillan, Principal of a St. Louis school; James, deceased; Mrs. Mary C. Dunham, now a resident of Florida; Nicholas C., our subject; Charles P., of Osceola, Ill.; Henry C., of Grinnell, Iowa; Mrs. Ellen B. Scott, and Albert, the latter deceased. Our subject, Col. Buswell, is principally self-educated. He was reared on a farm, but followed farming only in early life and then turned his attention to various occupations. He came to Neponset in 1857, and here kept a hotel and livery stable, but was connected with different enterprises, and at that time was one of the leading business men of the town. In the summer of 1862 he was commissioned by Gov. Yates, of Illinois, to raise a company of soldiers for the late war, and was made Captain of Company H, of the Ninety-third Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry. In September, 1862, the Ninety-third Illinois Regiment was organized at Princeton, and of this N. C. Buswell was elected Lieutenant-Colonel. At the death of the commanding Colonel he was promoted, November 25, 1863, to the rank of Colonel, which he held till the close

of war. He participated in the capture of Jackson, and the battle of Champion Hill, siege of Vicksburg, Missionary Ridge, capture of Atlanta, Bentonville, and was also with Sherman in his famous march to the sea and across the Carolinas. He was with his regiment in the grand review at Washington, D. C., and was mustered out at Chicago, July 6, 1865. He was never wounded, although his horse was shot from under him at the battle of Champion Hill. Col. Buswell always had the esteem and good will of the men in his command, and his military career has been, to say the least, a brilliant one. (See chapter on Current History of the Late War.) As an evidence of his ability as a military man he received in the summer of 1866 an appointment in the Regular Army as First Lieutenant, which position he did not accept, as he had just been elected Sheriff of Bureau County, serving one term. After this he engaged in the livery business with B. F. Cox, of Princeton. In 1873 the organizations known as "Farmers' Clubs" chose Col. Buswell as agent to go to Europe to buy and import blooded draft horses for breeding purposes. He bought a number of animals in Normandy, France, and returned with them to Princeton. He was very successful, and in 1874 made another trip to Europe, which was equally successful. While in Europe he visited Scotland, England and France both times. In 1879 he returned to Neponset, where he now resides and does a general collecting and pension business. He has been Village Attorney and Marshal, and holds the office of Notary Public. Politically he is independent. He is a member of G. A. R., W. S. Bryan Post, No. 284. Col. Buswell was married February 13, 1852, to Miss Ellen Fowler, a native of Hillsdale, Vt., where she was born September 6, 1834. She is yet living, and is a daughter of Elias and Eliza (Elmore) Fowler.

THOMAS J. CAHILL, Westfield, was born February 17, 1858, in Westfield Township. His father, Daniel Cahill, was a native of County Kerry, Ireland. He came to America when quite young, landing in Quebec. From there he went to New York and then to New Orleans. After living in the South several years he came to Illinois, where he was married to

Mary McDonald, who died here. She was the mother of the following children: Cornelius (deceased), James, Michael, Johanna and Mrs. Mary Fitzgerald. Daniel Cahill was married a second time, to Mrs. Bridget Manning (*nee* Sheehy), a native of County Kerry, Ireland. She survived her husband and is the mother of four children, viz.: Mary and John Manning, the former deceased, and Ellen and Thomas J. Cahill, our subject. Daniel Cahill died June 27, 1878. He was a good citizen and farmer, and at the time of his death owned a farm of 160 acres. His son, Thomas Cahill, a wide-awake young man, has a farm of 120 acres. He is a Democrat, and connected with the Catholic Church, as was also his father.

THOMAS C. CALLINAN, Berlin, was born in Clare County, Ireland, December 22, 1844. He is a son of Frederick and Mary (Kane) Callinan, both of whom lived and died in Clare County, Ireland. The father died when his son Thomas was six weeks old. The mother died July 15, 1878. Of their family five are still living, three in Bureau County and two in San Francisco, Cal. One son, a Captain in the English Navy, died in the East Indies, and another, a clerk, died in Ireland. The early life of our subject was spent on the farm and in school. His father was a landlord, and of a wealthy family in Ireland. In 1858 Mr. Callinan came to America, and since that time has made Bureau County his home. October, 1864, he enlisted in Company I, Thirtieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served until May, 1865, when they were mustered out at David's Island, New York Harbor. He participated in several engagements, among which was the battle of Allatoona Pass, Ga., and also Nashville, Tenn. After leaving the army he returned to Bureau County, and has since been engaged in farming, having occupied his present farm of 120 acres in Sections 31 and 32, Berlin Township, since May, 1871. He was married in this county February 24, 1870, to Miss Mary A. Rinker, born in Ohio Township, Bureau County, August 27, 1852. She is the daughter of Isaac and Eveline (Wilson) Rinker, who came to this county in 1850. Mr. Rinker was a native of Virginia, and his wife of Belmont

County, Ohio, where they were married in 1849. He died January 1867, and his widow now lives in Malden. Mr. and Mrs. Callinan have two children, viz.: Murty A., born March 31, 1871; Eva, born November 11, 1878. Mr. Callinan is a member of the Bureau Lodge, A. F. & A. M., No. 112; Princeton Chapter, No. 28; Orrin Council, No. 8; Temple Commandery, No. 20; also of Knights of Pythias, of Princeton; Grand Army of the Republic, Ferris Post, No. 309, at Princeton. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Malden, of which he is Deacon. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Malden. In politics he is an active Republican.

ARMSTRONG CAMPBELL, Selby, was born in Juniatta County, Penn., January 19, 1822. He is of Scotch descent, a son of John and Nancy (Bard) Campbell. His father was a native of Sherman's Valley, Penn., and his mother of Miffelia County. Both died in Huntingdon County, Penn.—he in the fall of 1860, at the age of seventy-three; she in 1870, at the age of eighty-three. They were the parents of two sons and two daughters, viz.: William L., of Selby Township; Eliza, deceased; Armstrong, our subject, Celia Ann Stewart, deceased. When our subject was ten years old he removed with his parents to Huntingdon County, Penn., where he resided until 1854, when he came to Bureau County, Ill., and settled in Selby Township, where he has since resided. He, in partnership with his brother, bought the south half of Section 1, and since 1856 he has resided on the southwest quarter of Section 1. He now owns 240 acres in Selby Township, one tract of eighty acres being in Section 11. Mr. Campbell was reared on a farm and has always made farming his occupation. He was married in Pennsylvania, December 19, 1850, to Mary A. Duff. She was born in Huntingdon County, Penn., February 19, 1832, a daughter of John and Barbara (Randolph) Duff, both natives of Pennsylvania. He was born in 1804 and is still living in Huntingdon County, Penn., a retired farmer. His wife, who was born in May, 1807, died June 16, 1884. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell are parents of seven children, viz.: Alexander, born June 20, 1857, died March 20, 1884;

Nancy, born October 3, 1858, wife of Ezra Rouse, of Selby Township; William Irvin, born January 31, 1860; Clark, born April 27, 1865. Three children died in infancy. In politics Mr. Campbell is a Republican. He has been a member of the Levi Lusk Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Arlington, since 1860. He is also a member of the M. B. Society of Princeton. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

THOMAS R. CAPPERRUNE, Milo, was born August 11, 1816, in Kent County, Del. His parents, William and Rebecca (Row) Capperrune, were natives of Delaware. The former was a farmer by occupation, and died there in 1839. The latter died there also in 1817. She was the mother of seven children; of these only three are yet living. The grandfather of our subject was of Irish descent, and a teacher by profession. Our subject is principally self educated. He immigrated to Ohio in October, 1835, and in 1841 removed to Knox County, Ill. In 1850 he came to Milo Township, Bureau County, where he bought eighty acres of land for \$300. At present he has 160 acres of prairie and twenty acres of timber land. He was married in Knox County to the widow of Anderson Corbin, Mrs. Caroline Corbin (*nee* Caroline McGinnis), a daughter of Johnston and Jane (McMullen) McGinnis. Mrs. Caroline Capperrune was born July 2, 1810, in Chester County, Penn. She is the mother of the following children: Mrs. Emily Snow (*nee* Emily Corbin); B. Frank Corbin; Mrs. Sarah Gammel (*nee* Capperrune), who is now a resident of Kansas; Irwin Capperrune; Mrs. Mary J. Hunt, and Thomas J. Capperrune. Religiously Mr. and Mrs. Capperrune are connected with and are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically he is now a Republican, and was formerly an Abolitionist. He has filled the offices of Commissioner, Collector and Assessor; the latter for a number of years.

RUFUS CAREY, deceased. Of the public men in Bureau County who deserve mention in this work, and who have acquitted themselves honorably and creditably while in office, we are glad to note him whose name heads this sketch. Mr. Carey was born March 14, 1813, in Enfield, Mass. He died

August 7, 1873, in Princeton. His parents were Thomas and Sarah (Packard) Carey. Rufus Carey was reared and educated in Massachusetts. In 1835 he came to Bureau County and settled in Wyandot Township, where the County Poor Farm now is. He lived in the country till 1854, when he removed to Princeton, where his widow yet resides. In 1853 he was elected Treasurer of Bureau County, and for four years held that position to the great satisfaction of the people. After serving four years as Treasurer, Mr. Carey served two years as Deputy Treasurer. He was one of the four prominent men who started the Carey, Olds & Co. Bank of Princeton, Ill., and was connected with it for two years. Mr. Carey was married April 26, 1837, in Chicopee, Mass., to Miss Mary K. Ferry, who was born February 9, 1814, in Granby, Mass. Her father, Abner Ferry, was born November 4, 1777, in Granby, Mass., where he died March 14, 1828. He was a farmer by occupation, as was also his father, Noah Ferry, who was one of the first settlers in Granby. Her mother, Rosanna (Smith) Ferry, was born October 25, 1783, in Connecticut. She died June 7, 1867, in Bureau County. She was the mother of the following children: Aaron D., Zenus S., William M., Mary K., Hannah E., Amelia R. and Rebecca S. Mrs. Mary K. Carey is the mother of four children, viz.: Francis, was born August 15, 1840 (he is now a resident of Chicago); Eliza F., was born October 24, 1842 (she died September 1, 1844); Amelia L., was born March 23, 1848 (she died July 9, 1869), and Warren, who was born December 13, 1849 (he is at present a physician in LaGrange, Ill.). He married Fannie Crawford; they have four children, viz.: Edward F., Amelia L., Mary E. and Alice. Mrs. Carey is religiously connected with the Congregational Church.

MRS. DELILA L. CAREY, Princeton, was born April 2, 1818, in Onondago County, N. Y. Her parents were John L. and Lucina (Rhodes) Carey. Mrs. Carey is a bright, cheerful lady with great force of character. She has borne up bravely amid trials and adversity which would have crushed any ordinary woman. She was reared in the State of New York, where she resided till the

spring of 1835, when she went to Morgan County, Ill., where she married Amos Miner, who shortly afterward died. He was the son of Amos Miner, Sr., who was quite a genius, and invented many useful things. Mrs. Carey has one son by Amos Miner. The son's name is George A. Miner, who married Elizabeth Denis. Mrs. Carey was married a second time in Morgan County, Ill., to Norman L. Ward. She came to this county with Mr. Ward, and here he died. Three children blessed this union, viz.: Mary E., wife of Henry Reasoner; Julia C., deceased, and Darwin E. Ward, who married Mary E. Morse. After the death of her second husband our subject married Lemuel P. Carey, who was born June 26, 1801, in Enfield, Hampshire Co., Mass. He followed the tanner and currier's trade in the East, and in the fall of 1835 came to this county, where he has been a successful farmer. The marriage, which occurred August 22, 1850, was blessed with one child—Lemuel Carey—who died aged ten years. Mr. Lemuel P. Carey died March 4, 1879. He was a man of sterling qualities, and is well remembered by our old settlers. Mrs. Carey was formerly a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but is now connected with the Presbyterian Church.

LUTHER F. CARPENTER, Indiantown, was born December 3, 1819, in Bristol, R. I. At an early age he was taken to Rehoboth, Mass., by his parents. His father, Abiah Carpenter, was born in Rehoboth, Mass., where he died. He was Captain of a band of musicians in the war of 1812. The grandfather of our subject, Abiah Carpenter, Sr., was also a native of Massachusetts, where he died. The mother of our subject, Rosina Goff, was born in Rehoboth, Mass., where she yet resides. She is a daughter of Levi Goff, and is the mother of nine children, viz.: Cyrel, George and Luther F. Carpenter. The first two children are deceased. The next six children are the result of a second marriage, with Joshua Drawn, viz.: Alvin, William, Matilda, Mary J., Almon C. and Martha A. Drawn. Of the above, Alvin, William and Mary J. are deceased. Mr. L. F. Carpenter received a common school education in his native State. He learned the machinist's trade in Taunton, Mass., and worked at it

there until the spring of 1855, when he came West and settled in Indiantown Township, Bureau Co., Ill., where he bought eighty acres of land. At present he owns a farm of 433 acres—the result of his industry and perseverance. Since coming West Mr. Carpenter has made farming his principal occupation, although he worked a short time at his trade in Aurora and Chicago. He was married in Taunton, Mass., to Betsey B. Barney, who was born in Taunton, January 1, 1826. She is a daughter of Oliver and Betsey (Babbit) Barney, and is the mother of four children, viz.: Mrs. Elizabeth Dexter; George A., deceased, aged eighteen years; Sterophine and Mrs. Josephine Anthony, twins, the former deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter are active members of the Congregational Church. He is a Republican, and has filled township offices.

ADAM CARPER, Macon, was born in Bedford County, Penn., January 19, 1837. He is the son of John and Catherine (Smith) Carper, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, but came to Bureau County in November, 1854, and died here. The mother died October 23, 1857, at the age of forty-four years. The father was born June 19, 1807, and died April 16, 1875. Of their children, six sons and two daughters yet survive them, and are residents of this county. Our subject came to this county with his parents, and has since resided in Macon Township. His occupation has ever been that of farming and stock-growing. When starting in life for himself it was with little. In 1867 he bought his present farm of 100 acres, and has since added the best of improvements. November 18, 1869, he was united in marriage to Mary Kegarice, who was born in Bedford County, Penn., March 18, 1844. She is the daughter of John and Margaret (Inscoc) Kegarice. The father was born December 10, 1811, and the mother June 20, 1813. The father died in Pennsylvania, but the mother in Bureau County, Ill. Six daughters and two sons yet survive them. The sons, Jacob and Philip, live in Iowa. Of the daughters, Mrs. Barbara Spencer resides in Buda; Mrs. Mary Carper, wife of our subject, in Macon Township; Mrs. Sarah Osborn, in Iowa; Mrs. Margaret Suiters,

in Bedford County, Penn.; Mrs. Susan Amic, in Blair County, Penn., and Mrs. Nancy Roberts, in Nebraska. Two of the sons of Mr. and Mrs. Kegarice were in the war of the Rebellion, and received wounds, from which they died. Mr. and Mrs. Carper have four children living, viz.: Mertie, born September 1, 1870; Irvin, born May 2, 1874; Josie, born September 27, 1876, and Jacob Elmore, born August 30, 1878.

JACOB S. CARPER, Macon, was born in Bedford County, Penn., April 12, 1834. He is the son of John and Catherine Carper. They came to Bureau County in 1854, and settled at Walnut Grove, and died there, he in April, 1875, she in October, 1857. They were born in Bedford County, Penn., and had resided there till coming to this county. They had a family of six sons and two daughters, who survive them. In April, 1851, our subject came to Illinois, but lived in Fulton County until 1857, when he came to Bureau County, and bought his present farm, and began putting it under cultivation. His farm now contains 259 acres. In October, 1861, he entered the service of his country, in Company K, Fifty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry. In October, 1862, he received a Lieutenant's commission, which rank he held till receiving his discharge in April, 1865. More of the history of this company and regiment will be found in the chapter devoted to the county's current history of the late war. After returning from the army, Mr. Carper again began farming, and has continued in the same occupation since. He was married, in Bureau County, January 2, 1866, to Miss Catherine Horton (see sketch of Allen Horton). She died in June, 1869, leaving one son—William S. Carper. In August, 1870, Mr. Carper was united in marriage to Miss Margaret J. Dieffenderfer, a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of William and Sarah Dieffenderfer, also natives of Pennsylvania. The father is now a resident of this county, but the mother is deceased. Mrs. Carper had one brother, viz.: A. Dieffenderfer, of Osceola, Ill. Mrs. Carper has three children living, viz.: George A., Sarah K. and Frank G. Mr. Carper is a member of the G. A. R. Post of Buda. He is Republican in politics.

JOHN R. CASS, deceased, was born March 31, 1833, in Richmond, N. H. He was a son of Ono and Sarah (Holbrook) Cass, natives of New Hampshire. The former was a farmer and died in Jackson, Mich.; the latter is yet living in Princeton; her name now is Mrs. King. She is the mother of two boys: Isaac H. and John R. Cass, who were reared in Michigan. They came to Bureau County, Ill., about 1851, and first farmed in Lamoille Township. They afterward bought land in Berlin Township, where our subject was married. He afterward bought land in Lamoille Township, where his widow now resides. She has added materially to the farm, which now contains 318 acres of land. Mr. Cass died in Malden, this county, April 7, 1864. He was married to Mary E. Isaac, December 2, 1857. She is a daughter of Elias Isaac, the old pioneer of Berlin Township (see sketch of Isaac and pioneers of Bureau County). Mrs. Cass was born February 6, 1839, in Berlin Township. She is the mother of Lincoln H. Cass, who was born November 25, 1860, and who is at present a law student of Chicago.

PETER J. CASSIDY, Westfield, was born August 4, 1845, in North Gore, Canada West, to which place his grandparents, Peter and Margaret Cassidy, came at an early day. They were natives of Ireland and soon became successful farmers in Canada. In the fall of 1847 they came to Bureau County, Ill., where they bought and entered thirteen eighties of land, a part of which were Mexican war claims. All the land was in Westfield Township. They became quite well-to-do farmers, and eventually removed to Ottawa, LaSalle County, where both died. They reared a family of nine children: Philip, Patrick, Margaret, Peter, Ann, Mary, James, Catharine and Terrence. Of these Patrick Cassidy was born 1819, in County Cavan, Ireland. He came here with his parents and entered 240 acres of land. He died here July 16, 1855. He was married in Canada to Joanna Cochlin, born September 29, 1823, in County Cork, Ireland. She is yet living, and is the mother of five children, now living: Peter J., our subject; Mrs. Mary A. White, of Montgomery County, Iowa; Mrs. Joanna Manning, Catharine and Patrick. Of these

Peter J. was educated in this county. Here he taught fourteen terms of school. He has farmed the last six years, and now has 280 acres of land. He was married November 19, 1877, in Sheffield, Ill., to Mary M. A. Lawler, daughter of Luke and Catharine (O'Maley) Lawler, natives of Ireland. The latter's brother, Patrick O'Maley, is now a resident of Montgomery County, Iowa. Mrs. Cassidy was an able teacher in Bureau County. She was the mother of C. Jennie, John L. and Harry V., the latter deceased. Mrs. Cassidy died April 27, 1883, aged twenty-five years. Politically Mr. Cassidy is a Democrat. He has filled township offices, and is now Assessor, having filled the office four years.

GEORGE CASTENDYCK, Hall, was born September 3, 1824, in Werdorf, Coblenz Rhein, Prussia. His parents, Frederick and Louise (Hofmann) Castendyck, were natives of Germany, where they lived until death. The father was a high government officer. They had eight children, of whom two, Louis and George, came to the United States in June, 1849. George Castendyck had been a soldier in the Prussian Army, and was preparing to enter the government employ. When they first came to this country they lived in Erie, Penn., till July, 1851. They then came to Hall Township, Bureau County, Ill., and bought 160 acres of wild land at \$7.50 per acre, and the next year another 160 acres at the same price. They now own 426 acres of well-improved land. They are engaged in farming and stock-raising, and have an imported Norman and English horse. The two brothers have made a success of life through their industry, and command the respect of the community. Louis Castendyck was never married, and makes his home with his brother George, our subject. He was married in this county in the spring of 1852, to Mary Betz, who was born May 12, 1827, in Engelstadt, Hessen Darmstadt, Germany. (See sketch of C. Betz.) She died here July, 1863. She was the mother of the following children: Charles, Mrs. Louisa Hummell, William, Otto and Gustav. Mr. Castendyck was again married October 15, 1865, to Charlotte Stuhl, born December 7, 1839, in Hamfenfeld, Bavaria, Germany. She has three

children: Johanna, Ferdinand and Fannie. Politically Mr. Castendyck is identified with the Democratic party. He has filled school offices, and has been Justice of the Peace for the last twelve years.

WILLIAM CATHERMAN, Walnut, was born July 22, 1847, in Union County, Penn. His parents, Robert and Elizabeth (Boney) Catherman, were natives of the same State as their son. They were the parents of thirteen children, viz.: Christine, wife of John Draper, of Cass County, Mich.; Laura, deceased; Louisa, wife of Henry Wood, of Erie County, Ohio; Montgomery, married to Alinda Glenn, resides in Erie County, Ohio; Eliza, wife of Andy Smith, of Winamac, Ind.; Albert, of Cass County, Mich., married to Laura Hay; William, of Bureau County; Isabelle, wife of Amos Smith, of Cass County, Mich.; Mary, wife of David Howser, of Sacramento, Cal.; Matilda, of Grand Rapids, Mich.; Sarah, wife of Samuel Bridge, of Cass County, Mich.; David, of Bureau County, married to Maggie Lindbery; Clara, of Cass County, Mich. Robert Catherman is a carpenter by trade, and worked at that until he removed from Pennsylvania to Erie County, Ohio, in 1854, since which time he has been engaged in farming. In 1865 he removed to Cass County, Mich., where he still resides; his wife died there October 16, 1875. William Catherman was educated in the schools of Erie County, Ohio, and also attended one term in Michigan. In 1866 he was in Kankakee County, Ill., but returned to Michigan the same fall, and in 1868 came to Bureau County, Ill., where he has since resided. July 3, 1869, he was united in marriage to Rebecca Black, a sister of G. W. Black (see sketch). Mrs. Catherman was born February 8, 1848, in Sandusky County, Ohio. She is the mother of one daughter, Jennie E., born November 28, 1870. After marriage Mr. Catherman began farming on rented land in Bureau Township. In 1882 he purchased his present farm of 200 acres, in Section 36, Walnut Township, a farm in an excellent state of cultivation. He gives his attention chiefly to the raising and feeding of stock. Mr. Catherman has always been a supporter of the Republican party.

OLIVER CHADDOCK, Lamoille, was born February 15, 1852, in Belmont County, Ohio. He is a son of Richard and Eliza (Nicholson) Chaddock, natives of Baltimore, Md. They came to Illinois in 1864 and settled in Lamoille Township, Bureau County, but at present reside in Malden. They are the parents of twelve children, who all had families and are all living except two. Our subject received his education in Lamoille, where he now resides. He has made farming his main business and still owns 495 acres of land. In 1878 he clerked in a store in Lamoille and then bought an interest in a grocery store and conducted it in partnership with M. A. Holbrook. For three years Mr. Chaddock was actively engaged in the mercantile business and yet owns an interest in the firm of Holbrook, Dunbar & Chaddock, general merchants. For the last three years he has turned his attention mainly to farming, buying and selling stock and fine cattle, horses and hogs. He is also engaged in manufacturing. Our subject was married December 23, 1874, to Elizabeth Dunbar, who was born February 23, 1858, in Lamoille Township. Her parents are James and Rebecca Dunbar. Mrs. Elizabeth Chaddock is the mother of one child—De Clifford Chaddock—who was born May 23, 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Chaddock are religiously connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church and are also members of the Good Templars.

O. E. CHAPMAN, Walnut, was born in Medina County, Ohio, March 27, 1832. His ancestors were of the old New England stock, having come to this country at least before 1760. His father, Seeva Chapman, was a native of Cavendish, Vt., born February 10, 1793; he was a soldier in the war of 1812; his wife, Azuba Marsh, was born in Wilmington, Vt., October 7, 1802. At an early date they immigrated to Ohio, going down Lake Erie before there were any steamboats on the lakes. Seeva Chapman died in Medina County, Ohio, in January, 1881; his widow still resides there. Of their family of six children, two sons and two daughters are still living. O. E. Chapman was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools of his native State. He was married in Medina County, Ohio, September 6, 1853, to Miss

Sarah L. Beeman, who was born in the same county, May 6, 1833. In 1854 they came to Bureau County and lived in Princeton till the fall of 1857, Mr. Chapman being engaged in carpenter and joiner's work, at which he had also worked in Ohio. In 1857 he settled on his present farm of 160 acres in northwest quarter of Section 29, Walnut Township, which was then entirely unimproved. He has since given his attention exclusively to farming. Mr. and Mrs. Chapman are the parents of five children, viz.: Willard E., born March 27, 1855, died January 9, 1873; Clarence B., born January 1, 1857, an attorney at Ottawa, Ill.; Ozias S., born August 30, 1859, a student at Ottawa, Ill., a teacher by profession; Milan E., born July 18, 1861, engaged in teaching in Bureau County; Herman L., born March 28, 1866. Mrs. Chapman is the daughter of Milan and Anthy (Monger) Beeman. The father was born in Litchfield, Conn., February 24, 1799, and his wife February 24, 1802. She died February 16, 1839, and he April 15, 1879. Mr. Beeman was twice married and had eight children by his first wife and four by the second. Of the family seven are living. Mr. Beeman's father, Daniel Beeman, was a Revolutionary soldier and the family was among the early New England settlers. In politics Mr. Chapman was an Abolitionist, and is now Republican. He has served three terms as Supervisor of Walnut Township. He and his wife are Congregational in religious belief.

RODOLPHUS CHILDS, Dover, was born in Deerfield, Mass., October 23, 1815. He is the son of Erastus and Mercy (Hawks) Childs, who were born in the same village as their son and lived there until death. Our subject was one of seven children. He remained on his father's farm until 1836, when he came to Bureau County, arriving here the day he was twenty-one. He came in company with Elijah Smith, for whom he worked the first year. In 1842 he began the improvement of his present farm of 200 acres, 160 of which he entered from the Government, forty acres at a time, as he could obtain the money. In September, 1843, he was married to Miss Nancy Smith, a daughter of "Dad Joe," (see sketch of "Dad Joe" Smith, in General History.) She was born at Peoria,

Ill., November 5, 1826. Mr. and Mrs. Childs are the parents of eight children, viz.: James, a resident of Harman, Lee Co., Ill.; Calista, deceased; John H., Mary, Milo, Orlinda, wife of Dr. Willis Pierce, of Iowa; Nellie, wife of Enos Cole, of Dover Township; Clara J., deceased. The two oldest sons, James and John H., were in the army, both being with Sherman on the march to the sea. Mr. Childs is a Republican in politics; he was an Abolitionist, and voted for James G. Birney.

E. D. CHRISMAN, Milo. This gentleman was born July 28, 1824, in Berkeley County, Va. His father, George P. Chrisman, was born in 1796, in Virginia, which State he left on account of his opposition to slavery, and removed to Ohio, and from there to Knox County, Ill., where he died in 1872. He was a farmer by occupation, and a soldier in the war of 1812. He was of German descent. The mother of our subject, Dorothy Sanders, was born 1798 in Virginia. She died 1833, in Highland County, Ohio. She was a daughter of Joseph Sanders, and was the mother of seven children, viz.: Mrs. Jane Richardson, Mrs. Mary Frisby, Mrs. Julia A. Schram, Mrs. Rachel Walford, Mrs. Ellen Green, James A., and Elisha D. Chrisman, who is mainly self educated, receiving but fourteen days of schooling in his life. In the fall of 1837 he came to Illinois with his parents, and the next spring settled in Knox County, where he farmed till April, 1852, when he bought eighty acres of land in Milo Township, Bureau County, where he now resides and at present owns a well improved farm of 240 acres, the result of his industry and economy. Mr. Chrisman was married twice. In September, 1849, he married Miss Mahala Caywood, a sister of his present wife. She was born in 1823, and died December 6, 1850. She was the mother of James T., who only lived to be nine months old. Mr. Chrisman was joined in matrimony a second time, April 4, 1852, to Elizabeth Caywood, who was born December 6, 1829, in Maryland. She is a daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Hufford) Caywood, and is the mother of four children, viz.: Frank, Laura C., Jennie O. and Ella A. Chrisman. Frank Chrisman married Eva Read. Three children were the result of this union, viz.: Nellie,

Clarence and Bernice Chrisman. Mr. E. D. Chrisman and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically he was formerly an Abolitionist and is now identified with the Republican party. Financially he has made a success of life, being a self-made man in every respect.

J. CHRITZMAN, Princeton, was born November 7, 1833, in Harrisburg, Penn. He is the son of Henry and Margaret (Zigler) Chritzman. The father was born in Gettysburg, Penn., and the mother was also a native of the same State. She was the daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Zigler. The Zigler family was one of the early families of Pennsylvania. Of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Chritzman's family six are now living, viz.: Mrs. Maria Bigler, Mrs. Charlotte Black, Jacob, Christian, Harry and George. The subject of this sketch was educated in his native city, and in early life worked in a commission house, after which he served an apprenticeship of three years as a molder in a foundry at Lancaster, Penn. He then was engaged in the foundry business for two years for himself at Berrysburg, Penn. In 1853 Mr. Chritzman came West, and for one year lived in Minnesota; then one year in Mt. Carroll, Ill., but in 1855 he came to Princeton and engaged in the foundry business, continuing in the same till November, 1878, since which time he has been dealing in all kinds of agricultural implements, including reapers, mowers, threshers, engines, plows, cultivators, buggies, etc., etc. In Princeton, January 10, 1859, he was united in marriage to Miss Rachel Jane Knox, who was born in Bureau County in 1839. She is the daughter of William and Mary (Mercer) Knox, both natives of Ohio, as were also their parents. Mr. and Mrs. Chritzman have two children now living, viz.: Lottie and Clarence. Mrs. Chritzman is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Masonic order, and has taken all the degrees, being a member of the Bureau Lodge, No. 112, Princeton Chapter, Temple Commandery, No. 20, Orion Council and Scottish Rite to the thirty-second degree, and also K. of H. and Mutual Aid. In politics he is Democratic.

HORATIO CHURCHILL, Buda, was born in Somerset County, Me., April 1, 1843. He

is the son of Asa and Mary (Holden) Churchill, both natives of the same State as their son. The father died in Maine, but the mother in Michigan. They were the parents of thirteen children, all of whom, except three, are now living. Our subject was reared on a farm, but had also worked in saw-mills previous to coming to this State. He came to Bureau County, Ill., in 1867. He was married September 8, 1881, to Miss Mary A. Hodgetts. She was born in Dudley, England, August 13, 1861, and is the daughter of Edward and Mary (Shelton) Hodgetts, who came to America in 1865, and who are now residents of Kewanee, Henry Co., Ill. They are the parents of six sons and two daughters now living. Mrs. Churchill is the mother of one daughter—Nellie May Churchill—born September 12, 1883. And by a previous marriage Mr. Churchill has two sons, viz.: Daniel Lewis, born February 3, 1876, and Oscar Warren, born May 20, 1877. He is a member of the Buda Lodge, A. F. & A. M. In politics he is Republican. When Mr. Churchill came to Buda in 1867 he began the manufacture of brick in partnership with C. P. Mason. After one season he bought Mr. Mason's interest, and has continued in the business since with different partners at different times, but is now alone. In 1878 he began manufacturing tile also, and now has the capacity for manufacturing 1,000,000 brick and 500,000 tile per season. And in 1883 he manufactured to one-half the capacity of the machinery. As the quality of tile and brick manufactured is excellent, the demand steadily increases.

SETH C. CLAPP, deceased, was a native of Northampton, Mass., where he was born in 1812; he died May 1, 1871, in Bureau County, Ill., to which he came in 1835. Here he was a tiller of the soil and highly respected for his many good qualities of head and heart. Mr. Clapp was married twice. His first wife was Asenath Hitchcock, a native of Massachusetts; she died November, 1851, in Princeton, Ill. His second wife was Mrs. Amelia R. Steel, who survives him. She was the widow of the Rev. Calvin Steel, who was born in 1812, in Vermont; he died February 23, 1851, in Oberlin, Ohio, where he was educated and where his parents for-

merly resided. He preached the Gospel in the State of Michigan and in LaSalle County, Ill. He was a friend to the poor and needy and ever ready to build up the church and further the interest of his fellow men. He was the father of John M. Steele, who is now a resident of Dakota. He was born November 4, 1849, and was married to Lydia A. Gray. They have three children, viz.: Edith C., Katie D. and Crete G. Seth C. Clapp left no posterity, but Mr. and Mrs. Clapp adopted one daughter—Stella E. Clapp—who brightened their home for many years. She died February 2, 1883, aged twenty-three years. Mrs. Clapp came to Bureau County in 1852. For a number of years she has resided in Princeton, where she is religiously connected with the Congregational Church.

JOHN CLAPP, deceased. This old pioneer was born October 1, 1814, in Northampton, Mass. He came to Bureau County in 1834, accompanied by his brother-in-law, Caleb Cook, and settled near Princeton. In 1837 he was married to Lucy M. Smith, a daughter of James Smith, another old settler of Bureau County. In 1838 John Clapp removed to Lamoille Township, where he bought 160 acres of land at \$1.25 per acre. This he improved and resided on it till his death, which occurred November 22, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Clapp were active members of the Congregational Church at Lamoille, of which he was a Deacon. Politically he was a Republican and took an active part in everything pertaining to the interest of his township, in which he has filled many offices. Mrs. Lucy M. Clapp may be classed among our pioneer teachers, and many men in this county received their instruction from this wide-awake lady, who is yet living on the homestead. She was born April 19, 1818, and is the mother of seven children, viz.: Charles S., who was killed at the battle of Champion Hills; Mrs. Harriet W. Richardson, deceased; Cephas F., a Congregational minister of Yankton, Dak.; William A., a farmer in Walnut, Iowa; Dwight, deceased; Albert N., also of Walnut, Iowa, and Mrs. Alice M. Fauble, who was born October 6, 1860. She was married August 30, 1881, to John Fauble, who farms the homestead. He

was born November 16, 1857, in Lee County, Ill., where his parents, John and Christine (Troutwein) Fauble, were among the earliest German settlers.

ATHERTON CLARK, Princeton, was born near Dover, Ill., September 22, 1839. September 11, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, and served with honor till the close of the war. He was in many severe engagements, among which were those of Nashville and Franklin, Tenn., and Tupelo, Miss. He was successively promoted from Sergeant of his company, until at the close of the war he was Major of his regiment. In 1868 he was elected Sheriff of Bureau County, and after the expiration of his term of office he engaged in farming. In 1882 he was appointed Deputy Sheriff of this county and filled that position until elected City Marshal of Princeton in the spring of 1884. Maj. Clark is a member of the A. F. & A. M. fraternity and also G. A. R. Post. In politics he is a staunch Republican. December 13, 1865, Maj. Clark was united in marriage to Miss Jerusha B. Whitmarsh, who was born at Cold Springs, N. Y., July 3, 1840, and is the daughter of Alvah and Naomi (Clark) Whitmarsh, the latter of whom is yet living at the age of eighty-three years. Maj. and Mrs. Clark are the parents of four children, viz.: Hubert A., Lora H., Herma and Alice E.

JAMES T. CLARK was born in Harrison County, Ohio, in 1832. In the spring of 1834 his parents, Thomas and Eleanor (Barr) Clark, came to Bureau County, and about four years later the father died. He left two sons and two daughters: Sarah M., died in June, 1880 (she was the wife of D. Scott, of Knox County, Ill.); John B., died in youth in 1846; Jane, wife of J. Y. Spangler, and James, the youngest of the family. After the father's death, the widow and her children remained on the home farm and tried to make a living, but with little success. The mother survived until 1876, and died at Cheyenne, W. T. As a poor farmer boy, James T. Clark was not much of a success, and, as he told his mother, he was not cut out for a farmer. To her query as to what he was cut out for, he replied that he did not know; but when the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad was

being built through Bureau County, the question was answered. He began by driving a cart while they were on the grade east of the West Bureau. During the construction of the bridge over the main Bureau, an accident caused a vacancy which he was called on to fill, and he began the selecting of bridge timbers. He did various kinds of work till the road was completed and then was given the position of section boss, at Buda. In 1855 he was married near that place to Miss Mary Fry. From Buda he went to Galesburg as assistant roadmaster, and was afterward promoted to roadmaster. He resigned that position and became Assistant Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad, and removed to Cheyenne, and was afterward made General Superintendent. In May, 1882, he became General Superintendent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, which position he still holds. Mr. Clark has been connected with the railroad business in some capacity ever since he began working by the day during the construction of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad in Bureau County.

SAMUEL P. CLARK, Dover. George Clark, father of the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, March, 1811. In 1835 he came to Berlin Township in this county, buying his farm of the Government. He was the first to settle on the prairie near Dover, and as he was told that the wind would blow him away, he anchored his house by setting the corner posts in the ground and mortising the sides to them. The siding and shingles he split and then dressed them by hand. He resided on his farm for forty years, when he removed to Dover and retired from active life. For a number of years before leaving the farm he dealt principally in lands, and was one of the most successful men of the county. Of late years he has put most of his money at interest, although he still owns 700 acres in Bureau County. He was married in Belmont County, Ohio, to Miss Nancy Matson, a daughter of Enos Matson and sister of N. Matson. (See sketch.) Mr. and Mrs. Clark are both living at Dover. They are the parents of four children: Enos, of St. Louis, Mo., a prominent attorney and

Judge for many years; Samuel P.; Josephus S., of Princeton, money loaner; Mary Ann, wife of Jacob Warfield, of Princeton. Samuel P. Clark was born April 20, 1837. He was reared on the farm and educated at Mt. Morris, Ill. He has given his attention chiefly to stock-raising in all its features, buying, shipping, growing, etc. For eighteen years he was one of the prominent breeders of short-horn cattle. In 1881 he made his first importation of thoroughbred Clydesdale and English draft horses, and in 1883 he visited Europe and made other purchases. Since beginning in 1881 he has made seven importations and landed sixty-eight head. When Mr. Clark started in life his father gave him \$10, and he has since depended on his own resources. He now owns 302 acres of land in Sections 24 and 13. January 1, 1860, he was married in this county to Miss Ann Poole, a sister of W. Poole, of Dover. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have three children: Grace, Enos and Hattie. Mr. Clark is Republican in politics, but does not take any active part.

ADAM CLEER, Westfield, was born July 31, 1830, in Merkenfritz, Hessen Darmstadt, Germany. His parents, Henry and Anna Mary (Lerch) Cleer, were also natives of Germany, where the father died in 1850. Mrs. Cleer came to America with her family in June, 1854, and died in Peru, Ill., the following September. She was the mother of four children, viz.: Mrs. Margaret Straw, deceased; Adam, our subject; Mrs. Mary Weber, and Henry, who was killed on the plains, while on his way to California. Adam Cleer came to Bureau County in 1854, and bought 151½ acres in Hall Township, of George Mais. He also owns 333 acres in LaSalle County and ten acres of timber. He has always given his attention to farming, in which he has been very successful. He was married in Germany, December 25, 1853, to Mary C. Sittner, daughter of John and Catharine (Keutzer) Sittner, who came to this country in 1854. Mr. and Mrs. Cleer have six children, viz.: John, Mrs. Mary Schwab, Dena, Henry, Charley and Anna. Mr. and Mrs. Cleer are members of the Lutheran Church. In politics he is a Republican.

GILBERT CLEMENT, Lamoille, who is the subject of this biography, was born June 17, 1815, in Danville, Caledonia Co., Vt. He is one of our few early settlers who came here when this county was a mere wilderness. He was here as early as 1836. His parents, Merrill and Hannah (Morrill) Clement, were natives of New Hampshire, where the former died. The latter died in Hardin County, Ohio. She was an aunt of Thaddeus Stevens, the statesman and anti-slaveryman. Our subject is the youngest of a family of eleven children, of whom he and his sister, Mrs. Lydia Hatch, are the only survivors. Mr. Clement was reared in Vermont. In 1835 he, accompanied by his mother and oldest brother and family, removed to Hardin County, Ohio, where he resided one year, and then came to Bureau County, Ill. He traveled by water, coming down the Ohio, then up the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, landing in Princeton in December, 1836. Here he has made farming his principal occupation, but also followed the carpenter's trade ten years. He has resided in Lamoille Township with the exception of six years, which he spent in Livingston County. He was married here to Lucy A. Barton, who was born December 4, 1821, in South Hadley, Mass. She is a daughter of Ezekiel and Nancy (Cadwell) Barton, and came to this county with her aunt, Mrs. Julia Church, in October, 1836. She is the mother of the following children: Mrs. Elizabeth B. Bullard, Mrs. Josephine Eastman, Mrs. Hannah Sturdevant, Mrs. Lucella McCombs, Mrs. Sophronia Newberry, Alice M. Clement, Mrs. Chastina McCulloch, Eliza J. (deceased), Gilbert M., Edith M. and Norman B. Clement, the latter deceased. Mrs. Clement is an active member of the Baptist Church. Eight of her daughters have been teachers; of these seven have taught in this county, and thus added materially to the advancement of morality and intelligence in this community. Politically Mr. Clement is identified with the Republican party, and is greatly in favor of prohibition. He filled different offices in Clarion Township, where he resided seventeen years. When the evening twilight of life gathered about him he removed to the quiet village of Lamoille, where he now resides.

J. HARVEY CODDINGTON, Dover. James Coddington, father of the above-named gentleman, was born January 25, 1798, in Alleghany County, Md. He was reared on a farm, but after starting in life for himself engaged in teaching and surveying. Much of his early life was spent in hunting, and in that way he gained an acquaintance with the mountains and passes, which was of great value to him when engaged in surveying for the National Turnpike and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. In the spring of 1831 he came to Bureau County, but soon after returned to Maryland, where he remained till 1833, when he again came to this county, and settled on Section 17, Dover Township, where he lived until 1876. He was one of the most successful hunters of the county. Being of rugged and robust frame, and an average weight of 200 pounds, there were but few who could follow him in his hunting expeditions. He was married in this county to Catherine Fear, born in 1814. They were the parents of ten children, five of whom are still living (four died in childhood): Mary A., wife of D. W. Chase, of Dover Township; Caroline, wife of Calvin Shugart, died in 1873; J. Harvey, of Dover Township; Annor, wife of Milford Frazee, of Dover Township; Henry C., of Dover Township; Martha B., wife of Peter Ostram, of Lancaster County, Neb. In 1876 Mr. Coddington returned to his native State for a visit, but met with an accident, from the effects of which he died, June, 1876. His wife, who was with him, was also injured, but recovered, and is still living. J. Harvey Coddington was born January 25, 1847, in this county, where he has always resided, being engaged in farming. He was married January 25, 1872, to Miss Lizzie Keel. She is a native of Ohio, a daughter of John W. and Barbara (Bridenbaugh) Keel, now residents of Dover, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Coddington have six children, viz.: James K., born September 14, 1872; John, born June 24, 1875; Harry, born April 27, 1877; Frank, born April 21, 1879; Nellie, born April 19, 1881; Willie, born May 31, 1883. Two years after his marriage Mr. Coddington purchased his present farm, where he has since resided. He owns 280 acres, 200 of which

are in the home farm. In politics he is a staunch Republican. He and his wife are members of the United Brethren Church of Dover.

HENRY C. CODDINGTON, Dover, the son of James Coddington (see sketch of J. H.), was born in the old log-cabin on his present farm August 14, 1850, and has always lived on the old homestead, which he now owns. He has always given his attention to farming, and now has 200 acres of land. He was married December 22, 1875, to Mary A. Pierce, born in East Pawpaw Grove, Lee Co., Ill., in 1850. She is the daughter of Charles and Catherine (Sine) Pierce, natives of Luzerne County, Pa., but now residing at Pawpaw Grove, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Coddington have five children, viz.: Charles James, born March 27, 1877; Emma Orelia, born November 13, 1879; Mabel Pearl, born August 29, 1881; twin girls, born July 29, 1884. In politics Mr. Coddington is identified with the Republican party.

N. P. COLBERG, Princeton, was born March 31, 1842, in the town of Cimbrits-hauen, County of Christianstod, and State of Skone, Sweden. He is the son of Olof and Cecelia Colberg. The father was a gardener by profession, and died in the old country; the mother is yet living there. She is the mother of seven children, of whom N. P. is the youngest. Our subject was educated in his native country. For five years he attended the garden schools and learned the profession of gardener, and for seven years followed his profession in his native State, and then went to Germany, where for one year he was gardening at Schleswig-Holstein. He then went to Denmark, and was gardener for the King, Frank VII, for one year. After the death of the King Mr. Colberg returned to his native country, and continued in his profession for three years, and then came to America in 1868, and has since resided in Princeton. When he first came he had no capital whatever, and worked for others until he was able to engage in business for himself. At first he bought but two acres of land and began gardening. Afterward he sold out, and in 1875 bought his present garden lot of ten acres, which was

but a swamp at that time, but he has since put it in a high state of cultivation, having had \$1,400 worth of tile laid. He is engaged in growing the small fruits, vegetables and flowers. He has three greenhouses and 200 hot-beds. Mr. Colberg has been very successful, but it has been through close attention to business and a thorough understanding of his profession. In 1883 he purchased an additional plat of ground containing thirteen acres. He was married in Sweden in June, 1862, to Christina Olson. She is the mother of five children, viz.: Nels, Anna, Albert, Ellen and Ida.

F. COLBY, Indiantown. The genealogy of the Colby family is as follows: Its progenitor in America, as far as known, was Isaac Colby, who lived in old Amesbury, Mass. He was a farmer by occupation, and the father of the following children: John, Eliphalet, Isaac, Nehemiah, Richard and Elizabeth. Of these, Eliphalet Colby was the great-grandfather of our subject. He married Polly Rodgers, who is a direct descendant of Rev. John Rodgers, a Protestant minister, who was burned at the stake February 14, 1554, at Smithfield, England, at the instigation of Queen Mary, the Catholic Regent. Rev. John Rodgers assisted Tyndale in the translation of the Bible into the English language. His great-grandson came to Massachusetts in 1636. His son, John Rodgers, was President of Harvard College from 1682 to 1684. Eliphalet and Polly (Rodgers) Colby were the parents of four children, viz.: Eliphalet, Nicholas, Levi and Polly Colby. Of the above, Nicholas Colby was born in 1755 and died in 1836. He married Lois Martin, who was the mother of the following children, viz.: Molly, Nicholas, Ruth, Jerusha, Oliver, Joshua, Levi and Joel. Of these Levi Colby was born January 30, 1800, in Henniker, N. H. His wife, Lydia B. Colby, was born July 13, 1804, in New Hampshire. Her great-grandfather, Joseph Bartlett, was captured by the Indians during colonial times and taken to Canada, but afterward rescued. She is also a relative of Ashmead Bartlett, who married the Countess Burdett Coutts, the wealthy philanthropist. Levi Colby and wife have both passed fourscore years, and, although the evening shades

of life are gathering about them, are still in the possession of their mental faculties. They make their home with their only son, F. Colby. The latter was educated in his native town. He has followed various occupations, principally farming. He is a good mechanic, and has erected all the buildings on his farm, among others a fine residence. He came to Bureau County in 1868, and here owns 200 acres in Indiantown Township. He was born October 22, 1826, in Henniker, N. H., and was married in his native State September 4, 1848, to Julia A. Morgan, born in the above place March 10, 1827. She is of English descent, and is the mother of Morris A. and Elmer A. Colby, the latter deceased, aged ten years and ten months. Morris A. Colby was born February 7, 1850. He is farming with his father, is an I. O. O. F. He is married to Sarah Anthony, who was born September 3, 1849, in Morristown, N. J. They have three children, viz.: Anna F., Mary E. and Norah E. Colby. Mr. F. Colby and his whole family are religiously connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

REV. JOHN COLE, Greenville, was born in Cumberland County, Ky., January 9, 1812. He is the son of Samuel and Mary (Brown) Cole. Samuel Cole was born January 23, 1778. He was married to Mary Brown December 6, 1798; she was born January 5, 1779, and died November 11, 1851. They were the parents of ten children, of whom the following are now living: Benjamin, who was born June 17, 1809, and now resides in Kansas; John, of Bureau County; Nancy, born October 24, 1816, now in Texas, and David, born April 22, 1823, now of Clay County, Ill. Sampson Cole, the oldest son, was born July 8, 1801. He came to Bureau County in 1831, and lived here till about 1838, when he removed to Arkansas, then to Texas, and finally to Los Angeles, Cal., where he died in 1881. In about 1822 John Cole removed to Memphis, Tenn., with his parents, and a short time after this to Arkansas, where the father died. In 1825 the family settled in Union County, Ill., where our subject remained till the spring of 1830, when he settled in what is now Champaign County, and in November 16, 1831, he came to

this county, and has since resided here. During the Black Hawk war he enlisted at Hennepin, but most of his service was at Fort Wilbur, in LaSalle County. When first settling in this county it was in Hall Township, but about a year later he settled in Selby, where he resided till 1866, when he removed to Tiskilwa, and December 20, 1882, came to the farm one-half mile south of New Bedford, where the family owns 432 acres, one of the best stock-farms in the county. Mr. Cole's occupation has mostly been that of a farmer, but for some years he was engaged in the mercantile business in Tiskilwa. Mr. Cole's early life was spent on the frontier, and among the Indians, and so he was thoroughly fitted to fill the part of a pioneer in the settlement of this county. His was one of the early marriages of Bureau County, as he was married September 30, 1832, to Jane Tompkins, who was born in Carter County, east Tenn., September 19, 1817. She is the daughter of William and Elizabeth (Owens) Tompkins. William Tompkins was born November 20, 1772. He settled in Champaign County, Ill., in 1829, and entered land where Urbana now stands. In 1831 he removed to Bureau County. In 1834, while returning to this county from Tennessee, he died in Champaign County. Of his family of thirteen children but four are now living, viz.: Martin, born July 3, 1809, now of Mineral, Ill.; Elizabeth Holbrook, born February 19, 1814, now resides near Tiskilwa; Mrs. Cole, and Elijah Tompkins, of Clarke County, Iowa, born October 30, 1822. Mr. and Mrs. Cole are the parents of the following named children: Elizabeth, born January 20, 1834, wife of G. B. Wheeler, of Kansas; Maria J., born December 31, 1836, wife of William Chenoweth, of Arispetown; Mary L., born April 5, 1844, wife of Robert Patterson, of Arispetown; Samuel, born June 6, 1848, and Charles W., born May 13, 1850. The two latter are farmers in Greenville town. In politics Mr. Cole was Democratic till 1856, since which time he has been Republican. For about forty-seven years he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and most of the time a minister, and has probably preached more funerals than any one else in this county,

and has married a number of couples, children of those he had married in early life.

O. T. COLLINS, Westfield, was born January 3, 1823, in Hartford, Conn. His great-grandfather came from Scotland. The latter's son, Simeon, was born in Connecticut, where he was a farmer and died. He was the father of six children: Silas, Jonathan, Isaac, Alvin, Simeon and Mrs. Prudence Deer. Of these Isaac Collins was a blacksmith. He married Sophia Treat. They were natives of Connecticut, where they died. They were the parents of five children: Sophia, Orin T., Emily, Lovinia and Lydia A. Of these only Orin T. survives. He was reared and educated in his native State, where he was married, November 24, 1846, to Charlotte O. Pitkin, born August 4, 1821, in Hartford, Conn., daughter of George Pitkin, who came here in 1855, and died here. She was the mother of five children: George P., Mrs. Charlotte E. Rose (of Kansas), Sophia T., Charles P. and Laura C. Collins. Mrs. Charlotte O. Collins died May 7, 1878. Mr. Collins came to Bureau County in November, 1855. He lived two years in Lamoille Township, and then bought 160 acres in Westfield Township, on Sections 25 and 26, where he now resides. Politically, he has been so far identified with the Republican party.

CYRUS COLTON, Wyandot, was born January 13, 1814, in St. Lawrence County, N. Y. His father, Jonathan S. Colton, was born July 3, 1781, in Bolton, Conn.; he died here December 11, 1854. For a number of years he lived in the State of New York. In the fall of 1835 he came to Bureau County. He served for a short time in the war of 1812. The mother of our subject was Betsey (Donaldson) Colton; she was born February 20, 1784, in Monson, Mass. She died October 4, 1846, in this county. She was married November 15, 1803, in Butternuts, Otsego Co., N. Y., and is the mother of the following children: Asa S., Heman S. and Elizabeth are deceased; Chauncey D., is now a resident of Bureau County; Cyrus, our subject; Egbert E., deceased; Lewis J., now a resident of Kansas, and Eli R., a resident of Wisconsin. Our subject, Cyrus Colton, received the benefit of a common school education in New York. Early in life he became

a farmer, and has followed that vocation ever since. In 1835 he came to this county with his wife and his parents, having been married just before starting West, August 13, 1835, in Lewis County, N. Y., to Miss Fidelity L. Pitcher, who died here September 22, 1879. She was the mother of five children: Mrs. Lucretia M. Eastman, deceased; Eveline L., wife of John T. Conner; Charles P., who enlisted in August, 1861, in the Federal Army, and served faithfully to protect the stars and stripes till the close of the war (he died in 1871, aged thirty years, from disease contracted during the war); Levinia E., wife of E. D. Scott, and Seth W. Colton, who married Miss Lizzie Roberts, who is the mother of one boy—Robert P. Colton. Mr. Cyrus Colton was married a second time January 17, 1881, to Mrs. Elizabeth Roberts, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Zearing. She died February, 1882. Mr. Cyrus Colton has been a successful farmer. His home is pleasantly located in Section 13, in Wyand Township, and is made brighter by the presence of his son and his family. The storms of life, though often severe, have left Mr. Colton a hale old man, although he has passed the allotted three score and ten.

JACOB COLVER, Westfield, was born August 23, 1806, in Lehigh County, Penn. His parents, Jacob and Susan (Miller) Colver, were natives of the same State, where they died. His grand-parents came from New England and are of English descent. His mother is of German descent. Jacob Colver is one of a family of eleven children, who were all married. He is the only one who has made Bureau County his home. He came to Illinois *via* the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, landing in Rock Island in December, 1845. He remained that winter in Como, Ill., and the next spring came to Princeton, where he followed his trade. In 1849 he went overland to California, where he worked in the gold mines with moderate success, returning to Hennepin, Ill., *via* Panama and New Orleans. He farmed that year near Princeton and in the spring of 1853 removed to Westfield Township, where he had made a claim of 160 acres as early as 1847. He improved the land and added to it from time to time till at present he has 551 acres in Hall and West

field Townships. Mr. Colver has been a very successful farmer and his success is due to his industry and good management. He is now reaping his reward and enjoying his competence. He is fast approaching the good old age of four score years, and to-day, in the evening of life, surrounded by happy children and grandchildren, he can be content with a retrospect of the past and calmly await the future. Religiously he is connected with the Lutheran Church, but also supports other churches. Politically he is identified with the Republican party. Mr. Colver was joined in marriage in Pennsylvania, in April 27, 1830, to Mary A. Hoffman, daughter of Michael and Mary A. (Shirey) Hoffman, natives of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Colver was born October 23, 1806, in Lehigh County, Penn. She shared her husband's trials in early life and was a faithful helpmeet. She died here June 4, 1880. Seven children were the result of this union, viz.: Edward; Sarah C., deceased; Emeline S., deceased; Mary A., deceased; Eliza J., Jacob H., and Ellen L. Of the above, Edward Colver, of Leadville, Col., married Hannah Webb, deceased; four children, viz.: Melissa, Clara, Edward, and Lotta. Emeline S. Colver married William Tilden; children, seven: Jacob, William, Eunice, John, Alice, Ettie and Nettie, twins. Mary A. Colver married Owen Beil; one child, Sarah E. Beil. Eliza J. Colver, now a resident of Livingston County, Ill., married Ethan Jackson. Ellen L. Colver, now of Storm Lake, Iowa, married Charley Edwards; children three, viz.: Frank, Elbert and Eldon, the latter deceased. Jacob H. Colver married Anna Miller; children ten, viz.: Howard L., Mary A. G., Ralph W., Jacob M., Laura A., Eliza J., Mabel E., Phoebe, Edward Clyde, deceased, and George Roland. Jacob H. Colver enlisted November 24, 1861, in Company D, of the Fifty-first Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry and served nearly four years. He participated in the battles of New Madrid, Island No. 10, Corinth, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge and Resaca. At the latter battle he was shot through the arm and transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps. Since the war he has been a farmer in Bureau County.

JOSHUA J. COLVER, Hall, was born No-

vember 24, 1832, in Rittersville, Lehigh Co., Penn. His parents, Charles and Susanna (Kemerer) Colver, are natives of the same county and are now living near Bethlehem, Northampton Co., Penn. They are the parents of four children, viz.: Joshua J., Maria, Mrs. Feyetta Schortz (deceased), and Charles. Joshua J. Colver was reared and educated in his native county. He was married at Allentown, the county seat, on Christmas day, 1866, to Miss Matilda R. Lazarus, who was born August 15, 1839, in Northampton County, Penn. Her parents, Thomas and Polly (Bolliett) Lazarus, were natives of Pennsylvania, where the former was thrown from a buggy and killed, September, 1871, at the age of sixty-two years. His wife is still living, and is the mother of nine children, viz.: Catharine, Elizabeth, Caroline, Matilda R., Jonas E., Lovina, James, Richard and Tilghman, who died at the age of nine years. Mr. and Mrs. Colver have three sons, viz.: John T., born July 15, 1867, William H., born March 17, 1871, and Franklin B., born July 15, 1880. Mr. Colver came to this county in 1859, and the next year he and his father bought eighty acres of land. He returned to Pennsylvania the same year and in 1867 came to Bureau County to live. His farm contains 160 acres. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Colver are members of the Lutheran Church.

OLIVER COOK, Princeton, was born July 26, 1842, near Racine, Wis. He is a son of John Cook, who was born April 30, 1812; he died here in 1872. Oliver Cook's grandfather was Larkin Cook; he was a native of Maryland and died in Vermillion County, Ill., to which he came about 1825. The Cook family is of Irish extraction. The mother of Oliver Cook was Eveline (Graves) Cook. She was born 1816, in Fayette County, Ky., and died in 1856, in Vermillion County, Ill. She was a daughter of James and Margaret (Blackburn) Graves, who were also natives of Kentucky. She was the mother of ten children. Of these only three are now living, viz.: Dr. F. Cook, now a resident of Sterling, Neb., Mrs. Amanda A. Holbrooks, and Oliver, our subject, who is the oldest of the three living. He was educated principally in and near Danville, Ill. He came to

to this county in 1861; here he farmed one year and then, in 1862, he enlisted in the Ninety-third Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company C. He served about eleven months, when he was honorably discharged on account of disability. From the fall of 1864 till the close of the war he served in the Forty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company K, participating in the battles of Springfield, Franklin and Nashville. After the war Mr. Cook taught school for one term in this county, and then engaged in the insurance business, making his headquarters in Wyanet, Ill. In September, 1881, he came to Princeton and at present is engaged in the real estate business, dealing wholly in Western lands in Nebraska, and is agent for the Burlington & Missouri Railroad lands. Mr. Cook was married February 10, 1876, to Miss Mary E. Conkling, who was born February 5, 1851, in this county. She is the daughter of Carl and Ellen (Coulter) Conkling. Four children were the result of their marriage, viz.: Charles W., Laura E., Florence N. and an infant boy. Mr. and Mrs. Cook are religiously connected with the Presbyterian Church.

HENRY COOLEY, Fairfield, was born February 19, 1830, in Pittsford, Rutland Co., Vt. His parents, John and Amanda (Cook) Cooley, died in the same State, of which they were natives. Our subject's ancestors came to America in the "Mayflower." Henry Cooley resided in Vermont till he was twenty-three years old, and then immigrated to Whiteside County, Ill., where he sold goods for four years. In April, 1858, he came to Bureau County and farmed eleven years, after which he came to Yorktown, where he has been selling goods for the last fourteen years for O. W. McKenzie, and also keeping the postoffice. Subject was married in Vermont to Frances E. Rowe, who died here November 18, 1870, aged thirty-five years. She was the mother of four children, viz.: Franklin H., who was born August 11, 1859 (he married Jennie Van Drew); Mary A., August 21, 1861, wife of A. O. Hunter; John H., March 14, 1867, and Frederick A. Cooley, December 24, 1869. Franklin H. Cooley has two children, viz.: Charles H. and an infant daughter. Mrs. Mary A. Hunter has two

sons, viz.: Merl D. and Frederick Hunter. Mr. Cooley is one of the standbys in Fairfield Township, having filled the offices of Treasurer and Clerk for about twenty years. Politically he is a Greenbacker. He has 480 acres of land in Bureau County.

CALVIN COOPER, Mineral, is a native of Killingly, Windham Co., Conn., born March 20, 1810. His parents were of English descent, the father being a Baptist clergyman. Calvin learned the carpenter and joiner trade when a young man, which furnished him employment for a number of years. August 26, 1833, he married Miss Harriet Kies, a native also of Windham County. She was born December 23, 1812. They resided in Connecticut until the fall of 1854, when they came to Illinois, stopping in Stephenson County until the followingspring, when they settled on a farm in Bureau County. At the expiration of two years they moved to Mineral, which has since been their home. They are the parents of the following children: Daniel C., Josephine E. (deceased in infancy), Mary T., Louisa F., Marie A., Sarah J. and Harriet Emma. All the children are married and settled in life. Daniel served as a soldier in the defense of his Government against rebellion; enlisting as a private, but afterward was promoted to a Lieutenantancy, and is now a prosperous grain merchant in Shelby, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper are members of the Congregational Church, and have always exerted their influence for the moral and religious elevation of mankind. Mr. Cooper is a zealous Republican, and warm in his advocacy of the cause of the people.

HAMILTON F. COREY, Ohio, was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., July 17, 1811, and is the son of John and Lucina Corey, formerly of Connecticut. Mr. Corey's grandfather, David Rodes, was a soldier of the Revolution, and died in New York at the age of eighty-four. Our subject's father, John Corey, was a soldier of the war of 1812. The subject of this sketch was raised on the farm, where he resided till the spring of 1835, when he came to this State and settled with his sister (now Mrs. Lemuel Carey) in Morgan County, where he remained till he came to this county in 1845, and first settled

in Dover Township in 1846. In 1835 Mr. Corey married Esther Mead, of New York, who was born in 1807, and came to this county with her husband, where she died in 1874. Of this marriage there is a family of six children, four now living: Mrs. Elizabeth L. Smith, Ohio, Ill.; Mrs. Almeda Hammer, King City, Mo.; Mrs. Elsa Rainer, of Nebraska; and John H. Corey, who was born October 30, 1843. He enlisted in Company B, Ninety-third Illinois Infantry, August 11, 1862, and served till July 6, 1865; engaged in the following battles: Wyatt, Miss., December 4, 1862; Yazoo Pass, expedition from March 23 to April 7, 1863; Jackson, Miss., May 14, 1863; Champion Hills, Miss., May 16, 1863; charge on Vicksburg, Miss., May 19 to July 4, 1863; Piney Creek, Ala., May 10, 1864; Dalton, Ga., June 28, 1864; McAllister, Ga., July 20, 1864; Allatoona, September 3 and 5, 1864; Savannah, Ga., December 10 and 11, 1864; Salkehatchie, S. C., February 2, 1865; Columbia, S. C., February 15, 1865; Lynch's Creek, February 25, 1865; Bentonville, N. C., March 19 and 20, 1865, and Sherman's march to the sea from November 15, 1864, to April 27, 1865. He was wounded May 14, 1863, at Jackson, Miss. September 12, 1865, he married Phebe Rainer, by whom he has one son. In 1874 Mr. H. F. Corey married his second and present wife, Rachel Martin, of this county, by whom he has one son, Harry F. Corey, born September 30, 1876. Mr. Corey owns 320 acres in Ohio and 328 acres in Dover Townships. He was formerly a Whig, and is now a Republican. Mr. Corey is one of the family of seven children—four sons and three daughters—all now living; the youngest, Mrs. J. Lewis, lives at Jack's Riffs, N. Y., aged sixty-four. This family (according to Mr. Corey's own statement) is somewhat peculiar, in the fact that they had the poorest of advantages during youth—were not brought up but "came up," all beginning with nothing, and all are now well off, and every one the owner of lands.

MARTIN CORLEY, deceased, was a native of the Parish Ashgaw, County Conard, Ireland, where his parents, Daniel and Mary Moulton, died. Martin Corley came to America when quite young, and became a

captain of a boat on the Genesee River. He was married in Rochester, N. Y., to Sarah Biglow, born November 26, 1815, near the Canada line in Berkshire Township, Vt. She is a daughter of Stephen and Phebe (Wing) Biglow, the former a native of Rhode Island and of Welsh extraction, and the latter of Connecticut and of English and Irish descent. Her father commanded one of the vessels under Gen. Wolfe at the taking of Quebec, and participated in the battle on the Plains of Abraham, receiving as reward a large tract of land in the Canadas from the British Government. Her grandfather was an officer and fell at the battle of Bunker Hill. Mr. Martin Corley lived three years in Rochester, N. Y., and then, in 1841, came to LaSalle County, Ill., and in December, the same year, bought 120 acres of Daniel Roth in Westfield Township, Bureau Co., in Section 10, where he died July 18, 1873, aged sixty-seven years. He was a good farmer and owned 480 acres when he died. He was respected by all who came in contact with him for his many good qualities. Mrs. Corley yet survives and is the mother of ten children, viz.: Mrs. Mary McDonald, Daniel, John, Stephen, Mrs. Phebe A. Bartlett (deceased), Martin, Mrs. Miriam Loehr, Frank, Mrs. Emma Grimes and Agnes Corley. Frank Corley and his mother now own the homestead consisting of 120 acres.

CORNELIUS C. CORSS, Bureau. The Corss family was probably among the Puritan settlers of Massachusetts, at least they were residents of Deerfield, Mass., at the time of the French and Indian massacre in 1703 and 1704, and only two of the family escaped, one of whom was the great-grandfather of C. C. Corss. The family still continued to reside in Massachusetts, and at Greenfield, Mass., our subject was born, October 13, 1807. His grandfather, Asher Corss, was among the early settlers of Greenfield, known as one of the "old proprietors," he having taken up a large tract of land in that vicinity. Asher Corss, Jr., our subject's father, lived and died on the farm which his father had settled. Both he and his wife, Lucy Grennell, died in May, 1814. She was born April 7, 1775, and he June 5, 1775. They were the parents of three sons and six

daughters, three of whom are living: Charles C. Corss, a minister of Bradford County, Penn.; Cornelius C., our subject; Sarah, widow of Henry Newton, resides at Greenfield, Mass. Christopher G. Corss, another son of Asher Corss, Jr., came to this county previous to the Black Hawk war, and settled southeast of Princeton in Princeton Township, and lived there until his death, June 9, 1867. Cornelius C. Corss was reared in Greenfield, Mass., and resided in that State till 1833, when he came to Bureau County, Ill., arriving here in October. He first laid claim to what is known as the Deacon Caleb Cook farm in Princeton Township, and resided there one year, when he sold his claim to Deacon Cook and then settled on his present farm in Bureau Township, Section 34, where he has lived since the fall of 1834. He and his son now own 480 acres. Mr. Corss has helped raise and handle fifty-one crops of corn in Bureau County. He was the first purchaser of any article of merchandise in Princeton, when in the spring of 1834 he bought a horse collar at a store opened by a Mr. Haskil. Mr. Corss was married in Peoria County, Ill., June 1, 1837, to Mehitable Hill. She was born in New Hampshire, January 25, 1817, and is the daughter of Isaac and Mehitable (Bancroft) Hill, both of whom were natives of New Hampshire. They removed to New York when Mrs. Corss was small, and in 1833 to Peoria County, Ill., afterward to Bureau County in 1838, where they lived until death. Mr. Hill died in 1846 and his wife August 3, 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Corss have one son and two daughters, viz.: Henry, born June 15, 1838, lives in Bureau Township; Mrs. Lucy Thomas, of Princeton, born January 27, 1843; Climena, born April 8, 1850. In politics Mr. Corss is Republican, and has held various township offices. He was the first Supervisor of Bureau Township. He is a member of the Congregational Church of Princeton.

JAMES R. COTTLE, Princeton, was born February 26, 1835, in Singapore, East India. His father, Richard Cottle, is a native of England, and yet resides in Bristol. In early life he was a carriage trimmer, but is now Government Inspector of the Great-

western Railroad. James R. Cottle, Sr., the father of Richard Cottle, was a gentleman of leisure; he was formerly a Government Collector. The mother of our subject was Eliza (Betteridge) Cottle, a native of Thatchan, Berkshire, England. She died in Bristol. She was the mother of nine children, of whom six are now living, but none in the United States except our subject. At the age of six his father brought him from Singapore to London, where he received his primary education. When he was twelve years of age he went to Bristol, where he studied engineering till he was sixteen, and then visited Ireland, and while there he and his young friend, Joseph H. Watts, resolved to come to the United States, which they did without the knowledge of their parents, landing in New York in 1852. There he remained three months and then was induced to come to Chicago, where he worked for the Michigan Central Railroad Company a short time and then obtained a position as mailing clerk in the *Chicago Journal* office. In 1854 he commenced to work for the Central Military Tract Railroad, now known as the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. He worked for the company until the road was completed to Monmouth, after which he worked as engineer for Robins & Lawson, millers of Princeton. In 1864 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company F, serving till the close of the war, acting as Company Clerk, being always on detached service. After the war he operated a mill in Arlington, Bureau County, one and one-half years and then started a bakery in Princeton in partnership with two other men. One of them retired after two years; the other one continued till 1881, when his interest was bought out by Mr. Cottle, who has continued the business alone ever since. He started on a small scale, but by dint of perseverance and strict attention to business he attained his present prosperity. He owns the only wholesale confectionery and cracker business in the county, and does a fine wholesale and retail business. He was married in Princeton, Ill., to Miss Harriet H. Harris, a native of England. She is the mother of two children, viz.: Lida and Jennie. In poli-

tics Mr. Cottle is identified with the Republican party.

N. COTTRELL, Dover, was born December 8, 1829, in Hampshire County, Mass. His father was Rufus Cottrell, a native of Hampshire County, Mass. He was a farmer by occupation, and died in 1868, aged seventy-four years, in Malden, Ill. His grandfather, Nicholas Cottrell, was a native of Massachusetts, where he died; he was a blacksmith by occupation, and a soldier in the Revolutionary war, where he served with distinction. The mother of our subject was Sarah (Odell) Cottrell, a native of Dutchess County, N. Y.; she died in Malden, Ill., in 1872, aged seventy-six years. She was the mother of eight children who reached maturity, viz.: Mrs. Eliza Lyman, James H., John V., Mrs. Mary Granger, Frank K., Nicholas, George W. and Giles H. Our subject, Nicholas Cottrell, was educated in his native State, where he followed farming. He came to this county in 1855, and settled in Dover Township, Section 35. He has a fine farm of 190 acres. Mr. Cottrell was married, June 3, 1853, in Worthington, Mass., to Miss Mary Cole, who was born May 7, 1831, in Worthington, Mass. Her parents were Elijah and Freedom (Cowen) Cole. Mrs. Cottrell is the mother of three children, viz.: Junia A., wife of G. J. M. Porter, Cora M. and Herbert J. Mr. and Mrs. Cottrell are active members of the Presbyterian Church. In political matters Mr. Cottrell is connected with the Republican party, and takes an active interest in all matters relating to the affairs of the county in which he resides, and of which he is one of the most wide-awake citizens.

B. C. COUCH, ESQ., Tiskilwa, was born September 19, 1822, in Boscawen, Merrimack Co., N. H. He is a grandson of Benjamin Couch, Sr., a native of New Hampshire, and a soldier in the Revolutionary war, participating in the battle of Bunker Hill, where he had a bullet shot through his ear. He married a Miss Heath, who was the mother of five children. Of these Benjamin Couch, Jr., was the father of our subject. He was a farmer by occupation, and was a native of New Hampshire, where he died. The mother of our subject, Mrs. Sallie (Morse) Couch,

was born in Portsmouth, N. H. She died January 24, 1866, aged seventy-five years. She was the mother of eight children, viz.: Prescott, James S., Amos A., Plummer, Rachel, Benjamin C. (our subject), Harriman and Caleb K. Of these Prescott, James S., Plummer and Caleb K. are deceased. Squire Couch was educated in his native State. In 1843 he removed to Tazewell County, Ill., and in the winter of 1845 to Henry County. In 1851 he came to this county, and first settled in Wyandot Township, where he followed the carpenter business till 1853, when he removed to Tiskilwa, where he was a grain and lumber merchant for fifteen years. Since then he has followed various occupations, and filled the office of Township Clerk and Justice of the Peace for many years with tact and ability. Mr. Couch was married in Rhode Island to Martha J. Caleb, who died in Tiskilwa. She was the mother of nine children, viz.: Dion, Cornelia A., Laura and Lucy (twins), Sarah J., Charles S., Ilus, Buel and Bias (twins), the latter deceased. Subject's second wife, Lydia M. Peck, died here leaving two children, viz.: Minnie I. and Hattie B. At present Mr. Couch is married to Emilie Thompson, a daughter of Daniel D. Thompson, of Bath, Steuben Co., N. Y. Politically, Squire Couch comes from the old Underground Abolition stock. At present he is not identified with any party.

JAMES MCCREEDY, Westfield, a native of Delaware, came to Bureau County, Ill., in the spring of 1858, and settled in Westfield Township, where he now resides. His wife, whose maiden name was Eva M. McDowell, is the mother of six children, who are now living. Squire McCreedy is an independent Democrat, voting only for the best man. He enjoys the respect of all who know him, and is one of Westfield Township's wealthiest farmers.

WILLIAM CRISMAN, Macon, was born in Bedford County, Penn., June 25, 1825. He is the son of William and Margaret (Wise-garver) Crisman. They were both natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. They died in Bedford County. They had eleven children who reached maturity, and of that number six sons and two daughters yet survive. Our subject was reared on a farm, but

at the age of sixteen began learning his trade of millwright, which trade he followed in his native State till coming to Bureau County, Ill., where he landed April 7, 1855. For four years he did carpenter work at Buda, but in the fall of 1859 he purchased his present farm and began its improvement by building a home on it, to which he removed March 15, 1860. When Mr. Crisman came to his farm he had but little capital with which to make improvements or stock his farm, but with his industry as the best possible capital he began, and success has crowned his efforts. His farm now contains 370 acres of well-improved land. Mr. Crisman has made a specialty of hog-raising, and through his diligence has placed himself in the front rank as a producer. April 19, 1848, he was married in Bedford County, Penn., to Miss Elizabeth Bowser. She was born in Bedford County, March 3, 1828. She is the daughter of John and Margaret Bowser, both natives of the same county as their daughter. In 1855 they removed to Illinois, where Mr. Bowser died, but his widow yet lives in Buda. Mrs. Crisman is the eldest of a family of seven children who reached maturity. To Mr. and Mrs. Crisman eight children have been born, viz.: Calvin, William A., Margaret V., Mattie L. and Arthur V. (twins), Carrie A., Eunice E., and Beckie (deceased). In politics Mr. Crisman is identified with the Republican party. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church of Buda.

GEORGE CROSSMAN, Lamoille. Among our citizens of foreign birth, who have identified themselves with Bureau County, we must mention the subject of this sketch, who was born November 7, 1826, in Somersetshire, England, town of Bishford. His parents, George and Sarah (Rhude) Crossman, died in England, where he was a mechanic. Their children were: Henry, who died on board a man-of-war off the coast of Africa; George, our subject; John C., a resident of this county; Jane, deceased, and Mrs. Mary A. Jeffries. Mr. Crossman came to America in 1852. He was eight weeks on the ocean. He lived two years in Onondaga County, N. Y., and then in October, 1854, came to Lamoille Township, in Bureau Coun-

ty, Ill. Here he rented land till 1858, when he bought forty-four acres of land, to which he added from time to time. In 1871 he sold his farm and removed to Lamoille, where he now resides, and intends to spend the remainder of his life in ease and quiet. He was married October 21, 1852, in Syracuse, N. Y., to Joanna Chapman, a daughter of William and Joanna Chapman. Mrs. Crossman, a cheerful, industrious lady, is also a native of Somersetshire, England, where she was born December 14, 1833. Mr. Crossman has been a successful farmer, and is a self-made man in every respect. Politically, he is identified with the Republican party.

J. C. CROSSMAN, Lamoille, was born January 29, 1830, in Draycott, Somersetshire, England. (See preceding sketch.) Mr. Crossman came to the United States about 1850. He worked two years in Onondaga County, N. Y., where he was also married. In March, 1852, he came to Lamoille, Ill., and after working one year, rented land and farmed. In 1855 he bought 160 acres of land, which he soon sold, and after renting another year bought 160 acres of William Hart, which he sold, and in 1857 went to New York State, and from there to England, where he visited his relatives, returning to Lamoille the following year. Here he first rented the place which he afterward bought, and now owns 617 acres of land, on which he makes stock-raising a specialty. Our subject was married July 24, 1851, to Elizabeth Weeks, who was born December 23, 1828, in England. Her parents, William and Ann (Dix) Weeks, were also natives of England. Mrs. Crossman is the mother of the following children who reached maturity: Mrs. Mary A. Hopps (deceased), Mrs. Sarah Williams, Eliza Crossman, Mrs. Fannie Dunbar, John F., Ollie, Alice and Nellie Crossman. When Mr. Crossman came to this county he was poor in purse, but rich in will-power and industry, hence his prosperity. He is a strong Republican, and takes an active part in political matters, and also a deep interest in agricultural matters, and is President of the Agricultural Society of Bureau County.

WILLIAM CUMMINGS, Buda. Thornton Cummings was a native of Virginia. When a young man he immigrated to Ken-

tucky, and was there married to Miss Sylvia Williams, a native of Kentucky. In 1816, soon after marriage, Mr. Cummings removed to Gallatin County, Ill., where he resided till 1834, at which time he came to Bureau County, Ill. When he reached Hennepin, he left his family there, and in company with a Frenchman as guide he traveled over the western part of Bureau County seeking a suitable location, and as he had been reared in a timbered country French Grove suited him best on account of its containing heavy timber. But when he announced his intention of settling here, his guide informed him that his own claim embraced the grove, but that he would divide, and accordingly staked off one-half, and Mr. Cummings selected the west half and there settled, and his was the first settlement in what is now Concord Township. When the land came into the market he entered 240 acres of the Grove and adjoining prairie land. He died in 1872, and his widow January 1, 1883. They were the parents of ten children, seven of whom lived to reach maturity. The following are now living: Fitchyou, Sylvia (widow of Alexander Shafer) and William are in this county, and Harvey Cummings is now a resident of Minnesota. William Cummings was born in Gallatin County, Ill., in 1829. He came to this county with his parents in 1834, and attended the first school taught in the western part of Bureau County. This school was taught in a log-cabin on the east of French Grove. Mr. Cummings has made this township his home since first coming to it. In 1853 he was married to Miss A. J. Hodge, who was born in the State of New York, and is the daughter of Jacob Hodge. Mr. and Mrs. Cummings are the parents of five sons, viz.: Orlando W., Marvin S. and Melvin S. (twins), Hampton B. and Harvey D. (twins.) Immediately after marriage Mr. Cummings settled on his present farm, and in August, 1870, engaged in the breeding of short-horn cattle, and has been one of the most successful breeders of thoroughbred cattle in the county, and now keeps his farm of nearly 500 acres fully stocked with the choicest cattle. June 8, 1881, and June 26, 1884, he had a public sale of short-horn cattle, each herd containing about fifty head.

More of his connection with this industry will be found in the chapter on blooded stock.

FITCHYOU CUMMINGS, Concord, was born in Gallatin County, Ill., May 8, 1818, and is the son of Thornton Cummings, deceased. (For a more complete outline of the life and settlement of Thornton Cummings in Bureau County see sketch of William Cummings.) Fitchyou Cummings came to Bureau County with his parents in 1834, and since that time has resided in Concord Township. His opportunities for an education were the most limited. Instead of schools, when coming to French Grove, there was excellent opportunity for the hunter to find game. As Mr. Cummings was of an independent nature, he wished to make for himself a farm, and as money was at that time almost impossible to obtain, he had to work whenever he could to make money to pay for his land, since he had laid a claim on 160 acres, and yet resides on one eighty of that first claim. Their market was Hennepin, or soon afterward Lacon, where a man named Fisher bought hogs, and paid for the same in Boston money, which he guaranteed would pay taxes. Slowly but surely Mr. Cummings worked his way to independence, and has added to his first entered land till he now owns about 400 acres. In 1850 he was married to Miss Esther Garrett, who was born in Ohio, and is the daughter of Horace Garrett, who came to this county in about 1840. Mr. and Mrs. Cummings are the parents of four children, viz.: Sidney, Melissa J., Delia and Roxie. In politics Mr. Cummings has ever been a firm Democrat.

J. T. CURRIER, Neponset. Among our self-made men in Bureau County, who owe their success in life to their energy and perseverance, we place him whose name heads this sketch. He was born July 9, 1823, in Peacham, Caledonia County, Vt. His father, Asa Currier, was born April 21, 1790, in the same place. He died March 16, 1868, in Osceola, Stark Co., Ill. He came to Stark County on Sunday, August 26, 1838, having come through with teams from Vermont, where he had been a farmer, which occupation he followed here. The grandfather of J. T. Currier was David Currier, who was also a farmer, and whose father, Caleb Cur-

rier, was of foreign descent. The mother of our subject was Sally (Willey) Currier, a native of New Hampshire, where she was born June 20, 1790. She died May 1, 1873, in Neponset. She was a daughter of Paul Willey, and was the mother of nine children, viz.: David, John, Elizabeth P., Augusta, Asa, Jonathan T. (our subject), Sally and Nancy (who both died in infancy) and Mary M. Mr. Currier had but few school advantages in early life, very unlike the young men of to-day, but he inherited that strong will-power and determination to which he owes his success in life. In 1838, at the age of fifteen, he came West with his parents, and for many years farmed successfully in Stark County. In 1869 he came to Neponset, where he now resides in a spacious residence, and where he intends to enjoy the fruit of many years of toil. Financially Mr. Currier's life has been very successful. He started in life without a dollar, and now is considered one of the wealthiest men in the township, owning over 1,200 acres of choice land in Bureau and Stark Counties besides other property. He was married May 2, 1855, in Princeton, Ill., to Martha J. Hoblit, who was born December 27, 1835, in Clinton County, Ohio. She is a daughter of Amos Hoblit, and is the mother of six children, viz.: Ida D., born August 22, 1856 (she is the wife of C. M. Branson, and is the mother of three children, viz.: Louis S., Bernice and an infant girl); Albert D., was born July 29, 1861 (he is at present a student at the Northwestern University); Willie W., is deceased; Grace E., was born February 6, 1869; Laura M., is deceased; Bertha, was born March 18, 1876. Mrs. Currier is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Currier has never held nor sought a public office, and in political affairs has generally been identified with the Republican party.

T. P. CURRIER. The subject of this biography was born July 6, 1830, in Cornville, Somerset County, Me. His father, Patten Currier, was born in May, 1801, in the same place, and is yet living there. He was a farmer by occupation. The grandfather of our subject was Ephraim Currier, a native of Amesbury, Mass. He died in Cornville, Me. The mother of our subject,

Mary Steward, was born in Skowhegan, Me.; she died when our subject was nine years old. She was the mother of four children, viz.: Maria, Thomas P. (our subject), John M. and William H. Of the above only our subject, Thomas P. Currier, is yet living. He was educated in the common schools of Somerset County, Me. He was reared on the farm and followed farming in Maine till April, 1853, when he immigrated to Stillwater, Minn., where he worked in the pineries two years. In the summer of 1854 he visited Bureau County, and returned to it in the spring of 1855. He lived two years in Macon Township, and then bought eighty acres of land in Neponset Township, Section 13, where he now resides and owns 160 acres of fine land. Our subject was married June 21, 1860, in Skowhegan, Me., to Hannah French, born December 12, 1835, in Skowhegan, Me., daughter of Hobey and Hannah (Fox) French, natives of Maine. Mrs. Currier is the mother of three children, viz.: Perley W., born March 16, 1861, he married Etta Dahl; Scott T., born October 16, 1866, and Charley M., born November 25, 1867. Mr. Currier is identified with the Republican party, and is a self-made man in every respect.

J. M. CURTIS, Concord, is a native of Schaghticoke, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., where he was born August 2, 1822. His parents, Daniel and Mehitabel (Masters) Curtis, were also natives of New York. The former died there; he was a farmer by occupation and also a soldier in the war of 1812. The latter died in Davenport, Iowa, aged nearly eighty-seven years. She was the mother of nine children, viz.: Erastus, Abraham, James M., Mark B. (deceased), Harman H., Phineas, Robert C., Maria (deceased) and Mrs. Cynthia C. Burch. Our subject was educated principally in the common schools of his native town. In early life he worked on the farm, and also taught school in the winter. In 1848 he immigrated to Adams County, Ill., where he taught school. The following year, in 1849, he entered some land in Section 18, in Concord Township, Bureau Co., Ill., to which he moved in 1851. He was a very successful farmer, and at present owns 803 acres of land in Concord Town-

ship and 1,000 acres of swamp land in Gold, Manlius and Fairfield Townships. Mr. Curtis was married December 15, 1850, to Helen M. Stevenson, born February 7, 1831, in Carroll County, Md. She died November 7, 1871. She is a daughter of Basil D. and Henrietta (Wells) Stevenson, and is the mother of six children, viz.: Clifton, Harmon E., Mrs. Jessie M. Pervier, Charles E., Helen M. (deceased) and Carrie B. Mr. Curtis was married a second time January 9, 1878, to Maria C. Rice, a native of New York. She is the mother of Robert R. Curtis. Mr. Curtis is religiously connected with the Unitarian Church. He has taken an active part in the affairs of his township, supporting the Republican party, and filling the offices of Assessor and Supervisor, the latter for seven years.

THOMAS DALE, Fairfield, was born October 11, 1821, in East Kent, England. He is a son of John and Elizabeth Dale, natives of the above place, where they died. They were the parents of eighteen children, of whom half reached maturity; of these only one sister and our subject ever lived in Bureau County. Thomas Dale came to the United States in March, 1850. He landed in New York, and for some time roamed in Arkansas and other Southern States. In January, 1852, he came to Bureau County, Ill., where he bought eighty acres of land, which he sold, and after renting three years bought 180 acres, where he now resides, and at present owns 420 acres. Mr. Dale was married here October 25, 1855, to Eliza Spargel, a native of Cornwall, England, and a daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth (Richards) Spargel. She is the mother of eleven children, viz.: Elizabeth, Thomas H., John R., William C., King J., Emeline, James H., Eliza J., Carrie L., Mary C. and Priscilla S. Dale. Of these Elizabeth married James Nicholas, and Thomas H. married Laura Chapman. Politically Mr. Dale is identified with the Democratic party.

LYMAN L. DANA, Neponset. The genealogy of the Dana family in America as far as is known is as follows: The name indicates that the family descended from either the Germans, Danes or Northmen, probably the last. The progenitor of the family is Jacob Dana,

whose son, Samuel Dana, was born September 7, 1694. He lived at Cambridge, Mass., till 1718, when he moved to Pomfret, Conn., where he died August 22, 1770. He was married three times, and was the father of thirteen children. One of these, Elijah Dana, was the grandfather of our subject; he was born September 4, 1740, and died April 23, 1815. He married Mary Chandler, who was born July 7, 1763. She died November 30, 1784. Elijah Dana then married Elizabeth Chandler. Elijah Dana was the father of nine children. Of these David Dana, the father of our subject, was born September 18, 1777, in Connecticut. He was a blacksmith and farmer by occupation, and died aged seventy-three years. He married Rachel Varnum, who was born January 1, 1785. She was the mother of nine children, and of these Lyman L. was born September 25, 1821, in Peacham, Vt., and is the subject proper of this biography. He went to school in his native State, and lived with his father till 1843, when he went to Plainsfield, Vt., where he worked at the blacksmith's trade for fourteen years, when his health failed and he came West in 1857. He bought eighty acres of land in Neponset Township, Bureau Co., Ill., where he at present resides, having farmed successfully and now owns 385 acres in this county and forty acres in Wisconsin. He was the first to buy the soldiers' claims in this township. Mr. Dana was married March 28, 1854, in Marshfield, Vt., to Rosina Cole, who was born July 27, 1832, in Marshfield, Vt. She is a daughter of Hiram and Susan M. (Kidder) Cole, both natives of Vermont, where they farmed and yet reside in the town of Marshfield. Of their three children, Nelson and Samuel are yet living in Vermont. The oldest, Mrs. Rosina Dana, is the mother of ten children, viz.: Mrs. Helen Miller, Addie, Willie V., Leonard, Susie, David, Laura, Lotta, Harry and Louis L. Mrs. Dana is a member of the Free Baptist Church. He is identified with the Republican party and is a self-made man in every respect.

GEORGE G. DANA, Neponset, was born October 13, 1825, in Caledonia County, Vt. His parents, David and Rachel (Varnum) Dana, were natives of New England. (See preceding sketch, in which is given the genealogy of

the Dana family in the United States.) Our subject was reared in Vermont, where he farmed. In 1851 he immigrated to California, *via* the Nicaragua route. After three years of gold mining he returned home by the same route. In the spring of 1855 he removed to Neponset Township, Bureau Co., Ill. He first settled on Section 35, where he bought 100 acres of land, which he subsequently sold, and bought 160 acres in Section 33, where he now resides. Mr. Dana was married twice. His first wife, Mary Blanchard, was a native of Vermont. She died here and left two children, viz.: Francis Dana, now a resident of Iowa, and Mrs. Jennie Lemons. Mr. Dana was married a second time September 26, 1860, to Helen Dorr, born March 16, 1825, in Columbia County, N. Y. She is a daughter of Matthew and Ann B. (Mudge) Dorr, natives of New York State, where the latter was born January 28, 1793. She died November 3, 1872, in Neponset Township. Matthew Dorr was born May 21, 1786, in Columbia County, N. Y., where he was a farmer and woolen manufacturer. In 1847 he came West, and for many years lived on Dorr's Hill, two and a half miles southeast of Providence, in Bureau County, Ill. His last years were spent in Neponset, where he died February 5, 1869. Matthew Dorr was a warm friend and supporter of Owen Lovejoy. Many a fugitive slave will remember gratefully the assistance and advice received from him and his children, in connection with the underground railroad. (See General History.) Mr. Dorr and wife were religiously connected with the Congregational Church. He was Justice of the Peace for many years, and held the postoffice about twelve years. To Mr. and Mrs. Dana three children were born, viz.: Mary, born April 7, 1862; Austin, born March 25, 1864, and Owen, born April 1, 1867. Politically Mr. Dana is connected with the Republican party.

J. H. DANA, Tiskilwa, who is the subject of this biography, was born August 12, 1815, in Rhode Island. His parents, Nathaniel and Mary (Brown) Dana, were also natives of Rhode Island. Mr. Dana was educated in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and has been a reader all his life. In early life he

was engaged in factory work. In 1841 he came West and settled in Indiantown Township, Bureau Co., Ill., where he lived two years, and then removed to Milo Township, where he farmed successfully till 1876, when he came to Tiskilwa, where he has resided ever since. He was married in November, 1843, to Henriette B. Haskill, who was born March 31, 1822, in Newton, Mass. They have one adopted daughter, Jane Thompson. The parents of Mrs. Dana were Caleb and Huldah (Brown) Haskill, natives of Rhode Island. They came here in March, 1837, and died here. Their parents reached nearly one hundred years. Their son, James G., is the oldest living resident of Tiskilwa. Politically our subject is identified with the Republican party.

WILLIAM DAVENPORT, Clarion. This gentleman, who has circumnavigated the globe and has visited almost all the monarchies of Europe, was born September 2, 1822, in Harpersfield, Delaware Co., N. Y. This branch of the Davenport family is of English extraction and is traced back to the fifteenth century. History also tells us of a Capt. Davenport who served with distinction in the Revolutionary war. The parents of our subject, Erastus and Lucy (Dayton) Davenport, were also natives of New York State and reared eleven children. William Davenport was reared in his native State, where he learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed about two years in the plow factory of Grand Detour, Ill. In 1845 he came to Bureau County, Ill., where he bought a few acres south of Perkins' Grove, and for several years worked at his trade. He was married in Chicago, May 16, 1847, to Margaret Phillips, who was born April 12, 1827, in County Cavarn, Ireland. She died here January 20, 1884. After Mr. Davenport was married he followed his trade at the old stand in Clarion Township till about 1854, when he entered 320 acres of land from the Government, which he improved. He was a successful farmer and a self-made man in every respect. From 1871 to 1879 he lived in Mendota when not traveling. He is a man that has read and traveled a great deal the last part of his life. During the Centennial year he and his wife visited Europe. Since then he

has traveled around the world. Starting from California, he traveled to Japan, China, India, Egypt, Palestine, Turkey, Italy, Switzerland, France, etc., visiting many for the second time, storing his mind with useful information concerning foreign countries. Mr. and Mrs. Davenport were members of the Presbyterian Church, as is also their family, consisting of: Mrs. Henrietta M. Nettleton, of Spring Ranch, Clay Co., Neb.; Mrs. Sarah E. Price, of Nunda, Livingston Co., N. Y.; William Ira is a prosperous farmer in this county; Amelia C., deceased; Joseph P. and Alice V. Davenport. Joseph P. was educated at Cornell College, Iowa, and Valparaiso, Ind.

AMI L. DAVIS, Princeton. Among the prominent contractors and builders in this part of Illinois is Mr. A. L. Davis, who was born in Warren County, Penn., May 27, 1826. In 1854 he came to Princeton, Ill., where he has been engaged in the lumber and planing-mill business, and also contracting and building. During the season of 1884 he operated mostly at Kewanee, Ill., where he gave employment to thirty or forty men. In his chosen business he is eminently successful because of his thorough ability and close application. Mr. Davis is one of a family of eight children, viz.: Ferdinand S., born October, 1815, married to Betsy P. Marsh, and now resides in Princeton; James L., born February, 1818, married to Mary J. Dean, and lives in Princeton; Drusilla E., born December 1819, is the wife of Rev. W. E. Reynolds, of Chicago; John N., born November, 1821 (he was married to Rosetta A. Benson; in 1864 he came to Princeton, where for some time he was engaged in the grocery business, and for seven years was constable; he died May 15, 1878); Jerome L., born May, 1824, and resides in Warren, Penn.; Ami L., the subject of this sketch; Duane T., of Pana, Ill., born January, 1828, married to Frances Dudley; and Willis E., born April, 1831, married to Delilah Wise, and now lives in San Bernardino, Cal. October 1, 1857, Mr. A. L. Davis was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth J. Headlee, who was born in Ohio, June 27, 1837, and came to Bureau County, Ill., in the fall of 1842. She is the mother of the following named children:

Lucien R. Davis, who lives in Florida; Lillian L., of Princeton; Jessie M., wife of Joseph A. Du Plaine, married January 11, 1882; Annie M., Maggie M., and Sarah F., of Princeton. Mrs. Elizabeth J. Davis is the oldest of a family of ten children, viz.: Elizabeth J.; Sarah L., deceased; John Clark Headlee, of Lucas, Iowa, married to Elizabeth Parish; Mary A. and Francis J., deceased; Cynthia E., of Amboy, Ill.; Rebecca E., also of Amboy, and wife of Marion Wight; John L., married to Patience Holmes, and resides in Missouri; Stephen M. and Alice L. deceased.

CHARLES A. DAVIS, Sheffield, was born in Boston, Mass., January 8, 1827, and is the son of Danforth and Lydia (Mellish) Davis. Both families had resided for generations in Massachusetts, and our subject's grandfather Davis, was a Colonel in the army during the Revolutionary war, while his grandfather Mellish was a fifer in the same army. In 1836 Mr. C. A. Davis removed with his parents to Mantua, Portage Co., Ohio. He was educated in the Twinsburg Literary Institute, where he was under the instruction of Samuel Bissell. For two winters, 1846-47 and 1847-48, Mr. Davis taught a district school in the town of Solon, and at the same time had a class in vocal music in an adjoining district, which was President's Garfield's old home, and he was one of the pupils in the music class. After teaching at Solon the two following winters, Mr. Davis taught school in Mantua, Portage Co., Ohio. April 14, 1850, he was married at Warrensville, Ohio, to Miss Chloe R. Upson. She was born in Twinsburg, Ohio, October 21, 1830, and was the daughter of Asa and Chloe (Carter) Upson. Mrs. Davis was the mother of the following named children: Clarence A., born at Shalersville, Ohio, September 13, 1851, and now resides at Chicago, Ill., and is in the employ of C. H. Fargo & Co., wholesale dealers in boots and shoes; Frank Danforth Davis, born in Greenville Township, Bureau Co., Ill., August 11, 1854, died at New Bedford, December 8, 1862; Charles S., born in Manlius Township, Bureau County, July 16, 1856, and died November 15, 1857; Carrie A., born at Sheffield, Ill., September 15, 1867,

and now resides in Chicago attending school. Mrs. C. A. Davis died at Sheffield, March 25, 1875. After marriage in 1850 Mr. Davis remained on a farm for some months, but in the spring of 1851 began clerking for A. V. Horr at Shalersville, Ohio, and continued till the spring of 1853, when he was in the book business in the Western Reserve for one season. He then taught school during the winter of 1853-54 at Warrensville, Ohio, and in the spring of 1854 came to Bureau County, Ill., and was engaged in teaching and farming until 1858, when he began in the mercantile business at New Bedford. In the spring of 1863 Mr. Davis removed to Sheffield, and in the fall of 1868 engaged in the boot and shoe business, which he has conducted since. In 1869 he was appointed Postmaster at Sheffield, and since that time has held that office. Mr. Davis is an active Republican in politics, and is also a staunch temperance man.

MARSELL DAVIS, Indiantown, who is the subject of the following biography, was born September 20, 1858, in Steuben County, N. Y. His parents, Samuel D. and Eliza B. (Powers) Davis, were natives of New York State. The former was a son of John Davis, of English descent, who married a Miss Vanderveer, and the latter was a daughter of John and Lavina (Stone) Powers. Samuel D. Davis came to Bureau County in July, 1866, and settled in Macon Township. At present he makes his home in Indiantown Township, where he owns a farm, on which his son, Marsell Davis, resides. He was a painter and miller by occupation in early life, and followed it till he came to Illinois. He is the father of the following children: Vanderveer, John J. and George N. Davis, who are prosperous farmers in Nebraska, Marsell Davis, our subject, and Mrs. Fannie H. Newcomb. Samuel D. Davis and wife, when not traveling, make Bureau County their home. Our subject, Marsell Davis, was educated in this county, where he is a wide-awake farmer. He was married December 23, 1880, in Dearborn County, Ind., to Miss Honnie G. Smith, who was born November 7, 1855, in the above place. She is a daughter of David and Martha (Grubs) Smith. This union was blessed by one son, but who

only brightened their home a short time, dying in infancy. Mrs. Davis is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically Mr. Davis is identified with the Republican party.

CHAUNCEY L. DAYTON, Lamoille. This pioneer of Bureau County was born January 18, 1810, in Delaware County, N. Y. His parents, Charles and Polly (Smith) Dayton, were natives respectively of Watertown, Litchfield County, Conn., and of Haddam, Conn. They moved to Delaware County, N. Y., when that country was new, and passed the remainder of their lives on a farm. They were the parents of twelve children, only two of whom now survive, the subject of this sketch and a daughter, now Mrs. Polly A. Shailor. The father died January 5, 1823, aged forty-six, and the mother August 19, 1850, aged sixty-four. C. L. Dayton was reared to the life of a farmer in his native county, meantime obtaining a good education. In 1837 he decided to seek a home and fortune in the West and started from his native county with a "pack on his back" containing his worldly goods; thus he walked about 1,100 miles, and January 1, 1838, arrived in Bureau County, Ill. Here he entered land where he now resides in Clarion Township, and commenced improving the same. Two years after his arrival he returned to his native county where he was married to Lydia Brainard, born in the same county, and a daughter of Obadiah and Lydia (Fuller) Brainard. Soon after his marriage, in company with his wife, he returned to Bureau County, their means of conveyance being a team of horses and wagon, which he drove the entire distance. Since his first entry of land, Mr. Dayton has been a continuous resident of the county, and taken no small part in its advancement, materially and socially. Politically he is a Republican, and has served his township in all of its local offices, and is now acting as Township *Commissioner, Justice of the Peace and Supervisor. To the 300 acres of land first entered by him, he has since added, so that the home farm now consists of 600 acres finely improved; also owns another farm in Bureau County of 120 acres; 160 acres in Lee County, Ill., and several hundred acres

in Iowa and the West. Coming to this then new country with comparatively nothing except his hands and brains with which to work out a fortune and a home, he has succeeded equal to his desire, and ascribes it to a firm determination at the start, to make industry, perseverance and business integrity, his watchword. There are few men that have marked out a path in life in which to follow that have succeeded better in their aims. Much of his success he also attributes to his true and faithful companion and wife, who still lives, to enjoy the fruits of their well earned competence, and with him to continue down through the vista of years a mutual support, one to the other, until time shall have reaped, and reunited them forever. Mr. and Mrs. Dayton have had born to them ten children, as follows: James L., now of Marshall County, Iowa; Mrs. Emily C. Richardson, of Springfield, Ill.; Mrs. Lucy Ansteth of this county; Orren L., of Linn County, Mo.; Mrs. Sarah M. Fleming, of Pottawatomie County, Iowa; Porter C. and Frank E. of this county, and Ira A., Ida E. and Clarisa E. (deceased). As that of a pioneer and an honored and substantial citizen, Mr. Dayton's portrait is given elsewhere.

WILLIAM DECKER, Indiantown, was born July 21, 1818, in Seneca County, N. Y. His father, Jeremiah Decker, was born in Vermont. He was a farmer, also a soldier in the war of 1812, and died in New York, aged eighty-four years. Our subject's grandfather, John Decker, was a native of Holland. The mother of our subject was Nancy Bishop, a native of New York, where she died. She was the mother of the following children (the first six are children by her first husband, whose name was Southwell), viz.: Asa and Edward Southwell, Mrs. Laura Graves, Mrs. Betsey Kritchett, Mrs. Lucinda McKee and Mrs. Olive Lockwood (*nee* Southwell). The other children are: Jeremiah Decker (deceased), William (our subject), George Trueman, Eliza and Sarah A. Decker, the last two deceased. Our subject was educated in his native State, where he farmed till 1852, when he removed to Fairfax Courthouse, Va., and remained there till the breaking-out of the war, when he removed to Fayette County, Ill., where he lived four

years, and then came to this county and bought eighty acres of land. At present he owns 160 acres. He has been a successful farmer. He was married in New York, March 15, 1843, to Margaret Magee, born December 4, 1823, in Argyle, N. Y. She is a daughter of John and Polly (McNiel) Magee, natives of New York, the former of Irish and the latter of Scotch descent. Mrs. Decker is the mother of six children, viz.: William Clarence, Charles, George H. (deceased, aged twenty years), John A., James E., and Mrs. Ella A. Maynard. Religiously Mr. and Mrs. Decker are active members of the Congregational Church and Sunday-school.

THOMAS W. DELANEY, Hall, was born September 4, 1858, in Hall Township, Bureau County, Ill., on the old homestead. His father, Michael Delaney, was born in September, 1818, in County Dublin, Ireland. He came to Bureau County in 1837 and bought a farm of eighty acres in Section 16, Hall Township, which he afterward increased to 200 acres. He lived for some time in Wisconsin, where he had two sisters—Mrs. Allen Gahan and Mrs. Mary Boland. His brothers, James, William and Thomas, died in this county. Michael Delaney died September, 1880, at the age of sixty-two years. He was a good citizen and highly respected by all. He had filled various school and township offices. He married Mrs. Ann O'Brian (*nee* Cleary), born in County Galway, Ireland, August, 1829. She came to Peru, Ill., May 25, 1849, and is still living. She is the mother of three children: Michael, son of her first husband, Michael O'Brian, who died of cholera in Peru; Thomas W. and Margaret Delaney. Thomas Delaney is a Democrat in political views, as was also his father.

J. H. DELANO, Princeton, was born in Pittsfield, Mass., June 21, 1827. His father, J. R. Delano, was also a native of Pittsfield, where he spent his life. His wife, Lucy (May) Delano, was a native of Wethersfield, Conn., and of Puritan descent. She survived her husband several years, and in later life resided in Princeton, where she died in 1880. She was the mother of three children, viz.: J. H., of Princeton; Silas, who went to California in 1852 and has never returned, being now a resident of San Francisco; Lucy M.,

wife of Charles N. Burr, of Princeton. Mr. J. H. Delano was married in December, 1850, to Miss Martha M. Bell, a daughter of John Bell, of Pittsfield. Mrs. Delano died July 3, 1871, leaving one son—Clarence H., born May 26, 1852. Mr. Delano was united in marriage June 11, 1874, to Miss Sarah Fowler, a native of Stark County, Ill. Her father, Elias Fowler, was born in Greenfield, Mass., in 1797 or 1798. His wife, Mary Risdon, was born in about 1807 in Vermont. After marriage they resided in Highgate, Vt., but eventually came to Stark County, Ill., where they resided until death in 1857. Mrs. Delano is the mother of one daughter—Kate A., born July 21, 1877. Politically Mr. Delano is a life-long Democrat. His boyhood days were spent in his native town. In 1852 he went to California, and in that romantic land took his first practical lessons in the world's great struggle of work, trade and commerce. He remained in California three years, and then returned to his native State. After a short stay at his old home he again turned his face westward and came to Princeton, Ill., where he at once entered the busy marts of trade, and for a few months was a clerk. In the spring of 1856 he purchased a stock of groceries and commenced business for himself, and this was the foundation for the business which he has successfully conducted without interruption from that day to this. The beginning was moderate and unpretentious, but with a name for public spirit, liberality and integrity as the leading characteristics, during all these years the business has grown and widened until it may be truly said that no man in the county has builded his house or fame better or more wisely. He has conducted his long business life upon the fundamental idea, the strictest justice to all; and the people who know him best will ever be the first to accord him the fullest success in the line of his laudable ambition.

G. DEUTERMAN, Selby, was born January 1, 1842, in Borgholtz, Westphalia, Germany. His parents, Henry and Maria (Dohman) Deuterman, were also natives of Germany, where the father died. Our subject learned the miller's trade in the old country and followed it until he came to America. In

1867 he landed at New York and was engaged in milling at Atlanta, Ill., and also in Missouri. In 1879 he came to Peru, Ill., and ran the Peru City Mills about thirteen months, when he bought Hook's vineyard, near De Pue, in partnership with Jacob Link, to whom he sold out after a year and a half. Mr. Deuterman was married February 22, 1882, to Mrs. Catharine Hassler, widow of Dr. Jacob Hassler. They reside on a farm of 200 acres. Politically, he is a Democrat.

BENJAMIN FENNO DEWEY, Sheffield, was born in Washington County, Vt., November 25, 1845. His parents, Harry H. and Mary L. (Comings) Dewey, were also born in Washington County, Vt. They removed to Sheffield in 1863, where they now reside. They have four sons and one daughter now living, viz.: Lucia L., of Sheffield; Henry H. and John C., of Centerville, Iowa; Benjamin F. (above), and William W., of Mineral, Ill., who are descendants (ninth generation) of Thomas Dewey, who emigrated from England, and settled in Dorchester, Mass., about 1633. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. Since coming West with his parents in 1863 he has resided continuously in this county, excepting the years 1869 and 1870, when he was in Kansas, being one of the pioneers of the now thriving city of Wichita, in that State. For about three years he was in the employ of Porter & Boyden, at Sheffield. In the fall of 1875 Mr. Porter (the senior member of the firm) died, and the 1st of January following Mr. Dewey succeeded to the business as junior member of the firm of Boyden & Dewey. This firm does a general mercantile and banking business, carrying an average stock of \$15,000 to \$18,000, with annual sales aggregating \$75,000. Mr. Dewey was married December 3, 1874, to Miss Eva Coyle, who was born in Conneaut, Ohio, November 17, 1855, being the only child of Joseph E. and Sarah A. Coyle, now of Washington Territory. Mr. Dewey is a staunch Republican, and both he and his wife are members of the Congregational Church. They have had two children: Grace, born September 4, 1877, who died in infancy, and Lucia, born April 7, 1881.

HON. MARTIN R. DEWEY, Ohio, was

born October 17, 1833, at Chaumont, Jefferson Co., N. Y., and is the son of Enoch and Mary Dewey. The father was formerly from Massachusetts, and died in New York in December, 1872. The mother was born in New York, and died in Jefferson County, N. Y., February 3, 1869. The subject of this sketch was raised and resided on a farm in New York till 1856, during which time he taught in the public schools of his native State for a period of three years. In April, 1856, Mr. Dewey came to this county, and settled upon the farm which he now owns, being the southwest quarter of Section 10 of Ohio Township. January 12, 1860, Mr. Dewey married Augusta Pomeroy, daughter of Hiram S. and Esther Pomeroy. (See sketch of L. T. Pomeroy.) Mrs. Dewey was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., February 5, 1839, and died at her home, near Ohio Village, March 10, 1883. During the first eight years of Mr. Dewey's residence in this county, he was engaged as teacher of the school in his own school district for five winter terms. Mr. and Mrs. Dewey are the parents of six children, five of whom are now living, viz.: Gertrude, born October 29, 1860; Seth, July 30, 1862; Mark P., November 26, 1868; Wirt S., March 16, 1875; Roy M., April 30, 1879; Ralph died in 1864, aged three months. The surviving members of the family are now residing temporarily with the father at Watertown, D. T. In the past Mr. Dewey espoused the doctrines of the Democratic party, and in 1872 was elected on the minority principle as a Representative to the State Legislature from this county. Mr. Dewey owns 160 acres in Ohio Township under a fine state of cultivation, and upon which is one of the finest and largest barns in the county. He also owns 320 acres in Dakota, with a fine residence property in Watertown, D. T., which he erected during the present year at a cost of \$4,000. He also owns several valuable business and residence lots in the same town.

W. W. DEWEY, Mineral, was born July 14, 1851, in Lunenburg, Vt. He is a son of Henry H. Dewey. Our subject was educated principally in Grinnell, Iowa. His early life was spent on a farm. Eventually he located in Sheffield, Ill.,

where he clerked seven years, commencing in 1873, for the Sheffield Mining & Transportation Company. From 1880 till 1882 he clerked for Mahony & Williams, grain merchants of Sheffield. He then formed a partnership with A. W. Boyden, of Sheffield, which exists to the present day. The firm is known as W. W. Dewey & Co. In 1882 they bought the grain business of S. D. Abbott, of Mineral, and the following year bought out W. W. Cradell's general store. Mr. Dewey is a wide-awake business man, and does a thriving business, keeping on hand a full supply of choice goods. He was joined in marriage November 22, 1876, in Sheffield, to Miss Mary Williams, a daughter of Benjamin F. and Margaret (Palmer) Williams. She was born February 6, 1855, in Indiana, and is the mother of two children, viz.: Maggie B., born November 2, 1880, and Charles B., born April 5, 1883. Mr. Dewey takes an active part in the affairs of the village and school. He is now School Treasurer, and politically is connected with the Republican party.

JAMES M. DEXTER, Tiskilwa. This gentleman is one of the few survivors of the old "Rhode Island Colony" which settled Providence in Indiantown Township. He was born February 11, 1805, in Cumberland, R. I. His father, Timothy Dexter, was also a native of the above place, where he died. The mother of our subject, Sally (Messenger) Dexter, was a native of Wrentham, Mass. She died in Cumberland, R. I. She was the mother of four children, viz.: James M., Benjamin, Esek and Sally A. The progenitor of the Dexter family in America was Gregory Dexter, a native of England, said to have been the first printer who landed in Boston. Our subject was educated in Rhode Island and Massachusetts. In early life he met with an accident and had his leg broken, after which he learned the shoe-maker trade, but being abused by his master he resented the insult and left for home. He worked near there in a machine shop some time and then went to Dover, N. H., where he also worked in the machine shops and was married, after which he returned to his native home, where he managed the old homestead till the spring of 1837.

He then joined the "Rhode Island Colony," and with them came to Bureau County, where he settled on a farm of eighty acres in Indiantown Township, but added to this in course of time. Mr. Dexter was married in 1829 to Phebe Sanborn, who was born in New Hampshire. She is the mother of nine children. Of these five are yet living, viz.: James C., Benjamin G., Thomas S., George E. and Mrs. Ann Brainard. Mrs. Dexter is a member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Dexter is identified with the Republican party. He has filled the office of Assessor and was one of the delegates that nominated Owen Lovejoy for Congress.

HENRY DODGE, Arlington, was born August 11, 1823, in North Brookfield, Mass. At the age of sixteen he learned the tinner's trade in his native State, which he followed till 1855, when he came to Chicago. The next year he came to Kewanee, Ill., where he followed his trade till 1868, when he opened a hardware business in Arlington, which he conducted alone till it burned down. In 1874 he opened another hardware store, which he conducted till 1882, when it again burned down with quite a loss to his partner, J. M. Wilson, one of Arlington's best citizens. Mr. Dodge was married twice. His first wife, Elvira M. Pratt, died in Massachusetts. She was the mother of Edward H. Dodge, a resident of Worcester, Mass. He was married a second time in Kewanee, Ill., to Jane Chambers, a native of Ohio. She is the mother of Emma P. Dodge. The genealogy of the Dodge family is as follows: Three brothers emigrated from Cheshire County, England, and landed at Salem, Mass., in June, 1629. One of their descendants, Josiah Dodge, was the great-great-grandfather of our subject. He was a pious, peace-loving Puritan minister, and led his flock to Brookfield, Mass., where he died. He left a warlike posterity, as there have been soldiers in every generation of his descendants. His son Joshua was a noted Indian fighter, and headed several expeditions into Canada. He was also a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and when too old to endure the hardships of war was relieved by his son, Nathaniel Dodge, who reared a large family. Of the latter, Pliny Dodge was a soldier in the war of 1812. He

married Cynthia Converse, a daughter of Charles and Parmelia (Stevens) Converse, whose parents were natives of England. The latter's brother, Lieut. Stevens, was a noted man in "Shay's Rebellion." Pliny and Cynthia Dodge died in Warren, Mass. They were aged respectively seventy-eight and eighty-four years. They had eleven children, viz.: Luke C., Henry, Edwin L., Charles (deceased), Warren F., John L., Parmelia C. (deceased), Thomas W., George F., Elizabeth A. and Theodore (deceased). Of these Edwin L., Charles, Warren F. and Theodore Dodge were in the army in our late war, and George F. Dodge served in the navy. Politically, Mr. Dodge is a Republican. He is an A. F. & A. M.—Bethany Commandery K. T., No. 28, Mendota, Ill.

JOHN DORN, Hall, was born April 19, 1821, in Reuth, Bavaria, Germany, a son of George and Barbara (Kuechlen) Dorn. John Dorn came to America in 1847, and lived in New Orleans, La., for four years. In 1851 he came to Bureau County and worked in Westfield and Hall Townships until he was able to buy a team, and then farmed on rented land. In 1857 he bought eighty acres of land, which he has since improved. He was married in 1849 in St. Louis, Mo., to Carrie Snyder, a native of Bavaria. She died April 1, 1874, at the age of fifty-two years. She was the mother of nine children, three of whom are living, viz.: Mrs. Mary Klein, of Nebraska, John and Nicholas. Mr. Dorn is a member of the Lutheran Church. He votes with the Democratic party.

E. M. DOUGLASS, Princeton, was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., September 5, 1823. He is the son of John H. and Sarepta (Bond) Douglass. The father was born in Hampton, Washington Co., N. Y., December 10, 1794, and was married in Clinton County, N. Y., in 1818. His main occupation during life was that of farming. He died in Princeton, Ill., March 23, 1883. His father, Thomas Douglass, was a native of Dutchess County, N. Y., but near the close of the eighteenth century settled in Clinton County, N. Y., and resided there till his death, which occurred about 1854. Sarepta Bond was born in Bristol, Vt., in 1796, and died in Logan County, Ill., in December, 1858. She was

the daughter of Seth Bond, a native of Vermont. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was at the battle of Fort Bennington, under command of Gen. Stark. He died in Ontario County, N. Y., in 1844, at an advanced age. The four grandparents of Mr. E. M. Douglass lived in the same neighborhood for many years, and are all buried in the same country graveyard. Their average age was eighty-four years. The subject of this sketch is one of a family of seven children—four sons and three daughters. Of the family four now survive, viz.: E. M., Mrs. Caroline Furgeson (of Hudson, Ill.), Thomas H. (of Macon County, Mo.), and Mrs. Saretta Dominy (of Franklin County, Ohio). Mr. E. M. Douglass' early life was spent at home on the farm and in attending the common schools to a limited extent, but he had the desire to investigate and learn for himself; so he has continued his reading and study through life, till he has gained a large store of practical knowledge. In 1834 he removed to Franklin County, Ohio, with his parents. He remained with them till October, 1841, when he removed to Logan County, Ill., landing there without any capital, and still almost a boy; but his promptness in all business matters soon made him many friends, so for some years he was engaged in farming, school teaching, etc., but from 1854 till 1856 he was Treasurer of Logan County. From Logan County he removed to Williamsville, Sangamon County, where he engaged in the mercantile business till coming to Princeton in 1866. He then purchased his farm of 208 acres near Princeton, and has since given most of his attention to farming, but is serving his second term as Assessor of Princeton Township, having been elected on the Republican ticket. September 25, 1856, he was married in Erie County, N. Y., to Mariette Ranney. She was born in that immediate neighborhood in 1834. She died in March, 1859, leaving one son, Franklin, who followed her about a year later. June 3, 1860, he was united in marriage, in Niagara County, to Miss Hannah Fisk, a native of that county, born January, 1834. She is the daughter of Levi and Susannah (Bixby) Fisk. He was born in Madison County, N. Y., but in early life removed to

Niagara County. He now resides in Genesee County, N. Y. His wife was born in the British Provinces of America. She died in Genesee County in about 1874. Mrs. Douglass is the mother of four children, viz.: Emma, wife of Charles A. Scurr; John O., who is a book-keeper in Rochester, N. Y.; Charles G., and Wilbur L. Mr. and Mrs. Douglass are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

THE DRAKE FAMILY. William Y. Drake (deceased) was a native of New Jersey. In early life he learned the blacksmith's trade, and followed that occupation for some years in his native State. In 1808 he removed with his family to Ohio, where he engaged in farming, but through a defective title he lost his farm in Ohio, and in November, 1835, came to Bureau County, Ill., coming across the country with ox teams. He settled on a farm in Dover Township, and for some years engaged in blacksmithing. He died April 29, 1852, at the age of eighty-one years. He was married January, 1792, in his native State to Miss Jane Cary, also a native of that State. She died December 24, 1849, at the age of seventy-five years. They reared a family of nine children to maturity, viz.: Mrs. Charlotte Langworthy, who lived to reach her eighty-second year, and died in Bureau County. Her husband, Cyrus Langworthy, was the first Sheriff of this county. David Drake died in 1849, in Bureau County. Lewis Drake and Mrs. Sarah Patterson both died in Ohio. Mrs. Ann Murphy now resides in Princeton and is in her eightieth year. She is the widow of Robert Murphy, who came to the county in 1836. Morgan Drake died here in 1842. Mrs. Catherine Gregg, wife of Asa Gregg, resides in Iowa. Mrs. Rachel L. Stocker resides in LaSalle, Ill. Mrs. Mary J. Clark died in this county. William Cary Drake was born in Knox County, Ohio, November 26, 1821. He is the youngest of the family, and remained at home till a short time before his father's death. He has made this county his home most of his life, and farming has received his attention. His education was such as could be obtained in the schools of that day. He had remained at home all his life till 1852, when his father advised him to take a trip to

California, which he did, and for eighteen months was engaged in mining; but soon after reaching California he learned of his father's death, so did not remain as long as he intended. After returning to Illinois he remained some time at LaSalle, and was there married, March, 5, 1854, to Mrs. Hannah Watson, the widow of Michael Watson, who had come with his wife to Bureau County in 1834, but in 1849 he had gone to California and died there. His father, Amariah Watson, settled at Tiskilwa in 1833. Mrs. Drake died October 20, 1873. September 9, 1874. Mr. Drake was united in marriage to Mrs. Adelia Langworthy, widow of Dr. A. Langworthy. Mrs. Drake was born March 28, 1819. She is the daughter of Oliver and Elizabeth (Jeremiah) Perkins, natives of Vermont, but who had lived at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., for a number of years before coming to this county in 1836. Mr. Perkins died November 10, 1839, but his widow survived him till December 16, 1864. They were the parents of the following named children: Sidney Perkins, of Red Cloud, Neb.; Mrs. Adelia Drake, Mrs. Alice Fellows, deceased; Mrs. Nancy Sisler, deceased; Mrs. Caroline Thorp, of Kansas, widow of Eli Thorp, and Mrs. Susan Courser, deceased. By her first husband Mrs. Drake is the mother of seven children, viz.: Oliver (deceased), was born July 3, 1839; Lewis, born February 4, 1841, was killed at the charge on Vicksburg, May 22, 1863; Charles, born February 27, 1843, is a resident of Princeton; Mrs. Adelia McDowell, born March 16, 1846, died September 24, 1883; Clara (deceased), born February 16, 1848; Edward, born June 13, 1854, is now living in Chicago; and Agnes Langworthy, born April 9, 1858. In 1837 Mrs. Drake opened the first school in Tiskilwa, and with the prospect of excellent success; she taught the school but three weeks, when she gave it up, and the following week, May 18, 1837, was married to Dr. Langworthy. Dr. A. Langworthy was born November 29, 1788, in Vermont. He studied medicine, and in 1816 came to Alton, Ill., where he began the practice of his profession. He remained at Alton till 1825, and during his residence there had been Postmaster, and held various offices. In 1825 he removed to

Ft. Clark, or as it is now, Peoria, and continued in the practice of medicine. For one year previous to the Black Hawk war he was in the lead mining regions, but returned to Peoria on account of Indian troubles. During the Black Hawk war he was Surgeon in the army. In 1834 he moved to Tiskilwa, Bureau County. In 1818 he was married in Alton to Ada Mecham, who died July 20, 1836. She was the mother of the following children: Cyrene G., born June 7, 1820, who is the wife of Constant Searl, of Iowa; Charlotte E., Laura A., Augustus J., Nancy A., Washington L., Martha L. and Edward W., deceased; and Frances A., born January 20, 1834. She is now living in Missouri and is the wife of Robert Bell. In the latter years of his life Dr. Langworthy practiced medicine but little, as his health and age would not permit the exposure to which he would be subjected; however, in 1844 and 1845 he was almost compelled to practice on account of so much sickness. He was often called in as consulting physician after his retirement from practice. He died on his farm between Tiskilwa and Hennepin, March 20, 1866.

J. A. DRAPER, Clarion, was born April 22, 1822, in Shaftsbury, Bennington Co., Vt., where his father, George R. Draper, was also born, March 17, 1796; he died there February 1, 1882. He was a farmer and teacher by occupation, and married Theny Ashton, who was born March 10, 1776, in White Creek, Washington Co., N. Y. She died September 29, 1847, in Shaftsbury, Vt. She was the mother of the following children: James A. Draper, our subject; Mrs. Elizabeth Culver, deceased; George B. and Frances A. Draper, deceased. Mrs. Theny (Ashton) Draper was a daughter of Thomas Ashton, an old Revolutionary soldier, who married a Miss Persey, whose father was a proud Spaniard. She reared a family of eight children. Nathan Draper, the grandfather of our subject, was the first white child born in Shaftsbury, Vt., where his parents were pioneers. The old Draper family is of English extraction, and were known as "Salt Water" Quakers. Our subject was reared in his native State. At the age of nineteen he went to sea as a fisherman, and after two years went aboard a merchantman, on which he was

Steward two and one-half years, and after that farmed in Vermont. In April, 1856, he came to this county, and bought a farm in Clarion Township, where he yet resides, and leads an exemplary life. Politically he is identified with the Republican party. Mr. Draper was married in Chicago October 6, 1857, to Mrs. Betsey Mattison, the widow of John A. Mattison, deceased, who was the father of Mrs. Jennie A. Hosley, deceased; Herbert J. Mattison, of Rooks County, Kan.; Warner E. and Emma E.; the last two died in infancy. Mrs. Betsey Draper was born October 1, 1822, in Shaftsbury, Vt. Her father, Elijah Mattison, was born October 18, 1798, in Shaftsbury, Vt.; he died October 21, 1828; he was of Danish extraction and a son of Henry Mattison, Esq. Mrs. Draper's mother, Orpha Buel, was of Welsh descent. She was born June 22, 1800, and died February 21, 1835. She was the mother of five children, viz.: Anson J. (deceased), Betsey, Clarissa, Edwin and Elijah Mattison, who died in infancy.

JAMES M. DRAPER, Greenville, was born in Bennington, Vt., December 5, 1817. He is the grandson of James Draper, a native of Norway, but who came to America at an early date in its history, and one of his sons, Nathan Draper, was the first white child born in Vermont. James Draper lived to be one hundred and four years old. His son, John, our subject's father, married Electa Elwell, a daughter of Jabish Elwell, a Revolutionary soldier. She was one of a family of ten sons and seven daughters, all of whom lived to have families of their own, and when James M. Draper's grandmother, Elwell, died, she was ninety-nine years, nine months and nine days old, and had 150 grandchildren, and 300 great-grandchildren. While her husband, Jabish Elwell, was in the Revolutionary Army, not one of the children had a shoe to wear. James M. Draper is one of a family of six children. He lived in his native State till coming to Illinois, in 1842. For two years he lived in Whiteside County, and in 1844 came to his present farm in Greenville Township. He came to this county without any property, but bought forty acres of land, and for four years all that he had to wear on his back was a cotton shirt and a

cotton roundabout, costing 25 cents per yard, which he cut and made himself. He was of a robust and rugged constitution, and so he set himself at work to make a competency, and now he is reaping his reward. He now owns 576½ acres in one body in this township, and has retired from active life. He was married, July 1, 1837, in Vermont, to Catharine Upham, who was born in Bennington, Vt., July 19, 1820. She is the mother of six children, viz.: Mary E., wife of Benjamin Odell, of Sacramento, Cal.; James H., married to Mary J. Hugboon; Franklin F., married to Mary Fairfax; Dennis D., married to Viola Wilson; Henrietta, wife of Jasper Stauffer, and Minnie May, at home. All except the eldest reside in this county. In politics Mr. Draper is Republican. He is a member of the Protestant Methodist Church. When first settling in this county he experienced the hard times of the pioneer. His tea was made from the Redroot leaves, his coffee, burnt corn, and for sweetening, molasses made from watermelons served the purpose. But as he now looks back over a well spent life he can say:

"But whilst I am a stranger away from my home,
I'll toil in the vineyard and pray.
I'll carry the cross, while I think of the crown,
And I'll watch for the break of the day."

WILLIAM DREMANN, Bureau, was born in Melle, Hanover, Germany, December 30, 1839. His father, Fred Dremann, lived and died in Hanover, and his mother died when our subject was one year old. William Dremann was reared on a farm and educated in the schools of his native town. In 1856 he came to America, making the passage in a sailing vessel, which was ten weeks and four days reaching New Orleans. He then came up the Mississippi River to St. Louis, and from there to Bureau County, where he has since resided. In 1863 he began farming, and now owns the Abram Stratton farm, which was settled in 1829. His farm contains 383 acres in Bureau Township. When he came to this country he was in debt for his passage money, but through his industry and perseverance has gained a competency. He was married, in Princeton, to Mary Welhoener, who was born in Goeltenbeck, Prussia,

April 21, 1842. When about ten years of age she came to America with her parents, F. W. and Elizabeth Welhoener, and in 1856 to Princeton. Her mother still survives, and lives with our subject. Mr. and Mrs. Dremann are the parents of nine children, viz.: Fred W., born August 14, 1862; Henry L., born August 14, 1864; August W., born September 19, 1866; Frank G., born December 30, 1868; Emma, born August 19, 1871; Herman H., born April 26, 1874; Louis, born June 10, 1877; John, born September 10, 1879; Kate M., born February 18, 1881. Mr. Dremann and family are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. In politics he is identified with the Democratic party.

DENIS DRISCOLL, Lamoille, was born May 27, 1835, in Ireland; is a son of Michael and Helena (Fitzgerald) Driscoll, natives of Baltimore, County Cork, Ireland. They left the Emerald Isle about the year 1836, to make a home in the new world. They landed in Boston, Mass., and made that city their home for a period of twelve years. In 1848, on the 8th day of October, they came to Lamoille Township in Bureau County, Ill., and the following spring settled on a place which their brother-in-law had entered the year before. The Driscoll family, when they came here, consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Driscoll, and four boys: Michael, Denis, James and Daniel Driscoll. Of these Michael died in Louisiana, and James in Sterling, Ill. Michael Driscoll, Sr., was born 1793; he died here in August, 1849. Mrs. Helena Driscoll was born in 1800, and when her husband died, managed the home farm, and added to it from time to time. Although she has been one of the hardest working women in this part of the country, she is yet able to get about and read and sew without spectacles. Her two sons, Denis, born May 27, 1835, in the old country, and Daniel, born May 20, 1842, in Boston, are living with her at home. Denis Driscoll went to Boston in August, 1863, in search of one of his brothers; from there he went to New York, and then to San Francisco, Cal., via Panama. In California he mined, returning the same way in December, 1864. Since then he has farmed successfully, especially of later years. They now own a farm of

240 acres. Politically, both boys are identified with the Democratic party.

AARON DUNBAR, Dover, was born in Cumberland County, near Newville, Penn., November 25, 1842. He is the son of John and Maria (Oiler) Dunbar. The Dunbar family is of German origin, and for several generations resided in Pennsylvania. The mother of our subject died when he was six years of age. In the spring of 1857 his father removed to this county, and settled in Dover Township, where he died in the spring of 1862. They were the parents of two children—our subject, and Mrs. J. H. Brigham, of this township. Mr. Dunbar is the only son, and is the fourth generation in which there has been but one son. He received his education in the district schools of Pennsylvania, and also attended two and a half years at the academy at Dover, but left school to enter the army. He enlisted August 11, 1862, as a private in Company B, Ninety-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Col. Putnam, and was promoted to the rank of Sergeant, serving for two years in that capacity, until his discharge, July 9, 1865. During the charge on Vicksburg, May 22, 1863, he received a flesh wound which disabled him for a few weeks, but participated in every battle in which his regiment was engaged. While on the march from Raleigh to Richmond he received a sunstroke, which injured his health. After his return from the war he attended the academy one year, afterward working on the farm in the summer and teaching school in the winter for five years. His occupation has been chiefly that of farming. He now owns 180 acres, besides one-half interest in 130 acres, and also has charge of another farm of 180 acres. Mr. Dunbar was married May 28, 1868, to Miss Emily Thompson. She was born May 15, 1843, the only daughter of Dwight Thompson, who came from Massachusetts in 1844, and settled in this county, where he still resides. His wife, Maria (Buss) Thompson, died in 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar have three daughters: Mary E., born March 4, 1869; Carrie M., September 16, 1871; Pearl A., February 28, 1877. Mr. Dunbar is a Republican in politics, and for several years has been Township Assessor. He and his

family are members of the Congregational Church of Dover, of which he has been Deacon for a number of years.

JAMES DUNBAR, Sr., deceased, was born October 4, 1814, in Huntingdon County, Penn., where he was a wood-chopper and charcoal-maker by occupation. He came to this county in 1849 and settled in Lamoille Township, where he bought some Mexican war claims in Section 3, consisting of about 240 acres. His family came in 1851; it consisted of his wife and three children. James Dunbar, Sr., was a hard-working man, wide-awake and self-reliant. He kept on buying land, till at the time of his death he owned 1,600 acres of land. He devoted much of his time to raising stock, principally cattle. Politically he was a radical Republican. He died September 24, 1879. His memory is cherished by all who knew him and he is spoken of only in terms of the highest regard. He was married in the East, March 7, 1839, to Rebecca Markley, who was born December 25, 1821. She is yet living, and is the mother of the following children: George W., who died in Memphis, Tenn., while on his way home from the army; Nancy, deceased; Mrs. Amanda Brown; James, Jr.; Mrs. Elizabeth Shaddock, and Albert C., who died in Santa Fe, N. M., where he had gone for his health. Of the above children James Dunbar, Jr., was born here January 25, 1855. He was reared on the homestead and has inherited many of his father's manly qualities. In 1872 he went to Los Angeles, Cal., where he worked for the Express Company of Wells, Fargo & Co. In 1877 he returned to Bureau County and in 1879 again went to California, but returned before the death of his father, after which he took charge of the farm. He has turned his attention more to the raising of horses and on his farm of about 1,000 acres keeps on an average about 120 head of horses, besides colts, also raising cattle and hogs. He has about twenty head of full blooded Clydesdales, and among them are "Imperial Crown" and "Capt. Clyde." He has also an imported Norman and several thoroughbred running horses. To-day Mr. Dunbar is recognized as one of our most wide awake horsemen in Bureau County.

Politically Mr. Dunbar is a Republican. He was married here to Miss Fannie E. Crossman, a native of New York State and a daughter of John C. Crossman. This union was blessed with one child, an infant son.

WILLIAM F. DUNN, Tiskilwa, was born October 21, 1828, in Brown County, Ohio. His parents, Ferrell and Lydia (Flemming) Dunn, were natives of Virginia. The former was born May 4, 1796, and died October 29, 1869, in Tiskilwa. He was a farmer by occupation, and first came to Danville, Ill., about 1832. He then fought in the Black Hawk war and came through Bureau County. After a residence of nearly four years he removed to Putnam County, and the following year settled in Tiskilwa. His wife was born August 25, 1800; she died November 3, 1880. Her parents, William and Nancy Flemming, were natives of Scotland. Mrs. Lydia Dunn was the mother of five children, viz.: Mrs. Elizabeth Fritchey, Flemming and Ellis are deceased, William F. and Lewis D., now a physician in Moline, Ill. William F. Dunn, the subject of this biography, received a common school education in Tiskilwa. He was a tiller of the soil till the fall of 1862, when he obeyed the call of his country and enlisted in Company E, of the Ninety-third Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry. From a private he was promoted First Sergeant. In November, 1862, he went with his company into active service, and from that time till October 5, 1864, was constantly in the field. He participated in the battles of Jackson, Champion Hill, siege of Vicksburg, Mission Ridge and Allatoona, at which latter battle he was wounded and lost his left leg in the service of his country. After he became convalescent he returned home, only to find that his wife and child had been laid to rest by kind friends. Such is the fate of soldiers. How can we repay or compensate them for their suffering! Mr. Dunn was married May 29, 1855, to Harriett W. Baker, who was born August 24, 1833. She died February 27, 1863. She was the mother of four children, viz.: Mrs. Julia A. Swain, a native of Denver, Col.; Mrs. Hattie B. Betz, a resident of Nebraska; David E., deceased, and Mattie L. Our subject was married a second time, June 28, 1883, to

Julia E. Houghton, a native of Michigan and a member of the Congregational Church. She was formerly an active and efficient teacher in the Tiskilwa schools. Since the war Mr. Dunn has been in the postoffice at Tiskilwa, serving four years as Deputy, and in 1868 received his appointment as Postmaster under Grant, filling the office with tact and ability.

HENRY DUNTEMAN, Selby, was born in Hanover, Germany, March 18, 1829. He is the son of Henry Dunteman, who commanded a British regiment in the war of 1812, and was also under Wellington at the battle of Waterloo. After returning from service he was a pensioner of the British Government until his death; he was also Mayor of his village. Our subject attended school until he was fourteen years old, and was then apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, it being a principle of his father that each of his sons should learn a trade, as it might sometime be necessary for them to labor for their bread. Our subject served but two years, and then came to America in 1846. He had a brother George, in Canajoharie, N. Y., and stayed there one year, working at the cooper's trade. In 1847 he came to Chicago, afterwards to Wilmington, Will Co., Ill., and then to Morris, Grundy County, where he remained until the fall of 1849, when he came to Bureau County, and has since made this his home. Until March, 1850, he worked at the cooper's trade in Princeton, afterward hired out to Benjamin Newall for two years. In 1853 he began farming for himself, buying an eighty at \$8 per acre, in Section 15. He has since added to his farm till it now contains 385 acres. He was married June 29, 1851, to Almeda Long, born in Green County, Ohio, November 15, 1829. She is a daughter of Henry H. Long, deceased (see sketch of Mrs. E. Dunteman). Mr. and Mrs. Dunteman have three children: John H., born October 21, 1852, married to Elizabeth Farney; Benjamin N., born May 29, 1857, married to Melissa Hosier; Charity, born January 11, 1855. All live in Selby Township. In politics Mr. Dunteman is a staunch Republican, and is Chairman of the Township Central Committee, and has been a member for many years. He is serving his fourth term

as Justice of the Peace. Mr. Dunteman was reared in the Lutheran Church; his wife is a member of the Methodist Protestant Church. He is a member of Bureau Lodge, No. 112, A. F. & A. M. of Princeton.

ERNEST DUNTEMAN. Selby, was born in Hanover, Germany, May 21, 1831. He is son of Henry Dunteman deceased (see sketch of Henry Dunteman). Our subject was educated in the schools of his native land, and served in the German Army, and lost his right hand while in the service. September 2, 1855, he landed in New York City, and the 17th of the same month came to Bureau County, Ill., and has since resided in Selby Township, where he has made farming his occupation. June 22, 1876 he was married to Mrs. Amanda Hall, widow of Ransom Hall. Her father, Henry J. Long, was born in Rockingham County, Va., in 1800. When about ten years of age he removed to Green County, Ohio, and was there married to Mary Walden, who was born in the same county as her husband, in 1801. By trade Mr. Long was a cabinet-maker and joiner, but most of his life he was engaged in farming. In 1842 he removed to Bureau County, Ill., and settled in Selby Township, where he died in 1880. His wife had died June 4, 1877. They were the parents of nine children, seven of whom yet survive, four in Selby Township and three in Iowa. Mr. Dunteman is a member of the Lutheran Church, and in politics is Democratic. Mrs. Dunteman has managed the property left her by her father and first husband, so successfully that she now owns in Selby Township over 600 acres of land.

J. R. EARNEST, Princeton, was born July 8, 1842, in Bedford, Penn. He is the son of Frederick and Elizabeth (Sill) Earnest, both of whom were born in Pennsylvania. They came to Bureau County, Ill., in 1854. By occupation the father was a mechanic; he died in this county. Mr. J. R. Earnest's life has mostly been spent in the school-room either as a scholar or an instructor. He first attended the Northwestern College at Plainfield, Ill., after which he taught five terms of school in Bureau County; he then took a complete business course in the Bryant & Stratton Business College, of

Chicago. After graduating at the business college he kept books for B. R. Moss in the City Mills, of Princeton. He then again engaged in teaching, and continued till 1870, when he removed to Oskaloosa, Kan., at which place he was Principal of the city schools for two years, and then was elected County Superintendent of Public Instruction. Mr. Earnest served one term in this office, after which he removed to Springdale, Kan., and was again engaged in teaching for two years. He then returned to Princeton, Ill., and for two years was Principal of the schools of DePue; he then engaged in farming, which occupation he followed till 1883, when he was appointed agent for the American Express Company at Princeton, which position he now fills. He was married in Princeton, Ill., to Miss Annie E. Charlton, who was born in Philadelphia, Penn., November 27, 1846. She is the daughter of Henry and Sarah (Clee) Charlton, both natives of England. To Mr. and Mrs. Earnest one child—Aloha F.—was born June 16, 1874. Both Mr. and Mrs. Earnest are members of the Congregational Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in politics is Republican.

O. M. EASTMAN, Lamoille, another of our old settlers, came here in October, 1836, from Granby, Mass., where he was born July 18, 1814. He is a son of Joseph and Persis (Read) Eastman, natives of Massachusetts, he of Granby, Hampshire County, and she of Warren, Worcester County. Both died in Seneca County, N. Y. They were the parents of the following children: Waldo R., Ogden M., Lyman F., Dr. Joseph Eastman, Charles E., Reuben, Mrs. Eliza Goodrich and Mrs. Persis A. Aldrich. In early life Mr. Eastman was a mechanic, following his occupation after he came to this county. He first settled in Leepertown, but the following year, in 1837, he came to Lamoille Township, and since 1862 has resided mainly in Lamoille. He spent two years very pleasantly visiting friends in Massachusetts. In South Hadley, Mass., he was married before he came West, July 11, 1836, to Miss Lucretia A. Church, who was born December 6, 1814, in the above place. She is a daughter of Cenas Church, and is the mother of four children

now living, viz.: Norris B., of Dakota; Mrs. Lucy E. Nugent, of Taylor County, Iowa; Mrs. Persis A. Hawley, and Mrs. Rachel A. Phillips. Mr. and Mrs. Eastman are active members of the Congregational Church. Politically he is a Republican. He is a Master Mason of the A. F. & A. M. fraternity, and is ever willing to encourage all things pertaining to the good of the community in which he resides.

MRS. LOVEY EATON, Princeton, was born June 12, 1814, in Eaton, Strafford Co., N. H. Her maiden name was Lovey Bickford; her parents were Enoch and Nancy (Eastman) Bickford, natives of New Hampshire, where they died. They had seven children; of these only our subject is now living. She was married, March 12, 1837, to John L. Eaton. He was born July 27, 1792, and died September 5, 1870, in this county, to which he came in 1845. To Mr. and Mrs. Eaton five children were born, viz.: Andrew J. Eaton, born December 6, 1838; Mrs. Sarah E. Warren was born July 27, 1840. Her husband, D. K. Warren, is a native of Steuben County, N. Y. He is now a resident of Astoria, Oregon, and quite wealthy. They have four children, viz.: Lulu, Minnie, George T. and Freddie L. Truman W. Eaton was born February 2, 1843, and died September 5, 1883, in Oregon. He was a very bright young man, and formerly in a Government office in New Orleans. Lewis M. Eaton was born December 20, 1845. He is now a resident of Astoria, Oreg. The youngest child—Lucy Eaton—died at the age of three years. Mrs. Eaton is yet living on the old homestead, and is a well read and energetic lady, although she has passed the allotted "three score and ten."

RICHARD EDWARDS, LL. D., Princeton, was born December 23, 1822, in Lledrod Parish, Cardiganshire, Wales. His father, Richard Edwards, son of Hugh Edwards, was born in Wales in 1799. He immigrated to Ohio in 1833, where he followed the occupation of a stone-mason. In 1849 he moved to Oshkosh, Wis., and engaged in farming. He died in that State in 1851. His wife, Ann Jones, was born in Wales in 1802, and died in Wisconsin in 1876. She was the daughter of David and Margaret Jones,

natives of Wales, and was the mother of nine children, viz.: Richard, David, Elizabeth, Isaac, Margaret, Mary, John, William and Hugh; of whom four are now living. Richard Edwards spent his early life on a farm in Wales. In that country he learned to read the English and Welsh languages, the latter in the Sunday-schools. At the age of ten years he came to Ohio with his parents. He began teaching school in October, 1844, but after one term of teaching he entered the State Normal School at Bridgewater, Mass. In 1847 he became a student and teacher in the Rensselaer Polytechnic School, of Troy, N. Y., where he remained one year. In May, 1848, he returned to Bridgewater, Mass., and was engaged in the Normal School as instructor in Astronomy, Physics, Geography and Map-drawing. After five years' successful labor in the Normal School he became Principal of the Boys' High School in Salem, Mass., where he remained one year. He was then appointed visitor of the State Board of Education, and afterward Principal of the State Normal School in Salem, Massachusetts. In 1857 he was chosen Principal of the city Normal School of St. Louis, Mo., where his fame as an instructor had preceded him. He filled this position until 1861, when he was elected Principal of the High School of that city. By this time Mr. Edwards was well known through the West as an efficient instructor, and trustees of the State Normal University near Bloomington were anxious to secure his services as President of that institution. Accordingly, in the spring of 1862, he was elected to the chair of Mathematics, and in June of the same year became President of the University, and occupied that position till January, 1876. During that time the number of students increased from 285, then on the catalogue, to 780. After his resignation had been accepted Dr. Edwards was chosen pastor of the Congregational Church of Princeton, having been ordained in 1873 in Normal, Ill. He received the degree of A. M. from Harvard College, and the degree of LL. D. from Shurtleff College, Alton, Ill. Dr. Edwards resigned his position as pastor of the Congregational Church in the summer of

1884 and accepted the financial agency for Knox College. He was married July 5, 1849, in Pembroke, Mass., to Miss Betsey J. Samson, born February 27, 1825, in the above named place. Her father, Thomas H. Samson, a moulder and farmer by occupation, was born in Massachusetts in 1798, and died in 1882. His wife, Eleanor Josselyn, was born in 1799 in Massachusetts, where she yet resides. Dr. and Mrs. Edwards have reared nine children, viz.: Annie, wife of N. C. Dougherty, Superintendent of Schools, Peoria, Ill.; Richard A., Assistant Cashier of the First National Bank, of Peru, Ind.; Ellen S., a teacher in Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Col.; Mary C., wife of D. C. Tyler, M. D., of Clifton, Kan.; Rev. Nicholas T., pastor of the Congregational Church, of Wyanet, Ill.; George H., a commercial traveler of Chicago, Ill.; Walter A., teacher of Latin and Greek in the Peoria High School; Owen M. and Florence M.—twins—are students in the Princeton High School. Although Dr. Edwards' life has been a busy one, yet he has found time to leave us a few works, the result of careful study and research. In 1866 was published his "Analytical Series of Readers" comprising seven books; and shortly afterward his "Student's Readers" in four books. In 1862 his inaugural address, entitled "Heritage of Culture," was published in pamphlet form, as was also "Universal Education;" in 1865, "Life and Character of Abraham Lincoln;" in 1872, "Decennial Address." The Memoirs of Nicholas Tillinghast appeared in 1856 in Hartford, Conn.; they were first published in the *American Journal of Education*.

GEORGE ELDRIDGE, Walnut, was born in Loraine County, Ohio, May 1, 1840. He is the son of Richard and Elizabeth (Sharon) Eldridge; the father was a native of New York and the mother of Pennsylvania, but her family was among the early settlers of Ohio. In 1850 Richard Eldridge removed to Lee County, Ill., with his family, but returned to Ohio a few years later and died there. His wife survived him many years and died in Mahoning. George Eldridge was reared in Ohio, and came to Illinois with his parents, afterward returning to Ohio. In

1854 he again came to Illinois, and settled in Bureau County, first in Ohio Township and in 1868 in Walnut Township, on his present farm. It was then raw prairie and all the lowland was covered with sloughs of water. His farm is now all in an excellent state of cultivation, with good improvements; it contains 280 acres in Sections 23 and 24. He has accumulated all of his property in this county, as he came here with 50 cents, and for his first month and a half's work received \$15. Mr. Eldridge was married in Ohio Township, Bureau Co., Ill., January 26, 1861, to Emily Hensel, who was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, August 2, 1839. Her parents, John and Rachel (Barton) Hensel, were both natives of Somerset County, Penn., and died in Tuscarawas County, Ohio. Mrs. Eldridge came to Bureau County in 1857. She is the mother of five children, viz.: Edgar R., born June 6, 1863; Walter S., born January 12, 1865; Ernest A., born November 24, 1866; Albert R., born January 19, 1870; Ralph R., born September 23, 1876. In politics Mr. Eldridge is Republican.

J. S. ELDRIDGE, Neponset, was born June 21, 1833, in Canaan, Me. His parents, Winthrop and Dorcas (Adams) Eldridge, were natives of Maine, where the former was born March, 1801, and yet resides. The latter was born in 1806, and died there in 1854. She was the mother of eight children, of whom five are now living, viz.: Joseph G., our subject; Mrs. Irene L. Marriot, a resident of La Moille; Roselthe, Mrs. Phoebe Tibbetts, and James H. Our subject was educated in Skowhegan, Me. He settled in Sheffield, Bureau Co., Ill., November 9, 1855, and there worked one year for Adam & Hale. The same year he bought 160 acres of land where he now resides, but did not improve it till 1858, nor settle on it till 1860. Between the years 1858 and 1860 he was in the lumber business, in Wisconsin. Mr. Eldridge was joined in marriage, in Princeton, to Mary Bowen, born October 19, 1841, in Yorkshire, England. Her parents were George and Sarah (Moocroft) Bowen. She is the mother of six children, viz.: George, Jennie, Roselthe, Harriet, Josephine, Mary and Trew. Mr. Eldridge is a member of the A. F. & A. M. fraternity, Kewanee Chapter, K. T. Polit-

ically he has so far been identified with the Republican party.

GEN. I. H. ELLIOTT, Princeton, was born in Bureau County, Ill., January 25, 1837. He graduated from the University of Michigan in the class of 1861, and served through the war of the Rebellion in the Union Army.

JOHN ELLIOTT, deceased, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, June 6, 1806. In 1834 he came West and settled in Dover Township, Bureau County. Two years later he returned to Clermont County, Ohio, and was married to Mary Hughes, with whom he returned to his prairie home in the West. In 1851 he moved to Princeton, where he resided until his death, August 8, 1881. His widow and four children survive him: Gen. I. H. Elliott, Mrs. George W. Stone, and Mrs. A. J. Washburn are residents of Princeton, and Charles P. Elliott resides in Creston, Iowa. John Elliott was a thoughtful, quiet man of great force of character, clear-headed, strong-hearted, noble in every impulse. For forty years he was an active member of the Christian Church of Princeton, and among his many Christian virtues benevolence took a prominent place.

HON. SIMON ELLIOTT, Princeton, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, February 10, 1827. He is the son of Simon and Maria (Robinson) Elliott, both of Irish descent. The father was born in 1788, and died in 1854 in Ohio. The mother was born in 1799, and died in this county May, 1881, but her remains were taken to Ohio for burial. They were the parents of six children, viz.: John, who resides on the old homestead in Ohio; Samuel and Simon residents of this county; Arthur, deceased; J. F., a resident of Manson, Iowa, and Mrs. Margaret Hoover, who lives near Lacon, Ill. The occupation of the surviving members of the family is that of farming. Simon Elliott, Sr., served in the war of 1812, and received a land-warrant from the Government. At the time of his widow's death in 1881, she was a pensioner of the Government. John Elliott, the grandfather of our subject, came to America at an early date in a vessel called "Lazy Mary." Some time after this the father, two sisters and three brothers of John Elliott

started for this country in the "Faithful Steward," which vessel was wrecked off the American coast, and of this family only two of the young men were rescued, their wealth of gold and goods also being lost. Mr. Elliott's early life was spent on the farm, and in attending the district schools; in later years he had the advantages of Clermont Academy, Ohio. In 1848 he and another young man came to this county, driving across the country in a buggy, Mr. Elliott furnishing the buggy, and his friend the horse. In 1856, April 21, he was married in Woodford County, Ill., to Miss Sarah A. McCoy, who was born in Brown County, Ohio, and is the daughter of William McCoy, deceased. This union has been blessed with the following-named children: Edwin F., now in the railroad business in Kansas; Kate, Lillie and Minnie; also Alfred S. and Nora, deceased. Mr. Elliott's farm, which lies seven miles from Princeton, contains 200 acres. The first quarter section that he bought cost him but 75 cents per acre, as he had bought a land-warrant. During the first year of his farming in this county he gave most of his attention to the raising of grain, but in later years he has given nearly his entire attention to the growing of hogs, and to dealing in stock. Mr. Elliott has ever been active in developing the agriculture of the county, and in advancing the farmer's interests. In November, 1878, was elected as the representative of the National Greenback party to the Thirty-first General Assembly of Illinois, and served through his term of office with credit. He is now Chairman of the Central Committee of his party for the Seventh Congressional District.

ABBOTT ELLIS, Dover, was born in Albemarle County, Va., June 22, 1812. He resided in his native county till September 29, 1830, when he removed to Springfield, Ill., remaining in Sangamon County until July, 1833, when he again removed to Bureau County, where he has since resided. The first winter he lived in a cabin on Section 27 in Dover Township. In 1838 he built on his present farm and occupied it in 1839. He is the son of Dabney and Frances (Watson) Ellis, who came to Illinois in 1830, and to Bureau County in April, 1834. They lived in

Dover Township until their deaths. He died in August, 1840, she May 20, 1881, at the age of ninety-one years. They were the parents of seven children, of whom two sons and three daughters yet survive. Miletus died in Sangamon County, Ill.; Demarcus is living in Lawrence, Kaufman Co., Texas; Abbott, living in this township; Ezbon died in Humboldt, Kan.; Pyrena, wife of Henry Clapp, of Grundy County; Frances, wife of M. Studyvin, of Dover Township; Martha Ann, wife of William Harford, Dover. Abbott Ellis, the subject of our sketch, had only the most limited chances for gaining an education, but obtained much practical knowledge at home. When he came to the county he had nothing, and all that he now has he acquired here. He entered 160 acres of land by pre-emption a short time before the land sale, and now owns 330 acres. In politics Mr. Ellis is Republican. For fifteen years he was Road Commissioner in this township, and has held other offices. He was married in this county, September 19, 1839, to Matilda E. Durham. She was born in Kentucky, a daughter of John and Morning (Burris) Durham, and came to this county in 1836 from Sangamon County, Ill. Mrs. Ellis died June 21, 1869. She was the mother of three children: Miletus, who died in Castle Rock, Col., leaving a wife and four children; Lucy, wife of Perry Waldren, of Berlin Township; John, who lives at home and has a wife and two children.

JAMES H. ELLIS, Princeton, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, November 25, 1845. He is the son of Joseph and Sarah (Stillings) Ellis. The father was born in Ohio in 1808; his occupation has been during life that of a farmer, in which business he has been successful. He is now a hale old gentleman of seventy-six years. He has always been an active worker in educational matters, and especially in giving his family all the advantages of schools. His wife was born in Winchester, Va., in 1809, and died in 1871. She was the mother of eleven children, eight of whom reached maturity, viz.: Calvin, now in the hotel business in Ohio; William and George, stock growers in York County, Neb.; John, a Presbyterian minister of Los Angeles, Cal.; Mary, wife of Calvin Vanniman.

an extensive farmer in Ohio; Allen A., who died in 1878, after completing nine years of study for the ministry in the Methodist Protestant Church; James H., the subject of this sketch; and Melissa, who died in 1874. James H. Ellis was mostly reared in Greene County, Ohio, on a farm; however, at the age of fifteen years he began attending the public schools of Xenia, Ohio, where he remained for two years, after which he spent eighteen months in the schools of Springfield. In 1864 he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served till the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. During most of his service he was in West Virginia following Gen. Early in his retreat, and was in the battles of Monocacy Junction, July 9, 1864, and also at Winchester. During the latter part of his service he was taken sick with the typhoid fever, and was sent home to die, but he finally recovered, but not till the war was about over. He then attended school again, going to the Dayton schools for one and a half years, and then to complete his education he went to Xenia, to the school of Prof. Story, where he remained till June, 1868. The school year of 1868-69 he taught in a graded school at Cedarville, Ohio, and then came to Bureau County, Ill. For one year he taught at Limerick, then the Malden schools for one year, and then three years the Neponset schools. In 1876 Mr. Ellis entered into partnership with Mr. Jacob Miller in the real estate and insurance business. This partnership continued for one year when Mr. Ellis opened an office for himself, and has continued in the real estate and insurance business since, however during the winter he is employed in teaching, and is now engaged in the schools at New Bedford, this county. Most of the lands he has for sale are in southern Minnesota and north-west Iowa, and belong to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and the Sioux City & St. Paul Railroads. During his life Mr. Ellis has been a close student, and has made his study very comprehensive in extent. For two years, 1870 and 1871, he read medicine during his spare time with Dr. Kaull; and since he has been in the land business he has given his leisure hours to the reading

of law, which profession will finally receive his entire attention. In politics he is independent. He and wife are members of the Methodist Protestant Church. October 26, 1871, he was married in this county to Miss Sarah E. Linaberry, daughter of William and Sarah (Weise) Linaberry, both natives of New Jersey, but now residents of Bureau County, Ill. They are the parents of the following-named children: Adam, a farmer in this county; William, a physician near Dubuque, Iowa; Mrs. Ellis; and Mrs. Pienkoskey, widow of Robert Pienkoskey. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis have one daughter—Eva May—born April 2, 1874.

JUDGE JESSE EMERSON, Buda, was born in Newburyport, Mass., March 20, 1824. He is the son of Jesse and Mary (Stevens) Emerson. The father was born in Hollis, N. H., and the mother in Canterbury, of the same State. In 1836 they came to Bureau County, Ill., and settled at French Grove, or what is now Buda. In the fall of 1838 he died at Tiskilwa, having removed there, after first settling at French Grove. At the time of his death Mr. Emerson was but fifty-three years of age. His widow survived him till about the year 1875, and at her death was seventy-five years of age. She was the mother of ten children, seven of whom yet survive, viz.: Abby, now a resident of Galesburg, Ill., and wife of Augustus Lyford; Mary S., a resident of Sheffield, this county, and is the wife of Alfred Lyford; Jesse, whose name heads this sketch; Roxana, wife of George H. Ward, of Peoria, Ill.; Josephine, a resident of Buda, and widow of W. Hamner; William E. Emerson, of Buda, and George S., of Havana, Mason Co., Ill. During the residence of Jesse Emerson, deceased, in this county, his occupation was mostly that of farming, but before coming West he had been a cattle-buyer and drover. When coming to this county, it was in company with his two brothers-in-law, Moses and Thomas J. Stevens, and others. Judge Jesse Emerson was educated in the district schools of this county, and then in private schools of Princeton. His early life was spent on the farm, and he has always been interested to some extent in agricultural pursuits, but since 1858 he has given most of his attention to the practice of

law. During life Judge Emerson has been a close student, and an observer of things and men. In early life he had begun reading law at his leisure. While teaching school, or in the mercantile business, he always found some time to devote to the law, and when, in 1858, he applied for admission to the bar, he passed his examination readily. November 1, 1850, after having clerked in a store for some years, he opened a stock of goods on his old homestead, and continued to sell goods there till 1860, when he closed out his stock, and has since given almost his undivided attention to the practice of law, and with success. In the fall of 1873 he was elected Judge of Bureau County, and filled that office for four years, when he again returned to his practice. He was married in this county in November, 1851, to Miss Sarah M. Cushing. She is the daughter of Caleb Cushing, and was born in Massachusetts, near Providence, R. I. Caleb Cushing came to Illinois in 1835 on a prospecting tour, but returned to his native State and organized a colony, and in 1836 was sent out by the colony to locate lands and lay out a town. This trip he came into Bureau County, and located in Indiantown, where he laid out the village of Providence. In the fall of 1836 he returned again to Massachusetts, and brought his family to the new county the following year. Mrs. Emerson is the mother of three children, viz.: George, who died at the age of about one year; Charles W. and Minnie F. In politics Judge Emerson is a staunch Democrat.

W. S. EVANS, Princeton, was born March 8, 1816, in Nottingham, N. H. His father was Samuel Evans, a native of Strafford County, N. H.; he was a blacksmith by occupation, and died in Nottingham. His grandfather, Samuel Evans, Sr., was a native of England. The mother of our subject was Hannah (Woodman) Evans. She was a native of New Hampshire, and died in Nottingham. She was the mother of six children: Alva A., William H., Winfield S. (our subject), Samuel P., Sophronia (wife of G. W. Norton), and Eleazer R. Mr. W. S. Evans was educated in Epping, N. H. He lived on a farm till he was twenty-one years old, and then worked two years with his brother, Alva

A., at the currier's trade in Salem, Mass., after which he went to Boston, where he worked in a bank some time, then engaged in the mercantile business, and after that teamed for the Bay State Iron Mills, carting ore, running from eight to ten teams. In 1856 he sold out and came to Bureau County, Ill., where he bought a farm in Berlin Township, and for many years was one of our most successful and enterprising farmers. September 1, 1876, he removed to Princeton, where he at present resides, enjoying a period of rest after a well-spent life. He was married in Boston to Sarah J. Langley, a daughter of Jonathan Langley. She was a native of Nottingham, N. H. She died April 29, 1880. Only one child blessed this union

George P. Evans, who was born February 6, 1845; he has been a farmer and merchant by occupation, but at present resides with his father in Princeton. His wife, Belle M. Mohler, is a native of Bureau County, Ill. Her parents were Samuel and Caroline (Zearing) Mohler. She is the mother of three children: Carrie J., Samuel S. and Harry A. Mr. George P. Evans is a Knight of Pythias. Our subject, Mr. W. S. Evans, is politically identified with the Republican party, and before its existence was a staunch Whig.

CASPER FABER, Clarion, was born December 19, 1828, in Baickheim, Bavaria, Germany. He is a son of Johann and Apolonica (Fisher) Faber, natives of Germany, where they died. They were the parents of eight children, of whom the following came to the United States: Mrs. Barbara Bopp (of Albany, N. Y.), Peter and Casper Faber. The latter came to Mendota in July, 1856. He worked out two years; then rented one year, and then bought forty acres of land. He has been a hard worker; hates hypocrisy in every form, and has been a successful farmer. He has now 380 acres, of which 150 acres were entered by Capt. L. Scammon. Our subject was married here November 16, 1865, to Kunigunda Winder, who was born June 22, 1844, in Hainweiher, Bavaria, Germany. She is a daughter of Johann and Barbara (Weit) Winder, who died in Germany. Politically Mr. Faber is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church, and are

the parents of the following children: Margaretha S., George A., Lisabetta C., and Catharina E. Faber.

FRED FABER, Clarion, is a native of Bureau County, where he was born in February, 1853. He is a son of John and Christine E. (Reedenbaugh) Faber. They came here over thirty years ago and are the parents of six children, viz.: Mrs. Maggie Wendel; Fred, our subject; William, of Lee County, Ill.; Sarah, wife of Rev. John Zellhoefer; Mary (deceased), and J. G. Faber of Adair County, Iowa. John Faber died March 19, 1877, aged fifty-nine years; Mrs. Christine E. Faber is yet living with her youngest son. Fred Faber was married here March 15, 1883, to Mary Gruber, who was born here October 30, 1863. Her father was Nicholaus Gruber. She is the mother of Ezra G. Faber, who was born January 30, 1884. Mr. Faber has a farm of 163 acres, which is kept in a high state of cultivation.

PATRICK O. FARRELL, deceased, was a native of County Longford, Ireland. He came to America when a young man and railroaded several years in the South. Eventually he came North and was a contractor on the Michigan & Illinois Canal for many years. After the completion of the canal he bought 240 acres of land in Hall Township, Bureau County, but soon after became a contractor on the Illinois Central Railroad, and after that, settled on his farm, which he improved and on which he died, July 6, 1882, aged eighty years. He was married twice; his first wife, Catharine Kennedy, deceased, a niece of Capt. M. Kennedy, was the mother of the following children: James, of Boone County, Iowa; Mrs. Elizabeth O'Riley, of Westfield Township; Anna (deceased), and John Farrell. His second wife, Mrs. Bridget Cavanaugh (*nee* Dempsey), a native of County Wicklow, Ireland, died in St. Louis, Mo., April 1, 1875, aged fifty-six years. She was the mother of six children, viz.: Michael and John Cavanaugh (the latter deceased) by her first husband, and Maggie, Frances, Joseph and Bridget Farrell. Joseph Farrell is farming the homestead, and is identified with the Democratic party, as was also his father.

ELISHA FASSETT,* Canon City, Colorado. This old pioneer of Bureau County was born October 20, 1792, in Fitzwilliam, N. H. He is yet living in Colorado, and only as late as last summer gladdened the hearts of his relatives and many friends by visiting Bureau County, where a warm welcome awaits him at all times. He has now passed his four score and ten, and although time has dealt gently with him and bids fair to let him become a centenarian, yet many of his Bureau County pioneer friends, when they pressed his hand in sad farewell, felt that the shadows of life were gathering around him, and that it might be the last time they looked into his kindly eyes. The following is a brief sketch of his life: He was a cooper and farmer in his native State, where he was married to Lovina Angier, a daughter of Abel Angier, and a native of the above place. She died in Lamoille August 1, 1837; she was the mother of Mrs. Nancy Frank, Mrs. Rosilla Phelps and Elisha W. Fassett. Our subject, accompanied by his family, Abel Angier and sons, Reuben and Philip Angier, Cyrus Stone and Louis Monroe, who were sons-in-law of Abel Angier, all came to Putnam, now Bureau County, Ill., in June, 1835. They settled in the northeast part of the county, where Abel Angier's two sons-in-law, Jonathan Holbrook and Moses Bowen resided, who had come there in July, 1834, and settled in the vicinity of what is now Lamoille. Elisha Fassett bought a claim of Leonard Roth, for \$350, Roth keeping half the claim. Mr. and Mrs. Fassett found none of the comforts of an Eastern home in the new country and bravely endured the privations of pioneer life. They would go thirty miles to Green's Mill on the Illinois River, and at one time, in 1835, were compelled to camp out in a cold night on the prairie near Lost Grove. Mr. Fassett farmed in Bureau County till 1849, when he went to California, where he mined and merchandised. Before going to California he was married a second time to Mrs. Mary J. Cole (*nee* Jenkins), now deceased. In 1851 he returned to Bureau County, where he resided many years and eventually went to Canon City, Colo., where his two daughters reside.

*Since the writing of the above, he died in Canon City, Colo., November 17, 1884.

and which is now his home. There he has been very successful in various occupations connected with mining, and is a shrewd business man in spite of his years.

E. W. FASSETT, Lamoille, was born June 23, 1823, in Keen, Cheshire Co., N. H. He came to this county with his father, Elisha Fassett (see preceding sketch), and although his educational advantages were few, he has yet been enabled through his excellent natural ability, to place himself at the head of the business men of Lamoille without special effort. About 1844 he clerked one year for the firm of Fox & Bryant, and after that clerked one year for Jonathan Holbrook and then took charge of the "Union Store," which he conducted one year, and then bought the store and has been engaged in business for himself ever since, and is now the oldest living merchant in Lamoille. At present, he, in partnership with L. H. Norris and J. R. Woods, is conducting a large general store, and also buys and sells exchange on all important cities. He has 260 acres of land here, and about 1,200 acres in Nebraska. Mr. Fassett was married December 7, 1842, to Pamela W. Morton, who was born May 21, 1823, in Hatfield, Mass. Her parents, Cotton and Nancy (Herrick) Morton, came here in 1838. She is the mother of six children, viz.: Mrs. Hattie L. P. Woods, Charles W., Frank M., and Elisha P. Fassett are yet living, and Fannie C. and Florence deceased. Mr. Fassett and his excellent wife are members of the Baptist Church. During the war he was one of the three men elected to fill the quota of Bureau County; and has satisfactorily filled the office of Supervisor of Lamoille Township.

FAY FAMILY, Bureau. Samuel L. Fay was born in Newton, Middlesex Co., Mass., August 1, 1813. His parents, Putnam and Elizabeth (Wilson) Fay were both natives of Massachusetts, and in 1814 removed to Conway, Franklin Co., where they lived until their deaths. They were the parents of five boys and two girls, of whom only two are living—George W., of Wisconsin, and Samuel L. September 29, 1834, S. L. Fay left Massachusetts and reached Bureau County October 26, 1834. The following winter he laid claim to his present farm, and in 1835

entered 160 acres, and has resided on his farm ever since, with the exception of one year which he spent at Hennepin in 1836-37. His farm contains 280 acres, but he and his sons own 440 acres in Bureau Township. When he came to this county Mr. Fay had about \$113, which he loaned at 12 per cent interest until he required it at the land sale. He was married in this county January 28, 1838, to Mary Mercer, who was born in Greene County, Penn., February 8, 1807. She is the daughter of Edward and Mary (Ellis) Mercer, who came to the county in 1836, and both died here. Of their family of eight children Mrs. Fay is the only one living. To Mr. and Mrs. Fay five children have been born, viz.: Edward Mercer, born December 12, 1838, is married to Ella Stearns, and lives on the old homestead; Elizabeth A., born October 30, 1840, wife of William Fike, of Bureau Township; Darius Fisher, born October 5, 1842, married to Sylvia C. Smith; George W., born July 16, 1845, is married to Mary E. Hackett, and lives in Bureau Township; William A., born August 17, 1847, enlisted in Company I, Twelfth Regiment, and died in the hospital at Marietta, Ga., August 28, 1864. In politics Mr. Fay is identified with the American party, but was an Abolitionist during the existence of that party, and was its first nominee in this district to the State Legislature. He and his wife are members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. Fisher Fay, son of S. L. Fay, was married to Sylvia C. Smith September 25, 1866. She was born in Princeton, Ill., September 23, 1844, and is the daughter of Elijah and Sylvia (Childs) Smith; both were natives of Conway, Mass., where he was born November 7, 1806, and she May 6, 1806. They were married March 31, 1831, and the same year came to Princeton, Ill., where he died March 2, 1882, and his wife December 17, 1874. Their children were born in Princeton and are as follows: I. B. Smith, born August 27, 1834, lives in New Jersey; L. F. Smith, born July 27, 1837, of Kansas; Susan M., born May 11, 1840, wife of Frank Young, of Sandwich, Ill.; Sylvia C., born September 23, 1844; Sarah J., born March 24, 1847, wife of Johnson Foster, of Saline County, Neb. The children of D. F. and Sylvia C. Fay are: Jennie Luella, born

September 19, 1867; Clara Eliza, born December 23, 1870; Sylvia C., born February 14, 1875, died November 11, 1875. In politics Mr. Fay has always been Republican and has held Township offices. February, 1865, he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Fifty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served till February, 1866. His regiment was organized at Camp Butler, Springfield, then went to Dalton, Ga., but most of the time was at Columbus, Ga., on garrison and reconstruction duty.

B. C. FEAR, Princeton, was born May 25, 1828, in Alleghany County, Md. He is the son of William and Hulda (Coddington) Fear, both natives of Maryland. The mother died when her son B. C. was small; the father, however, lived until 1881. He was proprietor of a hotel, also kept a stage station, farmed, etc. The subject of this sketch was reared among the mountains of his native State, away from churches and schools; and during his early life he drove stage, kept bar, etc. Ten days before he was twenty-one years of age he began in the mercantile business, opening a stock of goods in a log-cabin 12x16 feet in a place called Cove, Md. In Cove he remained for eight or ten years, and then went to Harnedsville, Somerset Co., Penn., where he was in business till 1867, when he came to Princeton, Ill., and in partnership with T. J. Cooper bought the store of Mulvain Brothers. This store was in the Stoner Block, and five days later the building burned, but they saved part of the goods, which they put into the present store room, and so continued business. After about seven months' partnership Mr. Cooper retired and Mr. Fear has since continued the business, the firm now being B. C. Fear & Co. They carry a very complete stock of dry goods, carpets, etc., valued at from \$10,000 to \$12,000. For over thirty years Mr. Fear has been an active member in the Methodist Episcopal Church, having joined the church while at the Cove. He is also a strong temperance man, and in politics he is identified with the Republican party. He was married in Maryland, October 9, 1851, by Rev. B. Ison, to Miss Catherine Frantz, who died seven months later. He was married again in Preston County, Va., June 19,

1855, by Asby Stevens, to Miss Frances J. Forman. Six children have been the result of this union, four of whom yet survive, viz.: Cora, wife of C. G. Cushing; George R., Emma C. and Charles B.

H. H. FERRIS, Princeton, was born December 24, 1832, in Ferrisburg, Vt. He was educated in Vergennes, Vt., and afterward lived on a farm. In 1854 he came to Princeton, where he farmed and speculated, and eventually opened a real estate office. In 1862 he and his brother Benjamin S. opened a private bank. In 1865 they organized the First National Bank, in which Benjamin S. was President and our subject Vice-President. The latter sold his interest in 1875. In 1872 he assisted in organizing the Farmers' National Bank, of which he was elected President. In 1875, after he had sold his interest in both banks, he went to Russell County, Kan., where he was in the stock business two years and then returned to Princeton, where he became identified with the Citizens' National Bank, of which he is at present Vice-President. Mr. H. H. Ferris was married February 4, 1864, in Waterville, Me., to Miss Mary S. Dunbar, born September 23, 1841, in Maine. She is a daughter of Otis H. Dunbar, born May 24, 1807, in Massachusetts and yet living in Princeton. Mrs. Ferris is the mother of five children, viz.: Edward S., born December 18, 1864, at present Assistant Cashier in a bank in Shenandoah, Iowa; Camilla B., born March 7, 1867; Charles O., August 12, 1870; Albert H., August 24, 1873, and Mary C., October 31, 1878. Mrs. Ferris is a member of the Congregational Church. Mr. Ferris is a Republican in politics. He was a soldier in our late war, serving in the Twelfth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company H, which was the first raised in Bureau County.

W. W. FERRIS, Princeton, was born August 10, 1842, in Ferrisburg, Addison Co., Vt. His grandfather was Benjamin Ferris, Sr.; he was born in 1765 in Stamford, Conn., and was a soldier in the war of 1812; he died of camp-fever, contracted at the battle of Plattsburg, N. Y., aged forty-nine years. He was married about 1793 to Patience Barnes, who was born in May, 1760. She

was the mother of the following children: Richard, Peter W., Phebe, Martha and Benjamin. The latter was born November 26, 1801 in Ferrisburg, Vt.; he died October 11, 1881, in Princeton, Ill., to which place he came in 1873. He was a farmer by occupation, and was married November 16, 1823, to Mary Sherman, who was born March 9, 1803, in Monkton, Vt. She died May 9, 1881, in Princeton. She was the mother of ten children, viz.: Emily R., Cornelia, Phimelia, Benjamin S., Harrison H., Martha S., George, Laura, Watson W. and Charles E. Of these, only Harrison H., at present Vice-President of the Citizens' National Bank of Princeton, and Watson W., our subject, are now living. The latter was educated in Vermont and at the Commercial College of Syracuse, N. Y., of which place he is a graduate. January 2, 1863, he came to Princeton, Ill., and here he has been engaged in the banking business ever since. At first he clerked in the private bank of B. S. Ferris & Co., but in 1865 he became a member of the Ferris Bros.' Bank, which was another private bank. In January, 1871, he was elected Cashier of the First National Bank, remaining in that position till August 1, 1875, when he resigned his place. The following October he was elected Cashier of the Farmers' National Bank, which position he yet occupies. Mr. Ferris was married here November 30, 1869, to Miss Frances Barrie, who was born March 7, 1849, in Henderson, N. Y. Her father was Charles Barrie, a native of New York City, and of Scotch descent. Her mother was Clarinda Cook, a native of Henderson, N. Y. Five children were the result of this union, viz.: Mary A., born June 20, 1871; Helen M., deceased; Willard B., born October 3, 1876; Jean M., born August 20, 1879, and Florence A., born April 23, 1882. In political matters Mr. Ferris is connected with the Republican party.

HARRY C. FIELD, Princeton, was born September 27, 1819, in Egremont Township, Berkshire Co., Mass. He is a son of John V. W. Field, a native of New York State, where he was born August 9, 1776. He died June 4, 1848, in Blanford, Mass. The mother of our subject was Orra (Hart) Field; she was born November 3, 1775, in Connecticut;

she died February 3, 1846, in Egremont, Mass. She was the mother of the following children, viz.: Loretta, Mary, Milo, Gilbert, Harry C., Joel H. and Sally C. Of the above, only Harry C. and Joel H. are now living, the latter in Sheffield, Mass. Our subject, Harry C. Field was educated in Massachusetts, and has made farming his occupation. In 1846 he came to this county, settling on Section 3 in Princeton Township, where he yet resides. He was married here to Louisa B. Harris, who died February 14, 1851. She was the mother of Alice L. Field. Mr. Field was married a second time October 6, 1851, to Miss Elizabeth P. Reasoner, who was born March 11, 1826. She is a daughter of Ebert and Eunice P. (Karner) Reasoner. Mrs. Field is the mother of four children, viz.: Sarah E., Florence A., Charles W. and Orra P. The oldest, Sarah E., was born December 30, 1853; she is the wife of Samuel R. Wilson. They have three children, viz.: Alice M., Eugene and Le Roy. Florence A. was born September 24, 1856; she married J. P. Bartley; they have had one child, named Fred N. Charles W. was born November 19, 1858, and Orra P. was born July 24, 1860. Mr. and Mrs. Field are active members of the Presbyterian Church, and ever ready to further every good cause.

JOHN FIELD, Berlin, was born in Jefferson County, Va., near Harper's Ferry, May 22, 1818. His father, Isaiah Field, was of Irish descent and a native of Pennsylvania. He was married in Hagerstown, Md. to Esther Stonebraker, who was of German descent, and was born and reared near Hagerstown. While living in Virginia he was engaged in furnishing gun-stocks for the Government gun works at Harper's Ferry. When their son John was eight years old they removed to Harrison County, Ohio, where they resided until their deaths. They were the parents of ten children, six of whom are now living. Our subject was reared on the farm, and educated in the common subscription schools of his day. He resided in Ohio till 1849, when he came to Bureau County, though he had been in the county as early as 1841, while traveling through the West selling machinery. In 1852 he purchased his present homestead, and has since

been engaged in farming. He owns 490 acres of land in Berlin Township. He owes his success in life to his own industry, as he started with nothing. Mr. Field was married in Peoria County, Ill., March 3, 1858, to Catherine Schnebley, who was born near Peoria. Her father, Henry Schnebley, was a native of Washington County, Md., and his wife, Elizabeth Wunderlich, of Franklin County, Penn. They came from Maryland to Peoria in 1836, where he died, but his wife still survives. Mr. and Mrs. Field have four children living, viz.: Charles, Hetty, Clement V. and J. Clinton, and two dead, Henry and Anna. In politics Mr. Field has always been an active Democrat. He is a member of Eureka Lodge, No. 270. A. F. & A. M., of Arlington.

CHARLES FIFIELD, Concord. The subject of this paragraph was born in Andover, N. H., July 12, 1857. He is the son of Silas C. and Lucy A. (Jackman) Fifield. Silas Fifield was born in Andover, N. H., January 7, 1821. His father, Peter Fifield, was a native of Salisbury, N. H., and had there married in 1804, but soon afterward settled at Andover, where some of his descendants still reside. Silas Fifield was married in his native State to Lucy A. Jackman, who was born in Enfield, N. H., in August, 1826; both yet survive and are the parents of three sons, viz.: Silas, Charles and Irvin. The eldest and youngest are engaged in farming in their native State. Charles Fifield remained on the farm till about the age of seventeen years, when he began fitting himself for college; he then continued his studies till he graduated from Dartmouth College in the class of 1882, after which he began the study of medicine, and in 1883 began attending lectures at the Dartmouth Medical College, continuing in the same till coming to this county, April 1, 1884, on account of the death of his relatives, and his becoming heir to the property they left. Peter Fifield, the uncle of Charles, was born in Andover, N. H., and was there married to Miss Mercy Norton, and they were among the early settlers in Bureau County, settling in Concord Township, May, 1838. Mr. Fifield died here in July, 1880, and his widow in May, 1883. They left one son—Albert J.—who

died unmarried in March, 1884, at the age of thirty-nine years, and through the will, Mr. Charles Fifield became the possessor of two farms containing 280 acres of land.

MRS. LURANA FIFIELD, Concord. Samuel Fifield, deceased, was born at Andover, N. H., September 24, 1816. He was one of the early settlers of the western part of this county. August 2, 1843, he was united in marriage in this county to Miss Lurana Stevens, who was born in New Hampshire, June 20, 1824, and is the daughter of Thomas J. Stevens, deceased. Immediately after marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Fifield settled on the farm where she yet resides, and he died there March 23, 1869, leaving a family of eight children, all of whom reside in Bureau County. They are: Thomas J., Lucien, John, Lucy J., George, Mary E., Chester and Frank. Lucy is the wife of David Law, and Mary is the wife of Charles Chichester. Thomas J. Stevens was born in New Hampshire, and came to Illinois in 1836 and settled a farm in Section 34, Concord Township, where he lived till his death in June, 1880. Mr. Stevens was twice married. His first wife, Eliza (Smith) Stevens, was a native of the same State as her husband; she died in this county. He was afterward united in marriage to Mrs. Eliza Grant Simpson, who survives him and lives at Princeton, Ill. By his first wife Mr. Stevens was the father of nine children, six of whom were born before coming to Illinois. Of the family only the following now survive: Mrs. Lurana Fifield, Mrs. Mary Dow, wife of Trustam Dow, of Davenport, Iowa; Mrs. Emeline Wilkinson, wife of Lyman Wilkinson, of Geneseo, Ill.; Joseph Stevens, of Annawan, Ill., and Francis Stevens, of Sheffield, Ill.

DAVID C. FISHER, Macon, was born in Huntingdon County, Penn., July 16, 1815. He is the son of Ludwick and Elizabeth (Crawford) Fisher. The father was born in Maryland, but his father, Christian Fisher, was a native of Germany, and had come to the United States during the Revolutionary war. Our subject's mother was of English descent, and was married in Pennsylvania, and it was in that State they lived and died, most of the time residing in Bedford County,

but died in Fulton. They were the parents of eleven children, five of whom yet survive, and probably the sixth, from whom nothing has been learned for several years. David C. Fisher was reared on a farm and has made farming his occupation during life. In 1857 he came to Bureau County and in 1862 to his present farm. September 20, 1838, he was married in Bedford County, Penn., to Charity Horton. She was born in Bedford County, July 29, 1817, and was the daughter of Thomas L., and Sarah Horton. Mrs. Fisher died March 31, 1875. She was the mother of ten children, viz.: Susan, Benjamin (deceased), Sarah, Henry (deceased), Mary, Elizabeth, Miles (deceased), Andrew, Margaret (deceased), and Wilson. Susan is the wife of Noah D. Hoskins, and resides at Plattville, Col.; Sarah is the wife of Albert Watts, of Bureau County; Mary, wife of Frederick Carper, resides in Macon Township; Elizabeth, of Buda is the wife of John W. Carper; Andrew lives in Macon Township, and Wilson in Clay County, Kan. Mr. Fisher is Republican in politics.

E. D. FISHER, Princeton, was born January 4, 1854, in Bureau County, Ill. His father, Amos Fisher, was born August 19, 1820, in Belmont County, Ohio. He died September 27, 1884, in Princeton. His parents were Darius and Anna (Mercer) Fisher. The former, who was a native of Massachusetts, died in Ohio. The latter, who was born in Pennsylvania, came to Bureau County in the spring of 1841, as did also her seven children, viz.: Edward M., Aaron, Amos, James M., Ellis, Mrs. Mary Wilcox and Darius Fisher. Of the above, only Aaron, of Ogalalla, Neb., and James M., of Princeton, are yet living. Amos Fisher visited Bureau County in the fall of 1835. He returned to Ohio the next spring, where he was married to Ann Parish, who died in Princeton. She was the mother of Mrs. Adello E. Eaton, of Chicago. Amos Fisher came to this county a second time a few months before his family. He settled on West Bureau, where he farmed, and for some time was in partnership with his brothers, James M. and Ellis Fisher. Amos Fisher has been quite a public man, holding many township offices from the lowest to the highest.

He has also been Deputy Sheriff. He was married a second time to Olive C. Green, who survives him. Her parents, Oliver and Rebecca (Wilcox) Green, came here in 1846. Mrs. Olive C. Green is a native of Oswego County, N. Y. She is the mother of five children, viz.: Ann E., Frances E., Edward D., Sarah V. M., and Estella, deceased. Amos Fisher was in the grain business in Wyand, with Judge Knox for some time, and was afterward in business in Princeton. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and A. F. & A. M. fraternity. His son, Edward D. Fisher, may be counted among our rising young men, who will owe their success in the world to their business qualities. He was educated in Bureau County. He worked one season at the carpenter's trade, and then read law with Kendall & Lovejoy nearly three years, and then worked as book-keeper and weigher for the firm of A. & J. M. Fisher, grain merchants in Princeton, Ill. In 1882 the firm changed to Fisher & Biles, and our subject continued to work for them until October, 1883, when he became a partner in the firm of Fisher & James, grain merchants.

MICHAEL FLAHERTY, Hall, was born in Hall Township, Bureau Co., Ill., September 29, 1847. His parents, Michael and Julia (Cahill) Flaherty, were natives of County Kerry, Ireland, and came to this country about 1846, settling in Hall Township, near where our subject now resides, and where they died. They were the parents of eight children, viz.: Mrs. Mary Cahill, Mrs. Bridget Lyons, Mrs. Ellen Hurley, Michael, John and Patrick (twins), Daniel and James, of Chicago. Michael Flaherty was reared in this county, and is engaged in farming. He owns 160 acres of land. He was married in this county April 25, 1870, to Mary Fitzgerald, daughter of Gerald and Catharine (Grainfield) Fitzgerald, natives of County Kerry, Ireland, both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Flaherty have five children, viz.: James E., Mary L., Frank P., Julia J. and Catharine. Mr. and Mrs. Flaherty are members of the Catholic Church. Politically he is independent, but was formerly a Democrat.

PATRICK FLAHERTY, Hall, was born in Hall Township, Bureau Co., Ill., February 23, 1848, a son of Michael and Julia (Cahill)

Flaherty. (See sketch of Michael Flaherty.) Our subject was married in this county February 12, 1876, to Margaret Coughlan, born July 4, 1854, in Westfield Township, a daughter of James and Nora (McDonald) Coughlan. Mr. and Mrs. Flaherty have five children, viz.: Julia H., Mary E., Michael, James G. and Theresia M. Mr. and Mrs. Flaherty are members of the Catholic Church. Politically he is identified with the Democratic party.

WILLIAM A. FLETCHER, Concord, was born in Fauquier County, Va., August 10, 1829. His parents, Townsend and Susan (Ready) Fletcher, were both natives of Virginia. She is now living in this county, aged eighty-seven years, but he died in 1866. They were the parents of nine children, of whom three sons and two daughters are now living, all in this county except the oldest son, who is in Nebraska. In 1831 they moved from Virginia to Ohio, and in the spring of 1844 to Bureau County, Ill., and settled near Princeton. William Fletcher was reared in this county, and received a common school education. His principal occupation has been that of farming, though before marriage he was engaged in clerking and also in carpentering. In 1867 he settled on his present farm, which he bought of his father in 1865. He now owns 250 acres of land. Although he started with nothing he has been successful through steady work and no speculating. August 4, 1853, he was married in this county to Lovina Holbrook, who was born here February 21, 1835. Her parents, Alexander and Elizabeth (Tompkins) Holbrook, were natives of Tennessee, but were early settlers in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher are the parents of ten children, viz.: Elizabeth Ann, born June 12, 1854; Ida Lois, September 8, 1856, died December 9, 1859; W. Allen, April 27, 1859; Susan C., May 22, 1862; Mary A., March 9, 1865; Albert H., June 6, 1867; Gracie G., April 11, 1869; Jessie M., October 7, 1871; Don, September 1, 1873; James A., March 6, 1876. In politics Mr. Fletcher has been a Republican since the party was organized. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church of Tiskilwa.

M. C. FLOWERS, Lamoille, was born June 21, 1830, in Richmond, Berkshire Co.,

Mass. He is a son of James and Nancy (Crittenden) Flowers, both natives of Massachusetts, where the latter died. The former died in New York. Mrs. Nancy Flowers was a daughter of Levi and Clarina Crittenden, and was the mother of three children, viz.: Alvin, Levi and Marshall C., our subject, who came to Bureau County in 1844. He lived in Princeton Township till 1861, when he rented a farm in Berlin Township. In the fall of the following year he removed to Lamoille Township, where he bought 160 acres of land on Section 28, which he improved, and on which he now resides. He has been married twice. His first wife, Martha J. Winship, died here in June, 1877. She was the mother of two children, viz.: Francis E. and Mrs. Emma E. Gruenbyke, who is the mother of two children—Francis and Calvin A. Gruenbyke. Mr. Flowers was married a second time to Caroline A. Winship, a daughter of Franklin Winship, the pioneer and County Surveyor. Mrs. Flowers is a member of the Congregational Church. Politically Mr. Flowers is identified with the Republican party.

CAPT. RUFUS FORD, Buda, was born September 1, 1812, in Kennebec County, Me., to John and Ruth (Oldham) Ford. Capt. Ford remained on the farm in his native county until he was about twenty-one years of age, when he went to Massachusetts, and for about five years was engaged in cotton manufacturing. In the fall of 1838, on account of ill health, he left the factories, and came West, and having received a good common school education in boyhood, he now engaged in teaching school for some time. From 1839 till 1842 he remained in Ohio and Kentucky, but in the latter part of 1842 he went on the river, and from that date till 1869 he was connected with the traffic of the Mississippi River and its branches. For a short time he was clerk on a boat, but soon became Captain. From first starting till 1849, he was in the Cincinnati and New Orleans, and Cincinnati and Memphis trade. Then for eleven years he was engaged in the St. Louis & Keokuk Mail Packet Line; but in 1860 he became Superintendent of the Missouri River Packet Line, which was in connection with the Hannibal & St. Joseph

Railroad. Capt. Ford had his headquarters at St. Joseph, where he remained till the latter part of 1868, when the railroads had superseded the steamboat on the upper Missouri, when leaving St. Joseph he removed to St. Louis and took charge of the St. Louis & Quincy Packet Line. In 1869 he left the river and came to Bureau County, where he had invested in large tracts of land. Since coming here in 1869 this county has been his home, although his position as President of the Watson Coal & Mining Company has required his presence at the company's headquarters at Des Moines, Iowa, much of the time for a number of years. Capt. Ford has always been an active participant in any home enterprise which he considered worthy. During the existence of the Buda Manufacturing Company he was its President and a heavy stockholder, and to many other enterprises he has given his assistance. He was united in marriage, in Bloomfield, Me., in 1846, to Martha Cressey Webb, who died in this county in 1861, leaving one son—William W.—who was born in November, 1858. In March, 1867, Capt. Ford was married, in Buda, to Mrs. Laura C. M. Childs, who is the mother of one son—Robert Floyd Ford, born October 7, 1871. In 1842, while in Kentucky, Mr. Ford became a member of the I. O. O. F., and continued an active member of the order for many years, but as age came on, and he became more retired, he allowed his card to run out. During his residence in Kentucky, and while on the river, he saw much of slavery and its evils, and became very much opposed to human bondage, and so took an active interest in freeing of the slaves. In politics he is identified with the Republican party.

WILLIAM FORDHAM, Walnut. Charles Fordham, the father of the above-named gentleman, was born in Cambridgeshire, England. In June, 1856, the family landed in Bureau County, Ill. They lived in Wyand and vicinity for several years, and in December, 1864, settled in Walnut Township, where they have since resided, and where the family owns 560 acres of land. When first landing in the county their cash capital was but \$15. Charles Fordham was married in his native country to Elizabeth Morgan, a native

of Cambridgeshire. She is the mother of five sons, viz.: William, Isaac (married to Fannie Butler), Charles (married to Florence Ferris), John (married to Sylvia Major), Arthur (married to Emma Epperson). The two eldest sons were both born in England, but the others in this county, and all are farmers in this township. In politics Mr. Fordham and his sons are all Democratic. William and Charles are members of the A. F. & A. M., Walnut Lodge, No. 722. William Fordham was born February 7, 1851. He was married in this county August 18, 1872, to Miss Sarah Pinion. She was born in Princeton, April 10, 1854. She is a daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Pinion, both natives of Cambridgeshire, England; they settled in Princeton about 1850, and Bureau County was their home till 1881, when they returned to Northamptonshire, England. They are the parents of four children now living, viz.: Josiah, Alfred and Peter in Iowa, and Mrs. William Fordham. Mr. and Mrs. Fordham have three children living, viz.: Elizabeth, born November 12, 1873; Arthur, born October 15, 1877; William, born May 13, 1880.

S. H. FOSTER, Macon, was born in Washington County, R. I., in February, 1820. He is the son of Othniel and Eunice (Browning) Foster. The Foster family is of English descent, and came to America some time in the seventeenth century. Othniel Foster was born in Washington County, R. I., where he was a large land-owner, but his wife was born in Connecticut, and both died in Rhode Island. They were the parents of twelve children, eight of whom are yet living. Our subject was reared on a farm, and has made farming his occupation during life. In 1856 he removed from his native State to Illinois, and the year following settled in Bureau County in Macon Township. Mr. Foster's life has been an active one, and he has met with success. His farm in Macon Township now contains 400 acres of well-improved land. In politics he is Republican, and his father was a Whig before him. He is a member of the Union Church of Buda. October 1, 1846, he was married in his native county to Miss Sarah Browning, who was born August 5, 1827, and is the daughter of Abiel F. and Hannah (James) Browning. The Brown-

ing family for generations had resided in Rhode Island, and the farm adjoined that of the Foster farm on the sea shore. Mrs. Foster is the only daughter in a family of six children. Mr. and Mrs. Foster have five children, viz.: Charles, Eunice, William, George and S. H., Jr. Charles and William are farmers in Ida County, Iowa; Eunice is the wife of N. J. Knipple, of Buda; George is a druggist in Buda; and S. H. is at home.

GEORGE S. FOSTER, Buda. Among the young men of Buda who have been successful in their business ventures, and have laid the foundation for future competency, is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He was born in Cook County, Ill., January 27, 1857, and is the son of S. H. Foster, whose sketch appears in this work. Mr. Foster came to this county in infancy with his parents. He was reared on a farm, and his early education was in the schools of this county, but in early manhood attended a college of pharmacy in Chicago, and also took a commercial course in the Business College of Davenport, Iowa. In 1879 he engaged in the lumber business in Buda, the firm being S. H. Foster & Son. This is the only lumber yard in the village, and our subject has the management of the business. March 1, 1881, the firm of Toomey & Foster, druggists, of which he was a member, opened a new stock of drugs and groceries, and have met with good success since. They carry a stock of goods valued at about \$3,500.

RODERICK B. FRARY, Lamoille, is one of the older residents of Bureau County who have been honorably and prominently identified for a period of forty years, with its business and public interests. Mr. Frary was born at Whately, Mass., January 28, 1821. He was the son of Seth, the son of Seth, the son of Eleazar, the son of Isaac, the son of Eleazar, the son of John Frary. The last mentioned, according to old histories preserved in Massachusetts, was the first of the name who came to America, about the year 1600, and settled in Massachusetts—the exact locality not now known, but his grandson, Isaac Frary, lived at Hatfield, Hampshire Co., Mass., and reared a family. One of his children, Eleazar Frary, was born at this place December 19, 1716. The

Frarys at this time were farmers by occupation, and in religion were members of the Congregational Church. It would appear that they were people of enterprise and took an active part in affairs of those days, as Seth, the grandfather of Roderick B., was a soldier in the war of independence and held a Captain's commission. He died at Hatfield, Mass., in 1845, aged upward of eighty years, and for many years had been the recipient of a Captain's pension from the United States Government. One of his epaulets, worn while in the service of his country, is now in the possession of R. B. Frary, and is prized highly, not only as a family relic, but as a Revolutionary one. He was married in 1779 at Whately, Mass., to Esther Scott, of that place, and a daughter of David Scott. The latter was the master builder in erecting the first church edifice ever built in that town. It was commenced in 1772, and, as old histories give it, one barrel of cider brandy was consumed at the "raising" of the frame. Seth Frary, last named, and his wife had born to them nine children. Their son Seth (the father of Roderick B.) was born at Whately, Mass. He married Dency Cooley, a daughter of Martin Cooley, all of Whately. Their children were: Giles C.; Martin C.; Daniel G., born March 4, 1817; Pamela, February 28, 1819; Roderick B., in 1821; and Esther, born in 1823. The only ones now living are Roderick B. and Pamela, the latter living in Altona, Knox Co., Ill. Mr. Roderick B. Frary, the subject of this sketch, was left an orphan, his father dying when he was but two and his mother when he was but six years old. After his parents' death he went to live with his uncle, Dennis Cooley, with whom he remained until he was sixteen. He then bound himself to Dr. Bardwell, of his native place, to remain until he was twenty-one years old. Attaining his majority in the spring of 1842, the following August he started for Illinois, arriving at Lamoille in September, where he made a short visit with his sister. He then continued on his journey, his objective point being Waukesha County, Wis., where he intended building a saw-mill. On his arrival there he commenced this enterprise; it was, however, finally abandoned, and he turned his attention to

farming. He erected on his land a log-house 16x24 feet in size, and was married in this building the 26th of April, 1844, to Miss Ann Elliott, a native of Pease Marsh, Sussex Co., England, born March 19, 1824. She is a daughter of George and Lucy Elliott, who came to the United States in 1828, settling at Sangerfield, N. Y., moving to Wisconsin in 1836, and to Bureau County, Ill., in 1851, where they lived until their deaths at Lamoille, which occurred, the mother's in 1862, and the father's in 1866. They had the following children: Ann, now Mrs. Frary; George, who lives on the old home farm in Wisconsin; Samuel, who resides in Delta County, Mich.; Stephen, of Waukesha County, Wis.; Mrs. Harriet Bonham, of Andrew County, Mo.; Mrs. Mary Baird, of Laramie City, W. T., and James, of Sussex, Waukesha Co., Wis. About one year after Mr. Frary's marriage in Wisconsin, he with his wife and one child moved to Bureau Co., Ill., and in company with his brother-in-law, Mr. Mather, entered one quarter section of land on Section 2, Lamoille Township. Here he lived until 1852, farming during the summers, and manufacturing brooms during the winters. March 10, 1852, he commenced clerking at Lamoille for Tracy Reeves at \$250 a year. After one year Mr. Reeves sold out to the Union Store Company and Mr. Frary was appointed chief clerk, a position that he successfully occupied for four years and six months. He, in September, 1857, in company with Mr. Howard, under the firm name of Frary & Howard, opened a general store at Lamoille. This business he continued some time alone and under different partnerships until 1876, when he sold out his interest to his son and son-in-law, who were then his partners. In 1876 Mr. Frary became interested in breeding and raising Jersey cattle. He has imported since that date five car-loads of thoroughbred Jerseys. His herd consists at present of about fifty thoroughbreds. At present he devotes his time to the care of his stock, a boot and shoe store that he operates at Lamoille Village, and his official duties as Justice of the Peace and Notary Public, positions that he has held for several years. In politics Mr. Frary was an original Abolitionist, and later a Republican. He has served his township,

county and nation in various official positions. He was the first Supervisor elected in Lamoille Township and subsequently served several terms, also ten years as Township School Treasurer and various other local offices. In 1857 he was elected Treasurer of Bureau County, and re-elected in 1859. At the expiration of his second term in 1861 he was appointed Assistant United States Internal Revenue Collector under J. H. Bryant, serving one year. In the spring of 1864, when President Lincoln made a special call for 100-day men as volunteers, Mr. Frary volunteered, and in company with Maj. Roth was largely instrumental in raising Company G of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. This company was raised, enlisted and ready for transportation free of expense to the United States Government. Mr. Frary was mustered in as First Lieutenant, and on the organization of the regiment received his commission as Captain. The regiment immediately reported at Benton Barrack, St. Louis, and soon entered upon active service. It was stationed a short time at Cairo, where Mr. Frary was appointed and served as Provost Marshal. After a service of about six months the regiment was mustered out, and each officer and soldier received personal thanks from President Lincoln for services rendered the Nation, in shape of a certificate signed by himself setting forth the facts. Mr. and Mrs. Frary have been members of the Congregational Church since 1846. For many years he has served the church as Deacon, and has always been an active worker in its support; and of the three church edifices of this denomination erected at Lamoille at different times he was each time a member of the Building Committee. Mr. and Mrs. Frary have had a family of seven children: Esther C., born February 4, 1845, married Albert E. Porter May 16, 1867, and died January 29, 1878, leaving one son; Dwight H., born April 2, 1847, and married Ella Hunt September 12, 1877; Lucy C., born December 9, 1852, and married Clarkson Norris October 15, 1874, and died March 26, 1875; Emma D., born January 14, 1858; Roddie B., born October 25, 1861, and died January 26, 1879; Nellie P., born March 10, 1868; Hattie M., born

March 7, 1870. Mr. Roderick B. Frary's portrait will be found on another page.

MILFORD FRAZEE, Dover, was born in Alleghany County, Md., November 21, 1843. His parents, Elisha and Barbara (Stuck) Frazee, were both natives of Maryland, and spent their lives there. They were the parents of six children, all living, viz.: Caroline, wife of Dr. Switzer, of Markleysburg, Fayette Co., Penn.; Milford; Julia, wife of Hiram Griffith, of Markleysburg, Penn.; Kimmel, of Garrett County, Md.; Ulysses S., also of Garrett County, both on the old homestead, and James. Elisha Frazee was born April 30, 1800, and died December, 1874. His wife survived him several years. Milford Frazee was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools, and also attended an academy for one year in Smithfield, Penn. He taught school for one year in Maryland and also in West Virginia. In October, 1868, he came to Bureau County, and engaged in farming and also in teaching. In 1873 he settled on his present farm of 160 acres in Sections 34 and 27, Dover Township. He was married December 27, 1870, to Annor Coddington, born September 7, 1848. She is a daughter of James Coddington. (See sketch of J. H. Coddington.) She is the mother of seven children, viz.: Lillie May, born July 5, 1872; Fannie Belle, June 9, 1875; Carrie Winnifred, February 23, 1878; James Worrall, November 6, 1880; Kate Edna, August 20, 1882, and infant daughter, November 2, 1884. Mr. and Mrs. Frazee are members of the Baptist Church of Princeton. In politics he is a Republican.

DAVID FRIBLEY, Dover, was born in New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, January 28, 1819. He is the son of Jacob Fribley, who was born in Pennsylvania, where he was married to Elizabeth Woods, and afterward removed to Ohio, where they died. Their son David spent his early life on the farm in his native county, and farming has been his occupation during life. November 23, 1867, he came to Bureau County, and then to his present farm of 190 acres, adjoining Dover. He was married in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in 1840, to Margaret Lupper, a daughter of Henry Lupper. She was born in the same place as Mr. Fribley,

but her parents were natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Fribley are the parents of five children, viz.: Henry L., died of disease while in the army in 1862, of the Eightieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Jacob, in Thirtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry (was killed at the battle of Antietam in 1862); Catherine is the wife of Abel Hensel, of Missouri; Hannah, wife of Enoch Hensel, of this county; Sadie, wife of Charles Hogue, of this township. Mr. Fribley has been a Republican since the party was first organized. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In his business life Mr. Fribley has been so prompt in all his transactions that he has never been engaged in a lawsuit.

PETER FUNFSINN, Westfield, was born November 8, 1849, in Luxemburg, Germany. His parents, Henry and Catharine (Rodesh) Funsinn, natives of Germany, immigrated to LaSalle County, Ill., in 1850, where they bought eighty acres of land. They are yet living, and have been successful farmers, and now possess 500 acres in LaSalle and Bureau Counties. Their eight children are: August, Peter, Mrs. Mary New, Mrs. Catharine Snyder, Mrs. Anna Hostetter, John H., Rosa and Maggie Funsinn. Peter Funsinn was married November 18, 1874, to Agnes Sondgeroth, born February 2, 1854, in LaSalle County, daughter of Conrad and Margaret (Schroeder) Sondgeroth. This union was blessed with three children, viz.: Conrad, Henry P. and an infant son. Mr. and Mrs. Funsinn are members of the Catholic Church. He is a Republican, Township Commissioner, and has a farm of 200 acres.

THOMAS FUNSON, Wheatland, who is the subject of the following biography, was born October 1, 1812, in County Tyrone, Ireland. He is a son of Oliver and Elizabeth (Sproul) Funson, who were natives of the above place, where they also died. They were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Fannie Milligan, deceased; Thomas Funson, our subject; Mrs. Elizabeth McCormic and Mrs. Margaret Young were twins, the latter is deceased; and Mrs. Letitia Milligan, who is yet living in Canada. Our subject received a common school education in his native country, where he

tilled the soil till he immigrated to the United States in 1846. He landed in Philadelphia, where he remained nearly six years, and then removed to Ohio, where he farmed two years. In 1853 he bought eighty acres of land in Milo Township, Bureau Co., Ill., which land he improved and farmed successfully, till at present, owing to his perseverance and industry he owns 279 acres of land. Politically Mr. Funson is identified with the Republican party, and has filled many offices in this township; among others that of Collector, Clerk and Commissioner. Mr. Funson was united in marriage in his native country to Margaret McCoy, who is the mother of the following children: Mrs. Elizabeth Moffitt, Hugh M., Henry O., Thomas T. and Fannie Funson. Religiously Mr. and Mrs. Funson are connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

A. T. GALER, Princeton, was born September 22, 1817, in Highland County, Ohio. He is a son of Peter and Elizabeth (Allen) Galer, natives of Virginia. They were the parents of eight children, who were all married here, viz.: John, Daniel, Jacob, Adam T., Sarah, Catharine, Ruth and Nancy. Of these, only Jacob Galer, a resident of Washington Territory, and Adam T. Galer are yet living. Our subject came to this county with his parents August 20, 1834. They settled on Section 19 in Princeton Township, where they afterward entered 320 acres of land. The parents both died here, and are buried in Oakland Cemetery. Our subject was married here to Matilda Allen, who was born June 18, 1811, in Brown County, Ohio. She is a daughter of Jackamiah and Jane (Anderson) Allen, now deceased. They came West by water down the Ohio, and then up the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, landing in Hennepin, Ill., March 21, 1834. They were the parents of ten children, viz.: William, Melinda, Matilda, Jemima, Ervin, Anderson, Jane, Jacob, Sarah and Polly. They all reared families; five of them are yet living; of these, Matilda, Jane and Jacob Allen are in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Galer are the parents of three children now living, viz.: Joseph, George and Melvina. The latter is the wife of William G. Johnson. They have five children: Adam L., William C., Mary M., Nellie

J. and Thompson G. Johnson, Joseph and George Galer are residents of Nebraska. The former is now married to Mary Thompson; his first wife was Mary Huffman, deceased. He has three children, viz.: Cora, Blanche and Charlie. The latter married Rosa Salesbury. They have four children, viz.: Fred, Ord, Mabel and Tedrow Galer. Our subject is now living on a part of the old homestead; the farm contains 190 acres; he has also 200 acres in Concord Township. He is a Master Mason, and in political matters is connected with the Republican party. He was formerly a strong Abolitionist.

JAMES GALLAHER, Indiantown, was born October 8, 1820, in Liverpool, Perry County, Penn. His parents, Thomas and Isabella (Adams) Gallaher, were born and died in Pennsylvania. They reared six children. Of these, only John A., of Pennsylvania, and James Gallaher, our subject, are now living. The latter was educated in Pennsylvania, where he was a boatman on the Pennsylvania Canal, running from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. He followed boating about eight years, and then clerked for his uncle, R. C. Gallaher, in Mifflin, Juniatta Co., Penn. He clerked there till 1852, when he came to Bureau County, Ill., where he bought eighty acres of land on Section 3, in Indiantown Township, where he yet resides, and at present owns 395 acres of land, the result of perseverance and industry.

Mr. Gallaher was married, February 9, 1860, in Pennsylvania, to Sarah A. Fulton, who was born October 31, 1829, in Chester County, Penn. She is a daughter of Thomas Fulton. To Mr. and Mrs. Gallaher three children were born, viz.: Mrs. Margaret Gaskill, Thomas and Mary Gallaher. Mrs. Gallaher is religiously connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically, Mr. Gallaher is identified with the Republican party. He has been School Director, and filled minor offices in his district, and financially has been a very successful man.

JAMES M. GARDNER, Arispe, was born May 1, 1849, in Osceola, Stark Co., Ill. His parents, Otis and Mary (Weaver) Gardner, were natives of New York. They came to Peoria County, Ill., in 1831; from there they removed to Stark County, where the

father died February 19, 1881, aged seventy-two years. The mother died in March, 1882. They were the parents of the following children: Mrs. A. L. Welsh, Charles A., James M., Judson I., Mary E., and Mrs. Edith M. Mann, who are yet living. Three others are deceased. George Gardner, a brave soldier, was killed at Vicksburg in our late war. Our subject was educated at Lombard College. He clerked about ten years and then was a merchant in Tiskilwa for five years. For the last five years he has made farming his occupation with good success. He was married, June 15, 1876, to Clara P. Benson, a daughter of A. Benson. She was born September 11, 1853, and is the mother of two children, viz.: Alanson B., born October 20, 1877, and Marian C., born September 6, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner are members of the Baptist Church. He is an A. F. & A. M.

MICHAEL GENNETT, Wheatland, was born April, 1812, in County Louth, Ireland. His parents, Hugh and Nancy (Garlin) Gennett, were also natives of Ireland, where they died. They were the parents of the following children: Hugh, Matthew, James, Mary, Margaret, Catharine, Ann, Michael and Elizabeth. Of the above only Matthew, Mrs. Margaret Earley, Mrs. Elizabeth Mooney and Michael Gennett, are yet living. The latter came to the United States in 1829 and after a sojourn of two years in New York came to Peoria County, Ill., *via* the lakes and rivers. About 1834 he came to Bureau County, where he bought 160 acres of land at \$7 per acre, but did not settle on the land till 1837 when he returned from Chicago, where he had lived since his marriage. He has a farm of 300 acres of land in Wheatland Township, where he enjoys the esteem of all who know him. Mr. Gennett was married in Peoria County, to Margaret Lawless, a native of County Louth, Ireland. Her parents, James and Margaret (Brannon) Lawless, were pioneers of Peoria County. Mrs. Gennett is the mother of the following children: Hugh J., William P., Mrs. Mary A. McAleer, Frank J., Edward C., Lizzie J. are yet living; Thomas, James, and two infants are deceased. James Gennett was a brave soldier boy, who offered his life on the altar of his country. He died at home surrounded by those he

loved, two weeks after his father brought him home from the South. Mr. Gennett has now living six children and fifteen grandchildren. Of the latter, six are the children of Hugh J. and Maria (Larkin) Gennett; three of William P. and Ella (Larkin) Gennett; and the other six are the children of Mrs. Mary A. McAleer.

JAMES GERROND, Neponset, was born December 14, 1826, in Kirkcudbright, Scotland. His parents, John and Mary (Wilson) Gerrond, were also natives of the above place, where their ancestors had flourished for three centuries. In 1852 the parents of James Gerrond immigrated to the United States, settling in Lackawanna County, Penn., where both died. They reared nine children, viz.: John, Agnes, Jennett, Mary, Esther (deceased), James and Elizabeth; the two other children died in Scotland. The grandparents of our subject were Robert and Jennett (Maxwell) Gerrond; they died in Scotland. Our subject was educated in his native country, where he also learned the blacksmith trade, which occupation he followed there and also several years after he came to the United States, which was in 1850. He first settled in Carbondale, Penn. In April, 1855, he came to Sheffield, Ill., and two years afterward he bought a farm in Macon Township, Bureau Co., where he farmed till the fall of 1861, when he removed to Neponset, where he lived four years and then moved one mile south of it, where he at present resides. Mr. Gerrond was married twice; his first wife, whose maiden name was Margaret Ferguson, was a native of Scotland. She was an old schoolmate of our subject in his boyhood days. She was a model wife, and the mother of five children now living, viz.: Mrs. Agnes Wing, Mary W., James C., Maggie F. and Jesse D. Gerrond. Subject's present wife is Mrs. Sarah Battdorf (*nee* Sarah Norton), a native of Yorkshire, England. She was a daughter of Robert Norton, who was an old settler in Neponset Township. She is the mother of three children, viz.: Nellie, George N. and John Gerrond. Mrs. Gerrond is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Gerrond is a member of the A. F. & A. M. fraternity. He has held many township offices as, Assessor, Collector, Justice of the

Peace and Supervisor, which latter office he at present occupies. Politically he is a Republican. When Mr. Gerrond landed in the United States he was poor in purse, three sovereigns being all his wealth, but he was rich in will-power, industry and that good old Scotch trait "perseverance," and to-day he is counted among our most successful and wealthy men in Neponset Township.

HIRAM GHEER, deceased, was born July 12, 1819, in Dauphin County, Penn. His parents, David and Eva Gheer, were of German descent. They reared eight children; of these, Hiram, John, Theodore, Levi and Andrew Gheer, came to Illinois together. George Gheer came afterward and is yet living in this county. Hiram Gheer came to Knox Grove, Ill., in June, 1842, where he resided till April, 1850, when he came to this county and settled in Clarion Township, where his widow yet resides. He was an exemplary citizen and took an active interest in educational matters. He died June 8, 1877. He was married January 7, 1841, in Venango County, Penn., to Betsey A. McQuiston, a daughter of John and Nancy (Harper) McQuiston, of Scotch descent. She was born June 16, 1821, in Venango County, Penn., and is the mother of the following children: Flemming, who married Hannah Winters; Mrs. Nancy Carothers, of Kansas; Mrs. Sarah Carothers, deceased; Mrs. Alice Cummings, of Mendota; Mrs. Rachel Irwin, of Wisconsin; Martha A.; Jessie, deceased; Ernest H., who married Georgia Crawford, and Lawson J. Gheer. Mrs. Gheer has seen her children grow to man and womanhood, and many married, and all are respected citizens in the communities where they reside.

DANIEL GINGERY, Indiantown, was born February 2, 1824, in Germany. He is a son of John and Magdalena (Eckhart) Gingery, natives of Germany. They came to the United States in 1825, and settled in Pennsylvania. In 1831 they came to Tazewell County, Ill., where the father died the same year. The mother died in the fall of 1852, at the home of Joseph Albrecht, one of our German pioneers. She was the mother of eight children: Catharine, Peter, Barbara, Joseph, Phebe, Louise, Christian and Daniel Gingery, our subject. He and his

sister, Mrs. Catharine Beck, are the only survivors of that family. Mr. Gingery was reared in Tazewell County, Ill., but a part of his early life was spent in Bureau County. He followed the carpenter trade in Woodford County, and after he was married there removed to Tazewell County, where he lived seven years. In the spring of 1865 he came back to Bureau County, where he has farmed ever since. He lived in Arispe Township till 1881, when he removed to Indiantown, where he now has a farm of 160 acres of choice land. He was married April 3, 1857, to Catharine Guasler, who was born in 1835, in Baden, Germany. She is a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Esterly) Guasler, of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Gingery are members of the Mennonite Church, and are the parents of the following children: John, Henry, Edwin, Anna, Bertha, Louisa, Mary, Willie and Josephine Gingery. Mr. Gingery traveled in the West, but has seen no country that pleased him as well as old Bureau County. Politically he is identified with the Republican party.

VEIT GOETZ, Clarion, was born February 4, 1831, in Germany. He is a son of George Goetz, also a native of Germany. Veit Goetz was reared in the old country, and eventually came to the United States. He first settled northwest of Lamoille, and then bought 160 acres in Clarion Township, where he now resides. He came here a poor man, but being very industrious and economical, he has accumulated a nice property of 310 acres. He was married here to Julia Heiman, and this union was blessed with five children: Anna, Leonard, Elizabeth, Catharine and John Goetz. In political matters Mr. Goetz is identified with the Republican party.

ANDREW GOSSE, Princeton, was born April 28, 1812, in Eschweiler, Alsace, Germany, formerly France. He is a son of Franz and Mary A. Gosse. The latter was of Italian descent. Mr. Gosse came to America with his parents in 1831. He landed in New York, but went shortly after to Detroit, Mich. In 1839, in company with several other young men, he came to Bureau County, Ill. For many years he followed the occupation of a brick maker in Lamoille and Princeton, and

for a long time had the only brickyard in the county. The last few years he made 1,000,000 brick per annum. Many men in Bureau County who are wealthy to-day were at one time employes in Gosse's brickyard, and there made the money with which they started in business for themselves. In 1858 Mr. Gosse turned his attention to farming, and followed it with good success, and now owns about 500 acres of choice land in the vicinity of Princeton. He was married June 6, 1843, in Woodford County, Ill., to Miss Eva Wilz, born March 22, 1823, in Bavaria, Germany. Her parents, Peter and Gertrude (Hut) Wilz, came to the United States in 1838. Mrs. Eva Gosse is the mother of the following children: Franz H., Jacob P., Eva, Julia, Sophia and Georgie. Mr. Gosse has met with deserved success in his labors. At present he is retired from active business, and in the circle of his pleasant family enjoys the benefits of a well spent life, and to-day, though the shadows of life gather about him, he is a cheerful, hale old man whom it is pleasant to meet.

WILLIAM H. GOULD, Neponset, was born April 17, 1852, in Neponset Township, Bureau County. He is a son of Abraham and Hannah (Bowen) Gould, natives of England. Abraham Gould was born in Eastchurch, County of East Kent, England. In 1849 he immigrated to the United States, and has been a successful farmer in Neponset Township, and at present lives in Neponset, enjoying the fruit of many years of toil. He was married January 5, 1850, in Bureau County, to Hannah Bowen, a daughter of George and Sarah (Moocroft) Bowen. Four children blessed this marriage: William H., John B., Mrs. Eliza J. Russell, and Addie. The great-grandparents of our subject were John and Elizabeth Gould, and the grandparents were John and Elizabeth (Hart) Gould, who came to the United States in 1854. Both died in Bureau County. They were the parents of three children who reached maturity: George (deceased), Abraham and Mrs. Elizabeth Wood. Our subject, William H. Gould, was educated principally in the common schools of his native county. Here he has made farming his vocation. He was married January 29, 1876, to Miss Laura

E. Bennett, who was born February 6, 1856, in Indiana. She is a daughter of Timothy and Elizabeth (Russell) Bennett, natives of Ohio, who came here about 1856. To Mr. and Mrs. Gould one child was born—Grace M. She was born October 26, 1877, and died December 2, 1879, brightening their home only about two years. Mr. Gould has a farm of 160 acres. He is a strong Republican, and has been a township and school officer.

JAMES GRAHAM, Fairfield, was born March 23, 1823, in Queens County, Ireland. His parents were James and Elizabeth (Cullen) Graham. Our subject had two brothers and one sister who came to this county, viz.: Alfred, deceased; Malcolm, yet living, and Mrs. Caroline Quigg, a resident of Dakota. James Graham came to America in 1847, landing in New York. He was a wool sorter by occupation, and worked at his trade a short time in Connecticut. After this he went to Ithaca, N. Y., where he followed his trade nearly ten years. In March, 1857, he came to Fairfield Township, Bureau Co., Ill., where he bought eighty acres of dry land, as he supposed, because at that time no water stood on the land; but when he came to settle on it a few months later he found it submerged, and had to wade through nearly two feet of water to get to a few acres of elevated land, which he cultivated. Similar incidents occurred in the northwest part of this county. Nothing daunted by this sad beginning of a farmer's life Mr. Graham stuck to the land and proved a successful farmer, and at present owns 280 acres of land. He was married in Ithaca, N. Y., to Mary A. Sterling, a native of County Armagh, Ireland. She is the mother of three children, viz.: Mrs. Caroline Adams, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Burk and Alfred J. Graham. Mr. and Mrs. Graham are members of the Church of England. Politically he is a Democrat, but favors greenback principles. He has filled school offices.

THOMAS GRANFIELD, deceased, was a native of Kerry County, Ireland, and died in Bureau County, Ill., February 1, 1877, at the age of forty-seven years. He was the son of Martin Granfield, who was born in Ireland, and is now living in Hall Township, Bureau County at the advanced age of near-

ly one hundred years. His wife, Ellen Coran, died here leaving three children, viz.: Thomas, Mrs. Maggie Manning, of Hall Township, and Mrs. Mary Granville, of St. Louis. When Thomas Granfield came to the county in 1848, he and his father bought eighty acres of land. He was a successful farmer, and at the time of his death owned 240 acres. He was married June 15, 1860, to Mary Martin, born in Kerry County, Ireland, in 1840. Her parents, Thomas and Margaret (Sullivan) Martin, came to this county in 1857, and he died here in February, 1877. She is still living, and is the mother of four children, viz.: Mary, John Michael and Mrs. Johanna Fenton. Thomas Granfield left eight children, viz.: Thomas (born March 31, 1861), Michael, Mary, Allen, Margaret, Johanna, Martin and Agnes. Mrs. Granfield is a member of the Catholic Church. Her husband was a Democrat in politics, as is also her son Thomas.

GEORGE W. GRAVES, Lamoille. The progenitor of this family came to the American colonies from France. Here his time from eighteen to twenty-one years was sold to pay for his passage, as was customary in those days. When he attained his majority he was given an extra suit of clothes and two axes, and started for Palmer, Mass., where he was one of the pioneers. His son Daniel was the father of Gideon Graves, who married Hannah Dake, a native of Rhode Island. She was the mother of ten children. Gideon Graves was a farmer, and an Orderly Sergeant in the Revolutionary war. Willet Graves, a son of Gideon Graves, was born February 6, 1803, in Palmer, Mass. He died July 24, 1855, in Belchertown. He was also a farmer and married Lucy Paine, born April 11, 1815, in Ludlow, Mass. Her parents were Lemuel and Elizabeth (Morse) Paine, the former a son of David and Abigail (Shepherd) Paine, and the latter a daughter of Mary (Boyden) Morse, who was nearly a hundred years old when she died. Willet Graves, Sr., was the father of six children, viz.: George W., Mrs. Josephine Barrett, Daniel H., who was killed at the battle of Vicksburg; Jason L., Mrs. M. Pamela Vickroy and Willet Graves, Jr. The widow of Willet Graves married Cyrus Hills, with whom she came to Lamoille,

where she yet resides, and where he died May 25, 1868, aged seventy-two years. George W. Graves was born February 9, 1836, in Belchertown, Mass. He came to Lamoille in January, 1858. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted in the ninety days' service, and re-enlisted in the Fifty-second Regiment, Company B, of which he was elected Second Lieutenant. He was in the service altogether about one and a half years. Since then he has been a painter for many years. At present he is in the furniture business. He was married here to Ida M. Kane, a native of New York State. She is the mother of Lorin Igon Graves, who was born October 11, 1874. Religiously, Mr. Graves is a member of the Congregational Church. He is Commander of the G. A. R. Post, and Secretary of the A. F. & A. M. fraternity of Lamoille. Willet Graves, Jr., was born February 4, 1848, in Belchertown, Mass. He came here with his mother in March, 1858, and was married here December 24, 1873, to Jennie Gill, who was born January 29, 1854. She is a daughter of John and Eusebia (Hills) Gill. Mr. and Mrs. Graves are religiously connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and have one adopted child—Jesse E. Graves. Politically, Mr. Graves is identified with the Republican party. He has made farming his occupation, and has now a farm of 300 acres.

NATHAN GRAY, Westfield. Our subject's ancestors were of Scotch extraction, and of the good old Presbyterian stock, many of whom settled in the north part of Ireland, from whence four brothers emigrated to Massachusetts. Our subject's grandfather, Daniel Gray, was a farmer and reared a large family in Massachusetts. Several of his children were soldiers, and one an officer in the Revolutionary war. His son, Collister Gray, was born in 1777, in Hampshire County, Mass. He removed to Madison County, N. Y., where he farmed, and died in Chenango County, N. Y., aged over eighty years. He was married in his native State to Hannah Calhoun, who was born in 1777, in Petersham, Worcester Co., Mass. She died in Chenango County, N. Y., aged seventy-six years. She was a distant relative of John C. Calhoun, and was the mother of five chil-

dren, who reached the age of maturity, viz.: Collister, deceased; Mrs. Phoebe Stowel, of Poweshiek County, Iowa; Mrs. Cornelia Newton, of Nebraska; Nathan, our subject, and Alexander H., of North Springfield, Mo. Nathan Gray was born April 8, 1812, in Lebanon, Madison Co., N. Y. He was reared and educated in his native State, where he made farming his occupation, and was married there, December 19, 1836, to Meriba Brown, who was born May 11, 1817, in Hamilton, Madison Co., N. Y. Her parents, Edwin and Lucy (Woodman) Brown, were natives of the same county, and of English extraction. Her uncle, Thomas Simmons, was one of the founders of Galesburg, Ill. Mr. Gray came to Bureau County, Ill., in June, 1846, and entered 1,040 acres of land in Westfield Township, which was the nearest Government land to Peru. At that time while standing on his land he could not see a sign of human habitation. He met several gentlemen who all assured him that Bureau County was the most healthful country in the world, among them were Mr. Bowen, from Clarion Township, Mr. Bingham, from Dover, and Stewart Richard, from near Princeton. In September of the same year he brought his family to this county. It cost him only \$11 to have his goods, weighing 2,200 pounds, hauled from Chicago. When he arrived at Mr. Bowen's he found that he had just been buried, and in Dover he found Mr. Bingham at the point of death. At Stewart Richard's he was told by that worthy that he was just on the hunt for some women folks to help lay out the old lady, who had just died in this healthy country. Nothing daunted, Mr. Gray went on to Princeton, where he in partnership with Dr. Convers kept a general store for two years. During one year they sold ninety-six fiddles, principally to the Green River gentry. After this Mr. Gray was in partnership with John Dodge, and for several years was Postmaster. In the spring of 1852 he removed onto his farm which he improved, and where he now resides. His wife died March 5, 1882. She was the mother of six children, viz.: Mrs. Lucy Prindle, of Washington, D. C.; Sidney C., of Columbus, Neb.; Clark, Hermas, Jay N. and Mabel Gray. Of these Clark Gray enlisted in 1862,

in the Ninety-third Regiment, Company K, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served till the close of the war. He was elected First Lieutenant but was promoted to Captain, and participated in several battles and "Sherman's march to the sea." Bureau County voted him for his conduct a handsome sash and sword. At present he is a banker in Larned, Kansas. Mr. Nathan Gray has always taken an active part in all public and political matters, and among the many schemes and political contests with his adversaries we remember his wool picking at the Green River voting precinct, and others, while an old time Whig. At present he is identified with the Republican party. In his own township he was a leading man for years, and while filling the office of Supervisor, was an active advocate for the building of the new court house.

HERMAS GRAY, Westfield, was born January 17, 1843, in Otselic, Chenango Co., N. Y., son of Nathan Gray. (See preceding sketch.) Our subject is one of a family of six children, viz.: Lucy, wife of George Prindle, and the mother of Sibyl (deceased), Sidney and George Prindle; Sidney C. married Roena Ransom, daughter of Lyman Ransom—children four, viz.: Clinton, Myron (deceased), Arthur and Syd Roene, the latter deceased; Clark; Hermas, our subject; Jay N. married Vista Dodge, who is the mother of one child, Vara Gray; and Mabel Gray, at home. Hermas Gray was reared and educated in Bureau County and at Knox College. He was married here, November 17, 1864, to Lydia A. Hughes, born May 6, 1840, in South Trenton, N. Y., daughter of David and Mary (Morris) Hughes, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Gray are members of the United Brethren Church, and the parents of two children, viz.: George N. and Elmer H. Gray. Politically Mr. Gray is a Republican. He has a farm of 293½ acres.

CLARK GRAY, President of the Larned State Bank, in Larned, Kan., was born January 12, 1841, in South Otselic, Chenango Co., N. Y. He was reared in Bureau County, in the affairs of which he had commenced to take an active part when he removed to his Western home. "Old Bureau" showed her appreciation for his conduct during the war by voting him the handsome present above

referred to. He was married September 18, 1873, at Pawtucket, R. I., to Miss Anna M. Cushman, born in Pawtucket, May 24, 1849. Her parents were Henry B. and Harriet T. Cushman.

W. I. GREELEY, Indiantown, was born January 24, 1839, in Franklin, Merrimac Co., N. H. He is a son of Ira and Sarah (Peabody) Greeley, natives of New Hampshire, where they died. They were the parents of the following children, viz.: Caroline, Sarah, William J. (our subject), Ellen and Emma. Mr. Greeley was educated in New Hampshire, where he also worked at needle-making till May, 1858, when he came to this county, where he worked about two years in Macon Township, and then went to farming for himself. In 1871 he bought 160 acres of land, where he now resides. He was married January 1, 1862, to Miss Judith Pilkington, a native of New York. Her parents, William and Hannah (Towers) Pilkington, were natives of England, where he died. She is yet living. Mrs. Judith Greeley is religiously connected with the Episcopalian Church. Politically Mr. Greeley is identified with the Democratic party.

A. G. GREENMAN, Arispe. The subject of the following biography was born April 12, 1838, in Lake County, Ind. He is a son of Dr. Martin Greenman, who was born 1804, in Herkimer County, N. Y. He was principally self-educated. Dr. Mariam, of Sominaw, Ill., was his preceptor while studying medicine. He came to this county in 1847, and practiced medicine in Tiskilwa and vicinity. In 1849 he went to California, where he followed his profession for two and a half years. He visited that State in 1854. In 1856 he removed into the country, and in 1877 the angel of death closed his useful career. He was married in New York State, to Modena Gage, who was born December 22, 1810, in Ferrisburg, Vt. She is a daughter of Jesse and Sarah (Grover) Gage. Mrs. Dr. Greenman was the mother of the following children: Curtis, Mrs. Rosina Holton, wife of Dr. Holton; Mrs. Flora Kitterman, Mrs. Asena Barlow, Almon Gage, Mrs. Eucla Sherwood, and Don Alvarus M. Greenman. Our subject was principally educated in this county, where he is classed among our successful

farmers, owning a farm of 515 acres. He was married February 27, 1862, to Eliza Chenoweth, a daughter of Bureau County's famous pioneer preacher, Elder Chenoweth (see general history). Mrs. Greenman was born February 18, 1841. She is a member of the Baptist Church, and is the mother of five children, viz.: Roscoe G., Blanche I., Flora C., Merle B., and an infant daughter. Mr. Greenman is an ardent supporter of the principles advocated by the Democratic party.

NICLAUS GROSZ, Clarion, was born January 7, 1813, in Gestungshausen, Coburg, Germany. He is a son of Simon and Anna M. (Mahter) Grosz, both natives of Germany. Nicolaus Grosz learned and followed the carpenter's trade in the old country where he was also married in February, 1837, to Elizabeth Aulwurm, who was born February 22, 1814, in Oeslau, Coburg, Germany. She was a daughter of Lorenz and Catharine (Pop) Aulwurm. Mr. Grosz came to America in December, 1853. He came to Bureau County, Ill., and bought 160 acres of Elisha Fassett, in Section 4, in Lamoille Township. After five years he sold out and bought eighty-four acres in Clarion Township, where he now owns 210 acres, which he acquired by his perseverance and industry. He has followed the carpenter's trade here to some extent, and built the German Lutheran Church. Mr. and Mrs. Grosz are the parents of the following children: Pancratz, Charles, who fell at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and Lorenz, who is yet at home; he was born here August 17, 1855, and was married September 20, 1879, to Margaret Fridlein, who was born November 27, 1857. She is a daughter of George and Margaret Fridlein, now residents of Iowa. Mrs. Margaret Grosz is the mother of three children, viz.: Paul J., Gilbert O. and Laura A. Grosz. The Grosz family is religiously connected with the Lutheran Church.

MOSES GRUMBINE, Ohio, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., July 28, 1813, and is the son of Benjamin and Sarah Grumbine, of Pennsylvania. The father was born November 19, 1815, and came to Du Page County, Ill., in May, 1845, where he still resides, his address being Naperville. The mother was born October 20, 1817, and is still liv-

ing. Mr. and Mrs. Grumbine were married September 25, 1835, and are the parents of ten children, nine of whom are now living, the subject of this sketch being the fourth child and the only one in this county: Leah, now Mrs. Kessel, of Dakota; Katherine, of Naperville, Ill.; Solomon, of Colorado; Moses, subject of sketch; Aaron, of Utah; Mary A., of Naperville, Ill.; Jeremiah, died in December, 1855; Sophia, now Mrs. Wert, of Naperville, Ill.; Henry, of Plano, Ill.; Sarah, of Naperville, Ill. August 4, 1862, the subject of this sketch enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Fifth Illinois Infantry, in which company he served till May 2, 1865, when he was discharged, by reason of wounds received at Lost Mountain, Ga., June 16, 1864. December 3, 1868, Moses Grumbine married Miss Rebecca H. Strasburger, of Chicago, Ill., the daughter of Rev. William and Abigail Strasburger. Mrs. Grumbine was born in Delaware County, Ohio, November 23, 1843, and received a liberal education in the public and High schools of Wisconsin and Illinois, and taught in the public schools of the latter State for a period of three entire school years. Her father was born in Prussia, December 2, 1821, and came to this country at the age of fourteen, and entered the ministry in Wisconsin, and is now a local preacher at Marion, Iowa. The mother was born in Lancaster County, Penn., December 17, 1819, and is of American parentage, and still survives. Mr. and Mrs. Strasburger are the parents of seven children, five of whom are now living. Mr. and Mrs. Grumbine are the parents of two children: Ulysses W., born October 25, 1869, died July 26, 1870; Eugene E., born April 12, 1874. Mr. Grumbine removed from Chicago to Naperville in 1868, where he remained till 1872, when he came to Ohio, Ill., and engaged in the business of buying and shipping grain and stock, and he is still in the grain business. In politics Mr. G. is Republican, and is associated with the Methodist Protestant Church. Has residence property in Ohio Village, and 600 acres of land in Kearney County, Neb., partly improved and under cultivation.

WILLIAM G. GUDGELL, Tiskilwa, was born October 1, 1827, in Warren County,

Ohio. He is a son of Mahlon Gudgell, who was a native of Pennsylvania. He was a farmer and shoe-maker by occupation, and died in Ohio. The grandfather of our subject was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The wife of Mahlon Gudgell was Charlotte (Snodgrass) Gudgell, who was the mother of five children, viz.: Stephen, John, Samuel, William G. and Milton. Mrs. Charlotte Gudgell died in Bureau County, aged eighty-four years. Our subject went to school in Indiana, and at the age of fourteen he commenced to farm for himself on his widowed mother's farm. Even at that age he would do a man's work in cradling and mowing. In the fall of 1850 he came to Putnam County, Ill., where he farmed till 1856, when he removed to Tiskilwa, Bureau County, where he opened a grocery store the following January in partnership with C. A. Dean. In a few years the latter went to California, and Mr. Gudgell has continued the business ever since. For a number of years he was also engaged in the stock and grain business. Mr. Gudgell was married twice. His first wife, Mary A. Sharpless, died March 4, 1861. She was the mother of four children, viz.: Harrison W., Luella V., Sarah L. and William Frank. His present wife, Susan A. Smith, is a native of New York. She is the mother of six children, viz.: John H., Emma A., Clarence E., Ida, May and Walter R. Mr. and Mrs. Gudgell are members of the Baptist Church. Politically he is a Republican, and was formerly a friend of the "underground railroad."

JOHN GUGERTY, Ohio, was born April 19, 1835, at Dundalk, Louth County, Ireland, and is the son of Patrick and Catherine Gugerty, who came to America in 1851, first landing at New Orleans, but came to Ohio Township in June of that year. The father was born in 1792, and died in this county March 25, 1876. The mother was born in 1788, and died in this county August 29, 1882. In 1855 the subject of this sketch settled with his parents on Section 2, where he still resides. December 9, 1856, Mr. Gugerty married Mary Burns, the daughter of Owen and Catherine Burns, of Louth County, Ireland. The father was born in Ireland in 1800. The mother was born

in 1805. Both died in their native land. Patrick and Catherine Gugerty were the parents of nine children, five of whom are now living in America, but two only are in this county—John and Mrs. Hugh Larkin. Mr. and Mrs. John Gugerty are the parents of eight children, five of whom are now living: Mrs. Catherine J. Murthy, born April 15, 1858, Ohio, Ill.; Mrs. Ann B. Shehan, February 29, 1860, Ohio, Ill.; Thomas Gugerty, March 19, 1862; John Gugerty, Jr., November 22, 1863; Mary E. Gugerty, September 9, 1868. Three children died in infancy. Mr. Gugerty owns 397 acres in Ohio Township; also town property in Ohio village. In politics is a Democrat, and a member of the Catholic Church.

HENRY GUITHER, Walnut, was born in Saxe-Coburg, Germany, April 6, 1827. He remained in his native land till he was twenty-one, and then, in 1848, came to America, having just money enough to bring him to Chicago, Ill. He first worked on a farm near Joliet, for a man named King, and the following year rented a piece of land. In the fall of 1849 he was married, at Joliet, and in November removed to Lamoille, Bureau County. That winter he worked in the woods for Tracy Reeve, at \$11 per month. In 1850 he again farmed on rented land, and in 1853 purchased eighty acres of land where his house now stands, in Section 2, Walnut Township, in what is known as Red Oak Grove. He bought the farm all on time, at \$5 per acre. In April, 1855, he removed to his present farm, where he has since resided. At that time his house was the only one on the north side of Red Oak Grove for ten miles; on the west side there were no improvements, and on the east side was a log-cabin owned by Dunham, who made the first settlement in Red Oak Grove. Mr. Guither has continued to invest in land as his capital increased, till he now owns about 1,000 acres in one body, and 160 acres near the village of Walnut. Mr. Guither has been very successful in his business since coming to Bureau County, but it has been through his own energy and industry. He was married, October 18, 1849, to Barbara Pope, who was born February 25, 1830, in Saxe-Coburg, Germany, and came to America in 1848. She

is the mother of seven children, viz.: Edwin, born July 25, 1850, married to Caroline Rapp, lives in this township; Barbara, born July 26, 1851, wife of George Hoffman, of Clarion Township; John, born April 2, 1854, of Lee County, married to Ruth Betz; Maggie, born January 1, 1856, wife of John Baumgartner, of Walnut Township; Martha, born June 3, 1857; Mary, born September 13, 1859; Daniel, born August 8, 1860. Politically Mr. Guither is a firm supporter of the Republican party, and has always taken an active part in political matters. He has held various township offices. He and his family are members of the Evangelical Church.

GEORGE GUNKEL, Sheffield, was born in Butler County, Ohio, October 16, 1814. He is the son of John and Catherine (Beakler) Gunkel, who were natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. Mr. George Gunkel was reared on a farm in his native county, in Ohio, till about the age of seventeen years, when he began learning the trade of millwright, and served his apprenticeship, and afterward followed his trade for about nine years. He then began carpentering, and continued in the same business till after coming to this county. About the time of reaching his majority he left his native State, and for two years resided in Carroll County, Ind., and then in Tippecanoe County, where he continued to reside till coming to this county in 1856. In 1857 he erected for himself a business house at Sheffield, and began in the mercantile business, and has continued without intermission in the same since, and is now the oldest business man in Sheffield. When he first began business there were but five other business houses here except saloons. Besides the general store, he has also been engaged in the lumber business for a number of years. His son D. A. is his partner in business. He was married, February 24, 1837, in Indiana, to Sarah Isley, who was born near Dayton, Ohio. Her parents were natives of Virginia, and also of German descent. Mr. and Mrs. Gunkel have two children living, viz.: Daniel A. and Mrs. Catherine A. Boyden, wife of Charles H. Boyden, of Sheffield.

JOHN GUNNING, Neponset, the subject of the following biography, was born February

22, 1827, in County Down, Ireland. He is a son of Thomas and Alice (McBride) Gunning, who were both natives of Ireland, where they died. They were the parents of thirteen children, and of these the following ten reached maturity: Sarah A., John, Esther, Eliza, Alexander, Jane, Mary, Thomas, Bell, and Matilda. Our subject, John Gunning, was educated in the common schools of his native country, where he afterward farmed till 1850, when he immigrated to the United States, and settled near Albinia, N. Y. There he farmed till 1856, and then removed to Osceola, Stark Co., Ill., where he farmed four years. About 1860 he came to Neponset Township, Bureau County, where he now resides in Section 24, on a farm of 200 acres, which is the result of his and his family's industry and perseverance. Mr. Gunning was married February 18, 1850, in County Down, Ireland, to Margaret Porter, who was a native of the above place, and who died July 26, 1880, in Bureau County. Her father's name was Hugh Porter. She was the mother of three children, now living, viz.: Thomas J., Catharine E., and Hugh G. The oldest son, Thomas J. Gunning, married Alice Carpenter, who is the mother of three children, viz.: John S., Thomas P. and Charles H. Mr. Gunning came to the United States without means, but with an abundance of perseverance and native energy. He has been township and school officer. He and his two oldest children are members of the Congregational Church. Politically Mr. Gunning has been identified with the Republican party.

ARMSTEAD T. HAGAN, Hall, was born November 12, 1814, on the Potomac, in Montgomery County, Md. His parents, Thomas and Rosina (Shelton) Hagan, were both natives of Maryland, as was the grandfather, Joshua Hagan. Our subject's parents removed to Nelson County, and then to Union County, Ky., where the mother died. The father died in Louisville, Ky.; he was a soldier in the war of 1812. They had two children—our subject and Mrs. Harriet Vincent, deceased. A. T. Hagan was a farmer in early life, and also followed the river for a short time, and for five years was engaged in the grocery business in New Orleans. March

1, 1848, he came to Peru, Ill., where he was in business a short time. Afterward he and two other men made the dangerous trip across the plains, traveling a distance of 2,000 miles with an ox team. In California he was engaged in mining, and returned East in July, 1850, *via* Panama and New York. He then went into the ice business in Peru, Ill., following it successfully for twenty years. In 1871 he moved onto his farm south of Peru, but in 1875 sold it, and bought the Kelly farm, consisting of 426 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres in Hall Township, Bureau Co., Ill., where he now resides. Mr. Hagan was married in Arlington, April, 1852, to Miss Catharine Waugh, a native of Westmoreland County, Penn., daughter of James Waugh. Mr. and Mrs. Hagan have three children, viz.: Willie R., married to Belle McCormic, a native of Peru, daughter of John L. McCormic; Frank and Jennie Hagan. Mr. Hagan is a Prohibitionist. He is a member of A. F. & A. M. fraternity. James Waugh, deceased, was a native of Cumberland County, Penn., and died in Arlington, Ill., February, 1862, at the age of seventy-five years. He was a son of Richard Waugh, of Scotch extraction, and a native of the north of Ireland. James Waugh was married in Peru, Ill., to Jane Park, who came from New Jersey. They came to Peru in 1848, and to Arlington in 1850, where they bought land of George Gilson. Mrs. Waugh died in Arlington in March, 1862, at the age of fifty-six years. She was the mother of the following children, now living: William, Samuel, Mrs. Catharine Hagan, Mary, James, Mrs. Caroline Linton (of Dakota), and Martha. James Waugh had the true pioneer spirit; he laid out part of Arlington, and took an active interest in everything that pertained to the welfare of the community where he resided, and his influence for good was felt by all who came in contact with him.

J. F. HALE, Mineral, was born June 16, 1845, in Somerset County, Me. His parents, James and Dolly (Farmer) Hale, were also natives of the above place. The former died in Bureau County, May 12, 1843, where his widow yet resides. She is the mother of five children, who are now living, viz.: John F., our subject, Mrs. Roxana Bowen, Isa-

belle, Emma and James, the latter a resident of Iowa County, Iowa. Our subject was educated in Bureau County, to which he came with his parents. About 1869 he removed to Iowa County, Iowa, where he farmed, and was married in August, 1869, to Miss Carrie Teeter, who was born July 18, 1861, in Indiana. She is the mother of three children, viz.: Lenora E., born August 11, 1870; Charles P., August 25, 1873; and J. Frank, November 14, 1876. After a residence of seven years in Iowa, Mr. Hale returned to the old homestead in Mineral Township, Bureau County, where his industrious parents had accumulated a farm of 430 acres of land. Mr. Hale is a member of Marengo Lodge, No. 114, A. F. & A. M., of Marengo, Iowa. Politically Mr. Hale is identified with the Democratic party.

THE HALL FAMILY. John Hall, one of the first settlers in Bureau County, was born in Georgia, and when about four years of age removed with his parents to Kentucky, where he remained till after his first marriage, which was to a Miss Horn, by whom he had two children. After marriage he removed to Indiana, and his wife died. He was married to Elizabeth Kellums in Indiana, and she was the mother of thirteen children. Of the family the following yet survive: Wesley Hall, of Iowa, near Burlington; Mrs. Eliza Brown, a widow; Mrs. Melinda South, Mrs. Marena Bookum, Sylvester, Elijah and Elisha reside in Atchison County, Mo.; Charlton Hall lives near Nebraska City, Neb.; and William Hall, the youngest of the family, resides in Iowa. More of John Hall and his settlement in Bureau County will be found in the General History. Ransom Hall (deceased) was born in Indiana, January 29, 1823, and is the second son of John Hall. After coming to Bureau County he made this his home till death, and was engaged in farming, in which he was quite successful. December 12, 1845, he was married to Amanda Long, who was born in Green County, Ohio, November 12, 1827, and is the daughter of Henry J. and Mary (Walden) Long. To Mr. and Mrs. Hall two daughters were born, viz.: Maria Louisa, born November 16, 1847, wife of M. M. Martin, Selby Township; Mary E., No-

vember 15, 1853, wife of Peter A. Martin, of this (Selby) Township. Mr. Hall died July 2, 1861. Mr. Hall and wife were members of the Methodist Church. (For sketch of the Long family see that of Ernest Dunte-man.)

N. A. HARRINGTON, Bureau, was born in Farmington, Kent Co., Del., October 19, 1831. His parents, Jonathan and Lydia (Anderson) Harrington, were both natives of the same county as their son, and have always lived in that vicinity. Jonathan Harrington was born November, 1794, and his wife November, 1807. They are the parents of four sons and four daughters now living, and two daughters dead. He has always been a farmer, and the Harrington family as far back as is known, have been farmers and resided in Delaware. N. A. Harrington was reared on the farm, and has made farming his occupation during most of his life. In 1855 he came to Bureau County, Ill., and began working by the month, but the following winter engaged in teaching school, which occupation he followed for several succeeding winters, farming in the summer. In the fall of 1860 he purchased eighty acres of land, his present homestead, where he has since resided. His farming has been general, but in later years most of his attention has been given to raising and feeding stock. He has gradually added to his farm until he now owns 720 acres in Bureau Township. In politics Mr. Harrington has been a Republican since the organization of the party. He was married in this county November 22, 1857, to Margaret E. Sapp, a daughter of Hezekiah Sapp (see sketch of Andrew Sapp). She was born in Delaware, June 8, 1837. Mr. and Mrs. Harrington are the parents of six children, viz.: Clement, born September 8, 1858, married to Hattie Lysinger; Ora, born October 27, 1860, died September 17, 1863; Adelbert, born July 30, 1864; Luella, born April 3, 1867; Lydia M., born December 26, 1869; Ada, born August 28, 1872. All reside in Bureau Township. Mrs. Harrington is a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

HON. JOSEPH W. HARRIS, Tiskilwa. The genealogy and biography of the Harris family in America, is as follows: The pro-

genitor of the family came from England and was one of the pioneers of New England, where the family bore a conspicuous part in the events which led to the union of the thirteen colonies, afterward States. The great-grandfather of our subject, David Harris, was a native of Rhode Island, where he was a prominent merchant. His son, Joseph Harris, was one of the first graduates of Brown University, and was a zealous patriot during the Revolutionary war, in which he took an active part. He was one of the party, who, disguised as Indians, threw the tea overboard from English vessels anchored in Narragansett Sound—a fac-simile to the Boston Tea Party. One of his children, William Harris, who is the father of our subject, was born 1785, on the Island of Nantucket; he died 1864 in Woonsocket, R. I. His main occupation in life was that of a cotton manufacturer. He was a man of undaunted courage, firmness and endurance. In 1849 he was chosen captain by a party of young men, and led them overland to Mexico, where he remained two years and met with many adventures. After the expiration of two years he returned to his native State, where he followed his favorite occupation. He was married twice; his first wife, Sarah Green, was the mother of five children, who reached maturity, viz.: Eliza, William, Joseph W. (our subject), Sarah J. and Mrs. Catharine J. Thacher. His second wife was Sarah Wilkinson, a grand-daughter of Osial Wilkinson, of English extraction. The last named family are remarkable for their ingenuity as inventors. They were the originators of the world-famed spinning power looms, and also manufactured them first in America, thus gaining and distributing wealth. Mrs. Sarah W. Harris was the mother of three children, viz.: Anna, Abraham and Edward Harris. The latter was killed while Deputy Sheriff in Colorado. Our subject was educated in Massachusetts. In early life he clerked in a drug store. In 1836 he went to Galesburg, Mich., where he farmed. In May, 1840, he came to Tiskilwa, Ill. He entered and bought land and became a successful farmer. He still owns a farm of 312½ acres in Milo Township. In January, 1882, he removed to Tiskilwa, where

he now resides. In September, 1861, he enlisted in the Fifty-seventh Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company F. He had the rank of First Lieutenant and served till October, 1865. He participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh and Corinth. In the fall of 1862 he was detailed to the Freedman's Bureau, and in that grand institution for the colored men, rendered valuable services to the United States Government. He had charge of about 3,000 freedmen, who were distributed in three different camps, employing them principally in raising cotton. It was the only self-supporting camp in the United States. Mr. Harris was married here, January 16, 1846, to Fannie Hall, who was born October 18, 1821, in Mansel Park, Derbyshire, England. Her parents were Thomas and Sarah D. (Cockayne) Hall. The latter's ancestors came to England with William the Conqueror. Mrs. Harris was the mother of four children; of these only William H. Harris is yet living. He was born June 28, 1856, and is a miner in Colorado. Mrs. Harris is an active member of the Episcopal Church. Politically Mr. Harris is identified with the Greenback party. He has filled different offices and has been a Member of the Legislature.

WILLIAM M. HARSH, Tiskilwa, the subject of the following biography, was born February 4, 1834, in Washington County, Penn. His parents, Daniel and Nancy (McKee) Harsh, were natives of the same place. Daniel Harsh was a farmer by occupation and died in Ohio. Mrs. Nancy Harsh is yet living in Iowa. She is the mother of seven children, viz.: William M., Philip L., Mrs. Mary N. Donlin, Alexander, James B., Andrew F. and Mrs. Alvira J. Oliver. Of the above, Alexander Harsh lost his life in the army in defense of the Union during our late Civil war. Our subject, William M. Harsh, came here with his parents in 1848. Here he was reared on a farm and made farming his occupation. At present he owns a farm of 800 acres. For the last twenty-five years he has been engaged in the stock business. For several years past he has been interested in the stock business in Montana Territory, and is a member of the River Falls & Tiskilwa Live Stock Company, which has fifteen

members and a capital of \$100,000. Mr. Harsh was married June 5, 1861, to Mary J. Bacon, who was born September 9, 1840, in Amanda, Hancock Co., Ohio. Her mother, Mrs. Betsey (Robinson) Bacon, is living with her. To Mr. and Mrs. Harsh three children were born, viz.: Mary Ada, born August 11, 1862; Charles J., born October 23, 1864; and Stella J., born May 24, 1875. Mrs. Harsh is a member of the Episcopal Church. Politically Mr. Harsh has always been identified with the Republican party, and has filled various local offices.

ORREN HASARD, Neponset. The genealogy of the Hasard family dates back to two brothers who came over from England, and were among the first settlers of the New England States. The old family name was spelled Hazard (the name was changed by our subject). David Hazard, the grandfather of our subject, was a descendant of the two brothers mentioned above. His son, Caleb Hazard, was reared in Cambridge, Washington Co., N. Y., and died in Wirt, Allegany Co., N. Y. He was a cooper by occupation, but the latter part of his life farmed. He married Elizabeth Babcock, a native of New York, where she died. She was the mother of twelve children, viz.: Orren (our subject), Nancy, Robinson, Elihu, Parley, Eliza A., Lorenzo, Ruth, Cyrus, Byron, Samantha and Page, who have all been married and are yet living in different parts of the United States. Orren Hasard was born February 28, 1815, in Spafford, Onondaga Co., N. Y. Mr. Hasard was educated in the common schools of New York State. In early life he assisted his father, and then learned and followed the carpenter's trade in New York. He came to Peoria, Ill., in May, 1839; from there he came to Providence, Bureau County, the same month. In Providence he followed his occupation about six years, and then removed to Mineral Township, and there followed his trade for several years, and then went to farming. He was a successful farmer, and in 1883 sold 429 acres of land and removed to Neponset, where he now resides. He was married in Mineral Township, January 1, 1846, to Miss Mary Hall, born March 8, 1817, in Derbyshire, England. She was a daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Cockayne) Hall,

natives of England. She died on the Atlantic Ocean. He came to the United States in 1837, and died the following year in Stark County, Ill. Mrs. Mary Hasard came to Stark County, Ill., in 1836. She is the mother of four children now living, viz.: Arthur C., born January 7, 1849; Mrs. Sarah J. Stetson, born July 3, 1853; Charles E., born March 2, 1859; and Mary L., born April 12, 1865. Mrs. Hasard is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Hasard is a member of the Congregational Church. Politically he is identified with the Republican party.

THE HASSLER FAMILY, Selby. John Hassler, deceased, was born in Zurich, Switzerland, August 28, 1764. For twenty years before coming to America, he resided in Germany, but retained his citizenship in Switzerland for several years after coming to this country. In 1834 he started with his family to America, and after a trip of sixty-eight days landed at New Orleans. They then came up the Mississippi River to St. Louis, Mo., where they remained for some time looking for a suitable location, but not being pleased with the country went to Beardstown, Ill. From there two of the sons started on foot to Springfield, and two came to Hennepin. The latter, finding country that suited them, returned to Beardstown, and the family again took the boat and landed at Hennepin. They soon after purchased the claim of John Hall in Selby Township, and the family entered 1,800 acres of land. The Hassler family is one of the earliest in Selby Township and probably the first that came to this county from Germany, and it is due to their influence as German speaking residents that many other families from the old country settled in the locality of Hollowayville. John Hassler was married in Saxony, Germany, to Christina Charlotte Rossig, born in Dresden, Saxony, January 11, 1781. John Hassler lived but two years after coming to America, dying at his daughter's home two miles south of Hennepin, September 20, 1837. His wife survived him until August 7, 1852. They were the parents of six sons and one daughter, viz.: John, born October 19, 1802, in Saxony, was killed by accident on the old homestead in

August, 1853; he left a wife and six children; Rudolph, born January 11, 1805, in Switzerland, died May 20, 1881, at Amboy, Ill.; left a family of five children; Henry, born April 8, 1807, in Germany, now of Mount Tabor, Oreg.; has a family of two children; Charles, born April 18, 1809, lives in Selby Township; was married in this county to Barbara J. Croisant, of French descent. The Croisant family is of the old Huguenot stock, and was driven out of France during the massacre of St. Bartholomew. Charles Hassler is a farmer and owns 160 acres of land. He has eleven children, viz.: Mrs. Justina Toll (deceased), Charles, Jacob, Frederick, Adolph, Ferdinand, Matilda, Gustav, Emma, Philip, and William (deceased). Herman, son of John Hassler, deceased, was born October 10, 1811, a resident of Selby Township; Charlotte, born June 19, 1814, widow of Peter Savage, has one child living, Jacob, born September 25, 1818, died October 2, 1880, leaving a wife who afterward married G. Deuterman (see sketch). Gustav, son of Charles Hassler, was born September 10, 1856, on the old homestead in Selby Township. He was married March 8, 1877, to Miss Katie Croisant, born April 3, 1857, in this county, daughter of William and Margaret (Wonder) Croisant. Mr. and Mrs. Hassler have three children: Justina B., Katie and Mary; he is a farmer and owns 160 acres of land in Hall Township. Philip, son of Charles Hassler, was born August 10, 1862, in Selby Township; he is a farmer and owns eighty acres of land in Hall Township; he was married in this county March 13, 1884, to Miss Katie Heiliger, born April 30, 1865, daughter of Adam Heiliger (see sketch). The Hassler family are all members of the Lutheran Church, and with one exception are Democratic in politics.

LEONARD HATHAWAY, Indiantown, was born October 18, 1823, in Dighton, Mass. His father, Leonard Hathaway, Sr., was born 1792 in the above place, and died there in 1872. He was a seafaring man and also a soldier in the war of 1812. He married Sally Lincoln, a daughter of Lot Lincoln, who was also a brave soldier in the Revolutionary war. She

was born in 1800, and died in 1872. She was the mother of the following children: Helen, Allen, Leonard, Sallie (deceased); Charlotte, Joseph, Annie, Amelia and Emeline (deceased). Our subject was educated in Taunton, Mass. He was a sailor in early life and afterward a mechanic and farmer. He came West in 1855, and settled in Bureau County. In 1860 he returned East, where he enlisted in June the following year in the Seventh Massachusetts Regiment, Company C, but was transferred to Company B, and then to K, which latter he commanded over a year as First Lieutenant, to which position he had been promoted. He took part in the siege of Yorktown and the battle of Williamsburg, Va. On the 20th of May, 1862, he was taken prisoner at Bottoms Bridge on the Chickahominy River and suffered the horrors of Libby Prison till September 14, when he was released and returned to his regiment. He afterward participated in the two battles of Fredericksburg, Franklin Crossing, Gettysburg, where he was wounded, Rappahannock Crossing and Wilderness. He was mustered out July 5, 1864. In 1866 he returned to this county and engaged in farming, and yet resides on the old homestead of eighty-four and a half acres in Indian town Township. Mr. Hathaway was married August 26, 1843, in Massachusetts, to Nancy M. Marvel, who was born August 12, 1823 in the historic town of Swansea in Massachusetts. Her father, Mason Marvel, married Ruth Pike, and participated in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Hathaway is the mother of Charles B. and Otis L. Hathaway. The former was born January 26, 1845; he married Hannah Griffin. They have five children, viz.: Anna, Abby B., Frank M., Leonard and Gracie M. Otis L. Hathaway was born February 21, 1848. He is now married to Mrs. Mary Allen. He has one daughter—Ella Hathaway—by a former marriage. Politically the subject of this biography is a Republican.

J. E. HATHORN, M. D., Arlington, was born May 17, 1846, in Piscataquis County, Me. He is a son of John H. and Ricker (Tamson) Hathorn, natives of Maine. They are yet living, and the parents of seven children, viz.: Robert, who was killed at the

siege of Vicksburg; John E., our subject; David A., also a soldier, and now farming on the homestead in Maine; Danville S. is a resident of Lewiston, Me.; Henry A. and Francis, both deceased, and Mrs. Lizzie J. Sanborn. The Hathorn family is of English descent, and David Hathorn was the grandfather of the above children. Dr. Hathorn has enjoyed the benefit of a good education. In early life he attended Bates College in Lewiston, Me., where he graduated in the Greek and Latin course, and then entered the College Department. From there he went to Brunswick, Me., where he entered the Medical Department of Bowdoin College, and afterward attended a course of lectures at Portland, Me. In the fall of 1870 he came West and taught school in Pawpaw, Lee Co., Ill., and afterward became Professor of Physiology and Anatomy, which he taught in the East Pawpaw Seminary, at the same time studying medicine with Dr. Fish, and at the end of the year graduated in the scientific course, receiving the degree of B. S. The following year he taught school at Cottage Grove, and the next year attended Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill., graduating in February, 1874. After this he was Principal of the Lamoille school one year, and then located in Arlington, Ill., where he now has a lucrative practice, and enjoys the esteem and confidence of the people. So anxious was the Doctor to fit himself thoroughly for his profession that he went to Chicago in the spring of 1883 and took a post-graduate course. At the age of seventeen, when the war clouds were the blackest, he enlisted July 24, 1863, in the First Regiment of H. A. M. V., and served till September 11, 1865. He participated in the battles of Spottsylvania, North Anna, Talapontic, Cold Harbor, Jerusalem Plank Road, Petersburg, and the capture of the latter place, Richmond and Amelia Springs. He had bullets shot through his clothes, but was never wounded. Dr. Hathorn was married September 26, 1882, in Fairfield, Iowa, to Miss Ella J. Dana, who was born September 29, 1857, in Westfield Township, to which her parents, David and Catharine M. (Van Orden) Dana, removed the year before. David Dana was born May 4, 1814, in Peacham, Vt. In 1836 he came

to Chicago, and soon after went to Peru. He was married September 26, 1847, and is the father of Mrs. Mary C. Davis, George L. Dana and Mrs. Ella J. Hathorn. Mr. Dana removed to Fairfield, Iowa, in the centennial year, and died there January 25, 1882.

ROBERT HAY, Milo, the subject of the following biography, was born September 30, 1821. He is the son of Thomas and Sarah (Maiden) Hay. Thomas Hay was born December 20, 1800, in the Lowlands of Scotland. He came to the United States with his parents, William and Jane (Taylor) Hay, in the year 1813. They landed in Philadelphia and came West by way of Pittsburgh, where he, in company with a number of Scotch Seceders, mostly of the Hay and Taylor families, bought a flat-boat and loading their goods on it, descended the Ohio River till they reached Jefferson County, Ind., where they settled and where all died except Thomas Hay, who yet lives in Henry County, Ill., to which he came in 1856. The great-grandfather of our subject was Robert Hay, Sr., who died in Canada. The mother of our subject was born June 2, 1800, in North Carolina. She is yet living, and is the daughter of Andrew and Mary Maiden. Robert Hay is self-educated. He came to Bureau County, Ill., November 10, 1850, and bought eighty acres of land. At present he owns 525 acres in Milo Township, where he now resides. He was married March 12, 1845, in Jefferson County, Ind., to Margaret Crawford, who was born October 15, 1826, in the above place. She is a daughter of David and Sarah Crawford, and the mother of eleven children now living, viz.: Oliver P., Professor in the Indianapolis College; Mrs. Mary E. Clark, Mrs. Julia Schimmel, Frances M., Mrs. Ann Reid, Mrs. Maria Rich, Mrs. Isabel Wilcox, LeRoy S., Clarence, George and Robert Hay. Mr. and Mrs. Hay are members of the Christian Church. He is a Republican, and is a self-made man in every respect, owing his success to his industry and perseverance.

J. K. HAZEN, Princeton, was born July 5, 1830, in Warren County, N. J. His parents were David W. and Sarah Ann (Taylor) Hazen, both natives of New Jersey, where the former was born September 28, 1801. He died November 6, 1882. The

latter was born May 11, 1802. She died November 22, 1882. They came here April, 1857, and settled in Selby Township, but afterward removed to Berlin Township, where they both died. They were the parents of five children, viz.: Elijah E. T., Joseph K., Ziba H., Catharine E. and Ann E. Our subject, Joseph K. Hazen, was educated in New Jersey, where he was also married in 1855, to Marilda A. Trimmer, who was born September 9, 1835, in Morris County, N. J. Her parents, Andrew and Marilda (Weise) Trimmer, were natives of the same State. To Mr. and Mrs. Hazen three children were born, viz.: Emma T., born May 30, 1856; Sarah M., November 27, 1860; she died October 1, 1864; and Lizzie D., born August 3, 1870. Mr. Hazen's grandfather, Ziba Hazen, was of Scotch descent. He died in New Jersey. His grandmother, Catharine Sharp, was of German extraction and the mother of eleven children, viz.: John, Lena, Rachel, Christine, Mary, Sally, Ann, William, David, Jacob and Ziba. All of the above reared families except Ann Hazen. Our subject came to Stark County, Ill., in 1856. The next year, April 16, he removed to Selby Township, Bureau Co., Ill., settling in Section 2, where he farmed successfully till the spring of 1884, when he sold out and bought the Skinner property of 110 acres in Section 10, near Princeton. Mr. Hazen is a self-made man. He is a A. F. & A. M., Arlington Lodge. In political matters Mr. Hazen is identified with the Democratic party.

ISAAC HEATON, Bureau. Rees Heaton, father of the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, was born in Old Virginia, February 7, 1783. At two years of age he went to Greene County, Penn., where he was reared, and married Sarah Weaver, of Greene County, Penn. In 1814 Mr. Heaton and family immigrated to Trumbull County, Ohio, and in 1836 to Bureau County, Ill., and settled at Heaton's Point in Bureau Township. He resided there until his death which occurred June 7, 1878. His wife died December 10, 1876, lacking nineteen days of being eighty-four years old. They were the parents of eight children, five of whom are living, viz.: William W., now a resident of Cherokee County, Kan.; Isaac, our subject; Abigail,

wife of Harrison Epperson, of Afton, Union Co., Iowa; Dan, of Frontier County, Neb.; Elizabeth, wife of S. R. Elliott of Dover Township; Nancy, wife of Hezekiah Epperson, died in November, 1865; Hannah, wife of James Wilson of Dover Township, died in 1852; Cyrus R., died February, 1845. All were born in Trumbull County, Ohio, except the oldest son and daughter, who were born in Greene County, Penn. Isaac Heaton was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, February 21, 1816. He came to this county with his parents in 1836, and has since resided in Bureau Township. He was married January 20, 1848, to Ann Sullivan, of McDonough County, Ill. She was born in Washington County, Penn., July 24, 1824, and came to Illinois in 1836. She died March 27, 1854, leaving three sons, viz.: Cyrus R., born June 7, 1849, of Dover Township; Henry C., born December 23, 1850, at home; John S., born November 16, 1852, of Iowa. Mr. Heaton was married to Amanda B. Kennedy, November 17, 1855, who was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, July 8, 1828. She is the mother of four children, viz.: Mary L., born January 7, 1857; S. Austa, born March 27, 1859, wife of F. F. Daniels of Bureau Township; R. Montgomery, born September 26, 1866; George W., born December 21, 1868. Mr. Heaton has been engaged in farming and stock-raising since 1836. His farm contains 260 acres. In politics he is a Democrat.

JOHN HECHTNER, Bureau, was born in Prussia, February 26, 1836. He is a shoe-maker by trade, and worked at that for four years in the old country. In 1854 he came to America, and settled in Princeton, where he worked at his trade for two years. He then went on to the prairie in Bureau Township, which was then unimproved. He first purchased a quarter of Section 36, paying \$11.50 per acre. His home farm now consists of 400 acres in Sections 36 and 25, but in the township he owns 880 acres. Until he was twenty years old he knew nothing of farming, and began by splitting rails and cutting cord-wood, but he has been one of the most successful farmers in the township. He is the son of Godfrey and Mary (Kittendorf) Hechtner. His father was a shoe-maker, and

came to Princeton in 1854. He died in 1872. They were the parents of four girls and two boys. John Hechtner was married in this county December 21, 1861, to Elizabeth Mehlin. She was born in Switzerland, August 4, 1843, daughter of John Mehlin, who came to this county in 1853. Mr. and Mrs. Hechtner are the parents of twelve children, six of whom are living, viz.: Mary, born March 27, 1864, wife of Andrew Rudiger, of Bureau Township; Emma, January 10, 1866; John, December 13, 1868; Charles, February 11, 1871; Elizabeth, April 6, 1874; Caroline, December 29, 1875. After being on the farm two years, Mr. Hechtner lost everything by fire December 21, 1859. They saved nothing, only escaping with their lives. In May, 1878, he left home on account of ill-health, and spent the summer on the European Continent, visiting Switzerland, Prussia, and the Paris Exposition. In politics he has been a Democrat since his first vote, which was for James Buchanan. In 1882 he represented his township on the Board of Supervisors.

ADAM HEILIGER, Berlin, was born March 3, 1835, in Putzbrun, near Munich, Bavaria. He is a son of George and Catharina (Silbernagel) Heiliger, born on the River Rhine, in Bavaria. The father died in Germany. The mother came to America in 1864, with her son, Jacob Heiliger, who died in Hall Township, Bureau County, where the mother also died. Her children were: Jacob, Barbara, Adam and Catharina. Adam Heiliger was educated in Germany, and came to the United States in June, 1858. He worked in Selby Township, Bureau County, for several years, and then bought eighty acres of land in Hall Township, where he lived twenty-three years. In 1881 he bought 160 acres in Berlin Township, and now owns 260 acres. He has been a successful farmer, and is in every respect a self-made man. He was married in this county, December 20, 1861, to Miss Katie Lintz. She was born February 7, 1839, in Edenkoben, Bavaria, Germany, to William and Barbara Lintz. Mr. and Mrs. Heiliger have four children, viz.: Jacob; Katie, wife of Philip Hassler; Henry and Adam. Mr. and Mrs. Heiliger are members of the Lutheran Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

GEN. THOMAS J. HENDERSON, Princeton. Col. William H. Henderson, father of the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, was born on the banks of Dick's River in Garrard County, Ky., November 16, 1793. His early life was spent in the wilds of his native State. At the age of nineteen years he enlisted in Col. Richard M. Johnson's regiment of "mounted riflemen," and served with this regiment during the war of 1812. He was married in Dover, Stewart Co., Tenn., January 11, 1816, to Miss Lucinda Wimberly, who died in Haywood County, Tenn., whither they had removed in 1823. In Tennessee we find him filling places of trust from Sheriff of the County to State Senator. In 1836 he resigned his seat in the Senate and came to Illinois, settling in what is now Stark County. Here his abilities were soon recognized, and he was a Member of the last Legislature that met in Vandalia in 1838-39, and also of the first that met in Springfield in 1840-41. January 27, 1864, he died, after having spent a life of activity full of the hardships of the pioneer and the successes and defeats of a man in political life, but honored by all, and most by those who knew him best. By his first wife, Col. Henderson had three children, and by his second wife, Sarah M. Howard, he had one daughter who died in infancy, and five sons. Mrs. Henderson was born in Sampson County, N. C., September 15, 1804, and died in January, 1879, at Marshalltown Iowa. Her eldest son, Gen. Thomas J. Henderson, was born in Brownsville, Haywood Co., Tenn., November 29, 1824. He began attending school when about five years of age, and until he was eleven attended almost constantly the male academy of his native town, and before leaving school had made some advance in Latin. In 1836 he came to Illinois with his parents, and for a few terms attended school in the log schoolhouses of Stark County. At the age of seventeen he taught his first school, and at various times taught about twelve months. In 1845 he attended one term in the Iowa University. The one desire of his early life was to become a good lawyer, but the struggle for daily bread had first to be considered; to become thorough in his profession would require years of patient study and waiting,

and as a stepping-stone he accepted in 1847 the office of County Commissioner's Clerk for Stark County, and held the same office after its change of name to Clerk of the County Court, until 1853. He then entered upon the practice of his profession, and was a successful attorney. In 1854 he was called upon by Peoria and Stark Counties to represent them in the State Legislature. In 1856, at the age of thirty-two years, he was elected to the State Senate from his district and filled that office with ability, although the youngest member of the Senate at that time. In 1871 he was appointed by President Grant, without solicitation on his part, United States Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth Illinois District, which office he held for two years, and during this time collected about \$9,000,000 for the Government. In 1868 he was chosen one of the Presidential Electors at large, and cast his vote for Gen. Grant. Since 1874 has been a Member of Congress, eight years from the Sixth, and is now serving his first term, and is member elect from the Seventh Congressional District. As a Member of Congress he has taken part in many important discussions, as shown in the Congressional records, where will be found his speeches on the financial question, on the regulation of railroad transportation in inter-State commerce, and also on the Hennepin Canal. As a politician few men have enjoyed the confidence of their constituents to a greater degree than Gen. Henderson. Although he has been so successful, yet he has had his defeats. In 1862 he was the nominee for Congress on a Union ticket, but was defeated by Owen Lovejoy. And in the contest for the nomination in 1870, he was unsuccessful, and Mr. E. C. Ingersoll was nominated. Such is a brief outline of Gen. Henderson's career as a politician, but on the field of battle he also won laurels to which admiring friends can point with pride. The home influences and the air he breathed were such as would produce clear-headed, fearless men. At the first breaking out of the Civil war, he took strong ground in favor of maintaining the Union, and he and a young attorney of Toulon, Benjamin F. Williams, addressed the people of almost every school district in Stark Coun-

ty, urging them to stand by the Union, and encouraging volunteers; and their efforts contributed in a great degree to the splendid volunteer contribution of Stark County to the war. But Gen. Henderson did not defend his country with his voice alone. In 1862 he recruited a company, and to his surprise was elected and commissioned Colonel of the One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois Infantry, which was mustered into the service September 22, 1862. He remained with the regiment till the close of the war, serving in the campaigns of Georgia and Tennessee in 1864. He was severely wounded at Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864, and after lying in the hospital for some time, came home on a furlough. Upon his return to the field in July following, he found that the Third Brigade, Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps had been organized and placed under his command. The rank of Brigadier-General by brevet was conferred upon him, as stated in his commission, to rank as such from November 30, 1864, "For gallant and meritorious service during the late campaigns in Georgia and Tennessee, and especially at the battle of Franklin, Tenn., signed by the President, Andrew Johnson, and Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War." At the close of the war Gen. Henderson was ordered to conduct his regiment home, but before leaving the brigade he was the recipient of a tribute from the officers of the Seventeenth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. This tribute was a partial expression of the soldiers' regard for their General, whom they not only respected for his ability as a leader, but loved because of his manly virtues and gentlemanly bearing. During the heated canvass for the nomination for Congress in 1870, all possible efforts were made to defeat Gen. Henderson, and among other things attacks were made upon his military standing, in answer to which we quote the following letter from Maj.-Gen. Cox:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, }
Washington, D. C., July 5, 1870. }

MY DEAR MAJOR:—Yours of the 29th ultimo is received, and in reply I am happy to say that there can be but one opinion among all those who served with our friend, T. J. Henderson. A braver, more intelligent, or conscientious officer of his grade was not to be found in the army. He distinguished him-

self wherever he served, and the patriotism and disinterestedness of his service was such as to endear him to all his commanding officers. There is no officer in Illinois, concerning whom disparaging criticism could have less foundation, or be more surprising to any who were intimate with the career and the history of her soldiers during the war. Always hopeful, always prompt, always courageous, a most loyal subordinate, and a most able and devoted leader, Gen. Henderson's reputation ought to be dear, not only to his comrades but to the people of the State and the country. In haste, very truly yours,
J. D. Cox, Davenport, Iowa.

MAJ. T. T. DOW.

Shortly after returning from the army, Gen. Henderson was induced by Joseph I. Taylor to come to Princeton, where the two formed a law partnership which continued till 1871, when Gen. Henderson assumed the duties of the Collector's office. In 1873 he entered into a partnership with Judge H. M. Trimble, which partnership still continues. We have noted briefly the political and military career of Gen. Henderson, but it is in his pleasant home and family circle that he receives the most homage. He was married in Stark County, Ill., May 29, 1849, to Miss Henrietta, youngest daughter of Capt. Henry Butler, of Wyoming. She was born in New York City, August 11, 1830. Four children have blessed their union, viz.: Gertrude R., born March 31, 1850, wife of Charles J. Dunbar, of Princeton; Sarah Ella, born March 29, 1852, wife of Chester M. Durley, of Brookings, Dak.; Mary L., born September 12, 1855, is at home; Thomas B., born April 23, 1860, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

W. C. HENDERSON, Princeton, was born February 13, 1825, in Washington County, Penn.; he is a son of William and Sarah (Cox) Henderson, who are also natives of Pennsylvania. Our subject was reared on a farm in his native State, and when a young man went with his parents to West Virginia, where he was married in 1851, to Miss Margaret J. Milligan, a native of West Virginia. She was a daughter of Hugh Milligan. She died in 1852, leaving one child—Margaret Jane. The maiden name of his present wife was Isabell Lucus, who was born July 31, 1826, in Ross County, Ohio. Her parents were Daniel and Jane (McKinzey) Lucus, natives of Washington County, Penn. This second marriage was blessed with one child—Frank Henderson, who is now a farmer in

Texas County, Missouri. Mr. Henderson came to Marshall County, Ill., in 1855, there he farmed till 1868, when he came to Bureau County, where he has been successfully engaged as a farmer. In February, 1884, he removed to Princeton, where he at present resides. Mr. Henderson is a quiet, unassuming man. Politically he is identified with the Republican party. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JAMES HENSEL, Dover, is a native of Melford, Somerset Co., Penn., where he was born June 24, 1807. When quite small he removed to Tuscarawas County, Ohio, where he resided until October, 1853, since which time he has lived on his present farm, which was first settled by Sylvester Brigham. Mr. Hensel is a son of Frederick and Julia (Shafer) Hensel; his father was killed in the war of 1812, and his mother died in Ohio. His opportunity for attending school was very limited, but he has ever been an earnest advocate of education. He was reared on a farm, and has always made farming his occupation, and through his own industry has been very successful in business. He is now one of the largest land-owners in this Township, his farm containing over 1,000 acres. He was married in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, to Lydia Fackler, who died there, leaving four sons and one daughter: Philip residing in Dover Township; Henry in Dodge County, Neb.; Simon, not known; Enoch, in Ohio Township; Sarah Ann, wife of Isaiah Rensburgh, of Ohio Township. Mr. Hensel was again married in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, to Mary Frease, daughter of Henry Frease. By her he has seven children: John, living in Berlin Township; Madison, in Walnut Township; Cyrus, in Nebraska; George, at home; Harvey, in Dover Township; Eliza, wife of George Steele of Dover Township; Elsie, at home. In politics Mr. Hensel is identified with the Republican party.

SEBASTIAN HERBOLSHEIMER, Selby, was born in Bavaria, Germany, December 22, 1829. His father, Sebastian Herbolzheimer, was a farmer in the old country, and our subject was reared there and educated in the common schools of his native land. His

parents died in the old country, his mother dying when he was two years old. In 1854 he came to America, landing in New York, June 29. He spent three months in Chicago and then came to Bureau County, October 2, 1854, where he has since resided, except three years which he spent in Peru. When he first came to this county he worked three years for wages before beginning for himself. In 1860 he bought forty acres of his present farm, and has continued to add to it till he now owns 355 acres, with excellent buildings. He was married April 24, 1857, in this county, to Mary Bacht, who died January 8, 1858. He was again married in LaSalle County, Ill., to Mary Downer. She was born in Bavaria, Germany, October 21, 1837; a daughter of John Downer, who came to America and settled in LaSalle County, in 1857. Both of her parents are dead. Mr. and Mrs. Herbolzheimer have nine children living, viz.: George, born November 17, 1858; John, born September 16, 1860; Mary, born July 16, 1862; Charles, born February 27, 1864; William, born December 25, 1865; Frank, born April 24, 1868; Annie, born March 29, 1870; Kate, born March 8, 1873; George Leonard, born July 10, 1876. All are in this township except George, who is in the West. In December, 1869, Mr. H. visited the old country, returning in January, 1870.

JAMES HERRICK, Manlius, was born March 31, 1827, in Leicestershire, England. He is the son of Thomas and Ann (Newberry) Herrick, who reared a family of six children, James being the only one in America. Thomas Herrick was a farmer, and our subject has worked on the farm since he was ten years old. His opportunities for obtaining an education were very limited, as he did not attend school more than a month, except Sabbath-schools. His mother died when he was about six years old. His father, who was well-to-do, lost his property by being security for a merchant. James Herrick came to America and landed at St. Louis in the latter part of the year 1851. He remained there that winter, and the following spring came to Putnam County, where, for five years, he worked by the month, and then bought a farm of his own. February,

1866, he settled on his present farm of 160 acres, in Section 13, Manlius Township. When Mr. Herrick landed at Hennepin he had only 50 cents, and went to work for 50 cents a day; his success in life he owes to his own energy and hard work. When about twenty-five years old he was married in England, but lost his wife and two children by cholera, while coming up the Mississippi River to St. Louis. In the fall of 1854 he was married in Putnam County, to Adah Smith, a native of Leicestershire, England, a sister of Edward Smith (see sketch). Mr. and Mrs. Herrick have had five children, four of whom are living, viz.: Lyman, married to Cordelia Woodard; James Thomas; Sarah Ann, wife of Laban Ball, and Richard. Politically Mr. Herrick has been identified with the Republican party since its organization. He and his wife are members of the Wesleyan Church.

SAMUEL HILLS, Lamoille, was born November 20, 1814, in Palmer Township, Hampden Co., Mass. His grandfather was of Welsh, and his grandmother of English extraction. His parents, Elijah and Olive (Ryder) Hills, were natives of Connecticut; they died in Massachusetts. They were the parents of the following children: Cyrus, Elijah, Sylvester, Sanford, Mrs. Olive Kimbal, Hiram, Lyman and Samuel (our subject, who is the only one living of the above named). He was reared and educated in his native State, where he worked on a farm till he reached his maturity, and then worked in a paper-mill for fifteen years. In May, 1851, he came to Bureau County, Ill., where he settled on Section 25, in Lamoille Township, where he bought 330 acres of partly improved land, which he improved, till to-day it is one of the finest farms in the township. Mr. Hills has been very successful as a farmer and stock-man, and raises some fine Norman horses, Durham and Jersey cattle, Poland-China hogs, and Shropshire sheep. Mr. Hills was married the first time in East Hartford, Conn., to Adeline H. Pitkin, a native of the above place. She died here in February, 1878, aged fifty-nine years. She was the mother of two children, who are both deceased. He was married the second time to Mrs. Nancy L. Harwood (*nee*

Fair), a native of Hampshire County, Mass., and a daughter of Eli and Martha (Frery) Fair, natives of Massachusetts. Mrs. Nancy L. Hills is the mother of Mrs. Mary Stacy, now a resident of California. Mr. Hills is identified with the Republican party, and has filled the offices of School Trustee, Assessor, and Highway Commissioner.

L. O. HILLS, Arlington, was born October 23, 1841, in Palmer, Hampden Co., Mass. His parents were Cyrus and Amanda (Olds) Hills. Our subject was reared and educated in Bureau County, to which he came with his parents in 1843. He made farming his occupation till 1868, when he came to Arlington, where he clerked one year for the firm of Gray & Hills, general merchants. The next year he bought a one-third interest in the store, and at present is the senior member of the firm, consisting now of himself, S. T. Meriam and W. H. Robinson, who keep the largest general store in Arlington. Mr. Hills was a soldier in the late war. He enlisted in the 100-days service, Company E, of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was detailed to provost duty most of the time. Our subject was joined in marriage October 20, 1869, in Scarboro, Me., to Miss Mattie C. Moulton, who was born April 11, 1843, in Jay, Franklin Co., Me. She is a daughter of Freedom and Shuah C. (Carter) Moulton, natives of Scarboro, Cumberland Co., Me. This union was blessed with four children, viz.: Grace A., born September 8, 1870; A. Moulton, born August 28, 1874; Alida M., born December 29, 1875; Louis L., born May, 1877. Mrs. Hills is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Hills is a member of the A. F. & A. M. fraternity. He takes an active part in political matters, and was a delegate to the Republican State Convention in Springfield in 1880, and again to Peoria in 1884.

J. W. HILLS, Clarion, was born November 25, 1825, in Wilbraham, Mass. (See sketch of Samuel Hills.) Cyrus Hills, son of Elijah and Olive (Ryder) Hills, and the father of our subject, married Amanda Olds, daughter of Justin and Mehitabel (Hixson) Olds, a native of Belchertown, Mass. Cyrus Hills came to Bureau County, Ill., May 24,

1843, and bought 160 acres of J. Hixson Olds. He died here May 23, 1868, aged seventy-two years. His wife died November 14, 1856, aged fifty-six years. She was the mother of the following children: Charlotte M., wife of Linval L. Frizzell, who is the father of Verannas E. Frizzell, of Lamoille; Mrs. Eusebia S. Gill, Winchell J., Sylvester H. (deceased), aged fifteen years; Zelotus S., Elijah J., Parmenas L. and Lewis O. Hills, of Arlington. Of the above, Parmenus L. Hills was a gallant soldier in the war of the Rebellion. He was wounded at the battle of Vicksburg and died in the hospital. The G. A. R. Post of Lamoille was named in honor of his memory. Our subject received such school advantages as the subscription schools in Perkins Grove afforded. He has been a farmer and yet resides on his farm in Clarion Township. He was married here to Lucy Abels, a native of New York State. Her parents were Peter and Eve Abels, who came from New York. She was the mother of three children, viz.: Cyrus W., a resident of Nebraska, married Ella Cater; Anson E., a resident of Lamoille, married Sarah Wade; and Hattie E., deceased, aged eight years. Mrs. Lucy Hills died here July 19, 1880, aged fifty-seven years. Mr. Hills was married a second time to Mrs. Mary Ware (*nee* Cain), a native of Rockford, Ill., but reared in Fort Madison, Iowa. Her parents, George and Mary A. (Brown) Cain, were natives of New York. Mr. Hills is a Republican and with his wife is a member of the Baptist Church of Lamoille.

NELSON HINKSTON, New Bedford, was born in Hudson, Summit Co., Ohio September 20, 1817, and is the son of Joseph and Caroline (Webb) Hinkston. The Hinkston family is of English descent and came to America with the Puritans. Joseph Hinkston was a soldier in the war of 1812, and a pensioner of the Government until his death at the age of ninety-four years four months and eight days. The family is of a hardy and long-lived race. Nelson Hinkston is one of a family of ten children, all of whom lived to reach maturity, and six still survive. At the age of sixteen years our subject began to learn the shoe-maker's trade and followed the business, under one roof in Hudson, Ohio, for twenty-eight years. He worked on the bench

only three years after learning his trade, and then bought the establishment; carrying on a manufacturing business, employing from eight to twelve hands. Mr. Hinkston loaned to the Broad Gauge, Cherry Valley & St. Louis Railroad Company \$6,000, which he lost through the failure of the company, but instead of being discouraged he applied himself with new vigor and soon replaced the loss. In September, 1863, he came to Bureau County, Ill., and settled at New Bedford. He has since been engaged in the buying, improving, renting and selling of lands and loaning money. He owns in this county between five and six hundred acres of land. In politics Mr. Hinkston is a supporter of the Republican party. He was a member of the I. O. O. F. for seventeen years in Ohio, but since he has resided in this county he has not belonged to any order. He was married January 1, 1839, to Mabel Clark, a native of Connecticut but reared in Twinsburg, Ohio. She died in September, 1868, after a sickness of two years. She was the mother of one son, Elmer, born July 6, 1840. He was a soldier in Company K, Seventh Ohio Infantry, enlisting in June, 1861, in Cleveland, Ohio. He was wounded at Ringgold, twenty-two miles from Chattanooga, Tenn., where he was taken, and died January 21, 1864. Mr. Hinkston was married March 14, 1869, to Mary C. Whittington, who was born in Ashland County, Ohio, March 28, 1847. Her father, John Whittington, is now living at New Bedford, Ill., at the age of seventy-seven years. The mother, Jane Whittington, died at New Bedford, January 21, 1883, at the age of sixty-nine years.

H. HINMAN, Tiskilwa. The subject of this biography was born March 24, 1837, in Chittenden County, Vt. He is a son of Robert and Mindwell A. (Bartlett) Hinman, both natives of Vermont, and yet living in Tiskilwa. They are the parents of the following children: Euphama, Purces L., Hobert, Maria, Homer, Columbus, Florence and Harriet Hinman. Our subject, Hobert Hinman, received a common school education in this county, to which he came with his parents in 1838. At first he had only a farm of eighty acres, but at present owns 691 acres of land in Indiantown Township. As a

farmer, Mr. Hinman, like his father, has been very successful. He was married in Hamilton County, Ohio, to Miss Susan Tebow, a daughter of Peter and Olive (Hobart) Tebow. She was born August 23, 1842, in the above place. She was the mother of five children: Florence, born December 26, 1865; Lucia M., April 26, 1869; Alva, November 28, 1870; Ethel, November 26, 1872, and Mina, born January 13, 1879. Mrs. Hinman was a true wife and fond mother, and the void caused by her death January 11, 1884, will never be filled in the home nor in the social circle. She was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and her influence for good was felt by all who knew her. Mr. Hinman has ever been interested in school matters, and filled school offices. Politically he is a strong supporter of the Republican party.

GEORGE C. HINSDALE, Bureau, was born in Greenfield, Mass., December 29, 1808. He remained on the home farm till he became of age, and then took a trip to the Southern States, returning to Massachusetts. From there he came to Bureau County, Ill., making most of the journey on foot, and arrived here July 4, 1831. He first made a claim near Dover, but soon afterward bought of Sylvester Brigham a claim, which he entered, and where he has since resided. Mr. Hinsdale was married May 18, 1834, to Elizabeth Baggs. She was born in Champaign County, Ohio, April 10, 1816. Her father, John Baggs, was drowned in the Mackinaw River in 1827, and the children were taken by their mother's relatives. Mrs. Hinsdale lived with her uncle, Henry Thomas, and came to this county with his family in 1828, when their nearest neighbor was thirty-five miles away. With the exception of some time spent in the forts, to escape the Indians, Mrs. Hinsdale has lived in Bureau County since coming here fifty-six years ago, longer than any other settler now living. She is the mother of the following children: Emily, born March 21, 1835, wife of Eli Brooks, of Montgomery County, Iowa; Samuel D., July 3, 1837, of Monona County, Iowa, married to Nellie Pierce; Nathan B., March 8, 1840 (he enlisted in Company D, Seventh Kansas Cavalry; was killed December 5, 1862, near

Coffeerville, Miss.); Mary E., November 15, 1842, died in Colorado November 22, 1877, was wife of Nicholas Baker; Sarah Rebecca, July 9, 1848, wife of John Coddington, of Bureau County; Julia S., January 27, 1852, wife of George W. McPherson, of Bureau County; Ann E., October 7, 1854; Ida M., June 9, 1858. Of the Baggs family there were seven children, four of whom are now living: Mrs. Hinsdale, Mrs. Abram Stratton, of Indiana; Mrs. Mary V. Avery, of Pottawattomie County, Iowa; John T. Baggs, of Monona County, Iowa. Mrs. Baggs, mother of Mrs. Hinsdale, was married in this county to Abram Obrist, by whom she had four children: Milton Obrist, of Knox County, Neb.; Mrs. Ellen Hart, of Boone County, Ia.; Mrs. Eliza Cloason, of Minnesota; Mrs. Catherine S. Emery, of Boone County, Iowa. Mrs. Abram Obrist died near Dixon, Ill. Her maiden name was Rebecca Thomas, a sister of Ezekiel Thomas. Mr. Hinsdale is the oldest of a family of four sons and six daughters. Of these he is the only son now living, though he has five sisters: Emily Hinsdale, of North Bernardston, Mass.; Mrs. Mary Ross, of Venango County, Penn.; Mrs. Martha Baker, of Venango County, Penn.; Mrs. Julia Long, of Greenfield, Mass.; Fanny Hinsdale, of North Bernardston, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Hinsdale, soon after their marriage, united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Hinsdale was one of the first to join the Wesleyan Methodist Church, which he helped to organize. He was one of the early Abolitionists.

MARION HITE, Ohio, was born February 28, 1837, in Marion, Marion Co., Ohio, and is the son of James and Ann Hite, formerly of Ohio, who came from Indiana to this county in 1855, previously moving to Indiana in 1837. The father was born in Ohio, January 6, 1801, and died in this county February 24, 1856. The mother was born in Ohio, March 7, 1808, and died in Tazewell County, Ill., September 7, 1860. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch on the mother's side, James Nichols, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Hite came to this county with his parents and resided in Berlin Township—with the exception of three years that he was in Tazewell

County—till 1862. October 25, 1861 he was married to Nancy A. Isaac, of Berlin Township, where they resided till August 15, 1862, when Mr. Hite enlisted in Company B, Ninety-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in which organization he remained till June 23, 1865, when he was mustered out by reason of expiration of term of service. Mr. Hite, while in the Ninety-third Illinois, participated in the following battles: Siege of Vicksburg, from May 19 to July 4, 1862; Missionary Ridge, November 25, 1863; Madison Station, Alabama, Dalton, Ga., February 25, 1864. Was captured September 3, 1864, and confined in Florence, S. C., prison till December 13, 1864, when he was paroled and rejoined his regiment at Alexandria, Va., in May. He returned home in July, 1865, and settled as a farmer in Lamoille Township, where he remained three years, when he removed to Berlin Township, where Mrs. Hite died February 11, 1878. She was born August 9, 1843, and was the daughter of Elias and Mary Isaac, formerly of Indiana. The father was born in North Carolina, February 20, 1804, and the mother in Kentucky, March 3, 1805. Elias Isaac came to Putnam County in 1831 or 1832, and was engaged in the Black Hawk war. In 1879, January 19, Mr. Hite was married to Mrs. Olive Jones, born March 12, 1831, a daughter of Peter and Urana Ellis, who came to Putnam County in 1830, and settled at or near the present site of Magnolia. The father was born in Pennsylvania, October 12, 1805, and died February 20, 1881, in Iowa. He took an active part in the Black Hawk war. The mother was born in New York, September 20, 1808, and died October 20, 1844, in this county. In 1849, December 3, Olive Ellis was married to James Jones—the son of Abram and Mary Jones—who died July 8, 1865. Of this marriage there was a family of three children: Ora A. Jones, born January 5, 1851, died June 16, 1879; Elmore E. Jones, November 15, 1852, died October 8, 1881 (killed on the railroad at Elko, Nev.); Mary O., April 26, 1860 (now Mrs. Ed. Norton, Dover, Ill.). Mr. Hite has by his first wife a family of five children: Celia A., born November 27, 1861, died November 27, 1892; Mary E., November 2, 1865; Schuyler

C., September 25, 1868; Cedella, August 30, 1873; Elias L., December 29, 1877. In 1879 Mr. Hite came to Ohio Township, and settled on his present home. He owns 260 acres in Ohio Township, and eighty in Lamoille Township. In politics he is a Republican, and is a member of the North Prairie Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Hite is the sixth child of a family of seven sons and six daughters. Six of these brothers (all the living ones) were in the late war, during a long term of service, and not one received a wound, and all lived to return. Mr. H. is also one of fourteen first cousins, bearing his name, who were in the late war, all going from this State.

WILLIAM C. HOBLIT, Indiantown, was born August 31, 1819, in Clinton County, Ohio. His father, David Hoblit, was born December 8, 1787, near Philadelphia, Penn. When a boy he was taken to Kentucky by his widowed mother, and there was reared, and lived till he came to Ohio, where he farmed, and died in February, 1871. He was married twice; his first wife, Martha Wilson, was born April 1, 1792, in Ohio. She died October, 1839, in Missouri. Her father, Rev. Amos Wilson, was a native of Wales, and a pioneer of Clinton County, Ohio. She was the mother of eleven children, viz.: John, Amos, Catharine, Ann, William C., Benonia, Isaiah, Melinda, Elizabeth, David and Martha. David Hoblit's second wife, Zelig Kelley, was the mother of Edward Hoblit. The grandfather of our subject, Michael Hoblit, was a native of Germany. He came to America in 1750, and settled near Philadelphia, where he died. He was the father of nine children, and a potter by occupation. Our subject received only the rudiments of the three "R's" in a little log schoolhouse in Clinton County, Ohio. He was married, August 17, 1843, to Mary Bloom, who was born August 22, 1825, in Clinton County, Ohio. She is a daughter of Peter Bloom, with whom Mr. Hoblit came to Bureau County, Ill., in 1843. They bought 160 acres of land in Section 12, near Tiskilwa, on eighty acres of which Mr. Hoblit yet resides. He has made farming his occupation, and filled many township offices, among others that of Assessor for seven years, and High-

way Commissioner and Pathmaster for thirteen years. Mr. and Mrs. Hoblit are useful members of society, and active members of the Baptist Church. Politically he was formerly a Whig, but is now a supporter of the Republican party.

G. W. HOCKENBURY, Walnut, was born in Morris County, N. J., December 25, 1831. He is the son of Joseph and Anna (Schyler) Hockenbury. The father was of Dutch descent, but was born in New Jersey. The mother was a native of Massachusetts. Both died in Morris County, N. J.; she when our subject was but eight years of age, and he October, 1880, at the age of eighty-four years. They were the parents of four sons and one daughter, of whom G. W. is the only one to come West, which he did in 1854, when he came to Princeton. In boyhood Mr. Hockenbury had learned his trade of engineer, and after coming to Princeton was engaged at his trade as engineer, in the foundry of Miller & Chritzman, till about 1858, when he became engineer at the City Mills, where he remained till coming to Walnut and engaging in his present business. (See sketch of W. J. Ott.) He was married, in Bureau County, Ill., May 17, 1857, to Phebe Shugart, youngest daughter of Samuel Shugart. She died May 29, 1870, aged thirty-one years. November 28, 1873, he was married, in Princeton, to Elizabeth Swayne, who was born in Ohio, in November, 1844, but came to Bureau County with her parents when about one year old. She is the mother of two sons, viz.: Freddie, born June 7, 1876; Raymond, born August 17, 1880. In politics he is a life-long Democrat. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Walnut.

ANDREW HOFFMAN, Bureau, was born in Prussia, December 26, 1837. His father died in the old country, and in 1853 our subject came to America with his mother, now a resident of Princeton. For one year they lived in New York City, then removed to Cleveland, Ohio, and a few months later to Chicago, where they remained one year, and then came to Bureau County. For several years Mr. Hoffman worked by the month, and afterward farmed on rented land. In 1867 he bought his present farm of eighty acres in Section

26, Bureau Township, at \$25 per acre. He was married in this county to Louisa Hurst, who was born in Prussia, December 15, 1842. She came to America in 1858, and settled in Princeton. Her father, Andrew Hurst, died in Iowa in 1869. Her mother died in the old country. Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman have seven children, viz.: Frank, born May 7, 1863; Sophia, December 2, 1866; Anna, December 6, 1868; John, October 16, 1871; Mary and Minnie (twins), June 12, 1874, and William, February 7, 1882. In politics Mr. Hoffman is identified with the Democratic party, but is independent. He and his family are members of the Lutheran Church.

GEORGE E. HOFFMAN, Clarion, was born September 24, 1851, in Sublette Township, Lee Co., Ill. He is a son of Henry and Margaret A. (Schmidt) Hoffman, natives of Hessen Darmstadt, Germany. Henry Hoffman came to America in 1845. He came direct to Sublette Township, Lee Co., Ill., where he is now a wealthy farmer, owning 875 acres of land in Lee County. He came to the United States with his parents, George and Catharine (Link) Hoffman, who reared a family of five children. The mother of our subject came to this country accompanied by her parents, John and Margaret (Theiss) Schmidt, in 1849. She is the mother of ten children, viz.: George E., Mary M., Henry W., Louisa E. (deceased), Philip J., F. William, Stephen J., Emma R. (deceased), Ezra G. and Julius A. Hoffman. Our subject was reared in his native county. He came to Clarion Township, Bureau County, in March, 1877, and here owns 190 acres of land, having made farming and stock-raising his occupation, and at present has a small herd of Short-horn cattle. Mr. Hoffman was married September 20, 1876, to Barbara A. Guither, a daughter of Henry and Barbara (Pope) Guither, who are natives of Germany. (See sketch.) Mrs. Hoffman was born July 26, 1851, in Clarion Township. She is the mother of four children, viz.: Daniel H., Mary M., Amanda M. and Laura A. Hoffman. Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman are religiously connected with the German Evangelical Church.

H. H. HOGEBOOM, Fairfield, was born November 12, 1845, in Manchester, Vt. His

grandparents were Jacob and Fannie (Whitman) Hogeboom. The former was a native of Germany, and the latter of Londonderry, Vt., and of English extraction. Their son, Noah J. Hogeboom, was born November 22, 1816, in Bennington County, Vt. He was reared in his native State, and was married in Manchester September 4, 1842, to Sarah M. Esterbrook, born March 29, 1821, in New Hampshire. Her parents, Benjamin and Sybil Esterbrook, were married March 11, 1804. Mrs. Sarah M. Hogeboom is the mother of four children, viz.: John M., born June 28, 1843; Hiland H., November 12, 1845; Elvira M. and Fannie A., deceased, aged respectively nineteen and twenty-one years. Noah J. Hogeboom came from Vermont to Bureau County, Ill., in April, 1854, and settled in Fairfield Township. He rented nine years, and then bought land on Section 3. He has now 290 acres of land. He has been School Director and Trustee, also filled the offices of Collector, Assessor and Supervisor. Politically he is a Republican, as is also his son, Hiland H. Hogeboom, who was reared here. The latter was married November 21, 1878, in Dorset, Vt., to Ann Jenett Sykes, born June 29, 1849, in Dorset, Bennington Co., Vt., daughter of Norman and Maria (Bassett) Sykes. She is the mother of three children, viz.: Jennie M., Emma L. (deceased) and Edwin S. Hogeboom.

J. T. HOLBROOK (deceased). This old and well-known pioneer was born March, 1810, in Richmond, N. H. His parents were Enos and Elizabeth (Thompson) Holbrook. He was married in the East to Mary R. Angier, a native of Fitzwilliam, N. H. Mr. Holbrook was a dealer in woodenware in the East, and came to Bureau County in July, 1834, settling in Lamoille, with which place he has always been identified, and which he helped build up, being a merchant in the place till 1839. He filled many offices, especially Justice of the Peace. He died in Lamoille May 10, 1877. Mrs. Mary R. Holbrook is yet living, in Davenport, Iowa. She is the mother of the following children: Josephine and Lorrin A. are deceased, aged thirteen and twenty-eight years, respectively; Mrs. Cleora Woods, of Davenport, Ia.; Myron A.; Erwin W., of Black Hawk County,

Iowa, and Eugene P. (deceased), aged four years. Of the above children Myron A. Holbrook was born May 29, 1845, in Lamoille, where he was reared and educated, and is now one of the wide-awake business men. He has followed the mercantile career all his life. He bought and sold stock for several years, and in 1875 opened a grocery store, which he has conducted successfully ever since, and is also engaged in manufacturing enterprises. He takes an interest in political and home affairs, supporting the Republican party. At present he is School Director and Clerk of the City Council. Mr. Holbrook was married here March 11, 1869, to Caroline Chaddock, a daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Chaddock. She was born January 9, 1849, in Jefferson County, Ohio, and is the mother of three children, viz.: Nettie B., born January 22, 1870; Dora J., June 19, 1873, and Clyde A., November 28, 1879.

LEWIS HOLMES, Macon. Among the early settlers of Macon Township who have done much toward the improvement of the county is the gentleman whose name heads this paragraph. He was born in Brooklyn, Windham Co., Conn., August 10, 1814. He is the son of Thomas and Jerusha (Whittemore) Holmes, both natives of Connecticut, and it was in their native State that they lived and died. Our subject was the only child, and he was raised on the farm, but at the age of twenty-one years began working in woolen factories. He continued in this business for about fifteen years, and had fitted himself so that he could do any part of the work in the manufacture of woolen goods. However, in 1848, he quit the manufacturing business and came to Bureau County, Ill., and for one year was in the employ of Hon. Owen Lovejoy, but in 1849 he settled on his present farm in Black Walnut Grove in Section 18, and has since been a successful farmer. When first settling on his farm, there were no improvements, but he erected a log-cabin, and began cultivating the soil. His first crop of corn was made with a yoke of oxen and a fourteen-inch plow. Mr. Holmes came to this county with very limited means, but by hard work and judicious investments he has made an excellent stock farm of 600 acres in Macon Township. In

his native State in 1838 Mr. Holmes was united in marriage to Hannah Lee, who was born in Massachusetts. She died in Bureau County December 8, 1858, and was the mother of seven children, five of whom yet survive: Mrs. Mary M. Eaton of Macon; William H., of Dakota; Galusha L., of Macon; Mrs. Hannah M. Anderson of Buda; Ellen J. (deceased); Mrs. Emma L. Horton, of Macon, and Lewis Benjamin (deceased). September 25, 1860, he was married in Macon to Sarah Cook, a native of England. She is the mother of three sons, viz.: Lewis James, at home; Marshal D. (deceased), and George W., at home. In early life Mr. Holmes was a Whig and Abolitionist, and now is an active Republican in political matters, and has held some township office the greater portion of the time since the township was organized. He has always taken an interest in the prosperity of the schools, and without intermission has served as a School Director since the first district was organized in the township in 1851 or 1852.

JOSEPH C. HOPKINS, Clarion, was born March 10, 1842, in Blair County, Penn. His father, James J. Hopkins, was born February 24, 1815, in Marietta, Penn. He was married April 2, 1840, to Jane Cook, who was born October 11, 1818, near Harper's Ferry, Va. Her parents were John and Jane (Armstrong) Cook, natives of Ireland but of Scotch descent. Mrs. Hopkins is the mother of the following children: Joseph C., Lorenzo D., James K., Mrs. Irene Morgan, Mrs. Alice A. Davis, Mrs. Jennie T. Shirk and William D. Hopkins. James J. Hopkins removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio, where he lived six years. In June, 1853, he came to this county, where he farmed till the last few years, when he removed to Lamoille, and retired from active life. Joseph C. Hopkins came here with his father. He enlisted in the 100-days' service in out late war in Company G, of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was joined in marriage June 30, 1869, to Lydia A. Babson, who was born here July 12, 1845. She is the mother of five children, viz.: E. Maud, born March 18, 1870; J. Dow, June 13, 1874; Charles B., June 16, 1876; Jennie P., June

2, 1878; and Bessie G., October 7, 1882. Mr. Hopkins is a Republican, and an A. F. & A. M. Mrs. Hopkins is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She is a daughter of Theodore and Betsey (Emery) Babson. The latter was born November 26, 1804, in Biddeford, Me. She died here May 27, 1874. Her father, Haven Emery, was a sea captain. Theodore Babson was born December 3, 1804. He is yet living here, well known and liked by all. He came here in October, 1839, and entered 240 acres of land in Clarion Township. He was formerly a baker in Boston. His parents were Theodore and Elizabeth (Atkinson) Babson. He was a sea captain born in Essex County, Mass.; she in Virginia. Both died in Massachusetts.

J. K. HOPKINS, Lamoille, was born August 9, 1846, in Tyrone, Penn. His parents are James J. and Jane (Cook) Hopkins (see preceding sketch). Our subject was educated principally in this State. Here he farmed till the call for "more troops to defend the stars and stripes" was made. He then enlisted, although but seventeen years old, in the Fifty-second Regiment, Company B, of the Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served two years and five months. He participated in many engagements, and was also with Gen. Sherman in his famous march to the sea. After returning home Mr. Hopkins crossed the plains, and in Nevada became a railroad man, which occupation he followed for sixteen years in the capacity of conductor, rendering valuable service and being very fortunate while on the road. In August, 1883, he returned to Lamoille, where he now resides. He was married in Chicago, February 19, 1879, to Miss Frances Martin, who was born here June 11, 1852. She is a daughter of our old pioneers, William and Jane (Moore) Martin, deceased. Politically Mr. Hopkins is identified with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Blue Lodge, Royal Arch and Knight Templars fraternities, A. F. & A. M., and also a member of the Order of Railroad Conductors of the United States.

JOHN HOPLER, Selby, was born in Baden, Germany, March 10, 1820, a son of Louis and Barbara Hopler. In 1837 he went

to Bavaria, where he learned and followed the trade of carpenter until 1848, when he came to America, and arrived in Bureau County, Ill., June 28, 1848, and since then has made Selby Township his home. For about three years he farmed on rented land, and also worked at his trade. He then bought eighty acres of his present farm and began its improvement, moving to his present place in May, 1854. Although he had but little when he first came here, he now owns 404 acres of well-improved land, also three lots in DePue. His property has all been made through his own industry and perseverance. In politics he is a Democrat, and has held various township offices for several years. He has been a member of the Lutheran Church all his life, and a liberal contributor toward its support. He was first married to Barbara Wood, a native of Bavaria; she died June 28, 1860, at the age of thirty-three years and six months. Mr. Hopler was married October 21, 1862, to Ann Shafer, who was born in Bavaria, Germany, December 26, 1837. She came to this county in 1857 with her parents, Chris and Ann Shafer. The father died here, but the mother is still living. Mr. Hopler has four children by his first wife and six by the second, viz.: George, born October 21, 1846, married to Philipina Warner (he is now Supervisor of Selby Township); Elizabeth, born October 25, 1852, married to Christian Shafer; Emma, born August 5, 1854, married to Emil Husser; Lena, born March 5, 1857, married to Henry May; Louis, born May 19, 1863; Charles, born December 22, 1865; John, born, October 21, 1868; Philipina, born April 28, 1870; Ann, born January 10, 1873; Otto, born December 21, 1878. All are living in Bureau County.

MARTIN HOPPS, deceased, was born September 17, 1813, in St. Davids, Charlotte's Co., New Brunswick, where he was reared and learned the carpenter's trade. He was a son of John and Martha (Bradford) Hopps. The former was of German descent and the latter of English, and was a descendant of old Gov. Bradford, of Massachusetts. Martin Hopps came West about 1836, and for a period of three years followed his trade in and about Princeton, Ill. He then spent one winter in his old home in the East, after

which he returned and followed his trade till he bought eighty acres of land of G. Clement. He proved himself a successful farmer, stockman and thorough business man, and added to his farm from time to time till at his death he owned 420 acres of land. He was in every way a self-made man, and an active member of the Baptist Church. His demise occurred February 5, 1877. Martin Hopps was married twice; his first wife, Mrs. Hannah M. Kendall (*nee* Little), died May 21, 1868. She was the mother of the following children: E. W. Kendall, now a resident of Iowa; Herman K. Hopps, who was drowned while a theological student at Newport, R. I.; A. D. Hopps, a farmer, of Panola, Ill., and Irwin W. Hopps, who farms the homestead. Martin Hopps was married a second time September 30, 1869, to Mrs. Jemima Boyle (*nee* McIntyre), who was a daughter of Daniel and Margaret (Duncan) McIntyre, the former a native of the Highlands. Mrs. Jemima Hopps was born July 5, 1831, in Dalry, Ayrshire, Scotland, and came to America in 1857. She was the mother of five children. Of these, only Mrs. Margaret D. (Boyle) Hopps is now living. She was born September 2, 1859, and was married October 7, 1878, to Irwin W. Hopps, who was born March 4, 1854. Two children blessed this union, viz.: Carrie L., born November 14, 1880, and Grace G., born February 8, 1883.

ALLEN HORTON, Macon, was born in Bedford County, Penn., December 31, 1819. He is the son of Septimus and Wealthy (Foster) Horton. They were both born and reared in Bedford County, Penn., but in 1822 they moved to Highland County, Ohio, and there lived till his death in 1831. In later years the mother moved to Indiana, but in 1874 or 1875 came to her son, our subject, and died here in March, 1882. She was the mother of seven children, viz.: David F., Allen, Mary, Levi, Alfred, Cary T. and Foster S. All lived to reach maturity, and all except Mary and Alfred yet survive. The early life of our subject was spent on the farm in Ohio, but at the age of nineteen he returned to his native State and there learned his trade of carpenter. He worked at his trade in Pennsylvania till 1842, when he walked across the mountains from Bedford County, Penn., to

Licking County, Ohio, carrying a load of twenty-five pounds. December 22, 1842, he was married in Ohio to Margaret Zink, a sister of John Zink (see sketch). In the spring of 1844 he started on foot in company with others to Illinois, and came to Bureau County, but soon afterward to Fulton County, where his wife joined him in the fall of 1844. They remained in Fulton County till the spring of 1847, when they removed to Bureau County, and this has been their home since, and since 1848 Mr. Horton has been engaged in farming. Mr. and Mrs. Horton have reared a family of eight children, viz.: Catherine W., Mary E., Septimus I., Samuel, Harvey, Alice K., Addie and Lola. Only three of the family are now living, viz.: Septimus, of Buda; Alice, wife of William A. Crisman; and Addie. Harvey Horton was killed at Nevada, Vernon Co., Mo., by the falling in of an embankment while he was at work building a bridge. Mr. and Mrs. Horton are members of the Baptist Church of Buda. In politics he is a stanch Republican, and takes an active part in local politics. He was the first Supervisor of Macon Township, and gave it the name it is now known by.

W. F. HORTON, Princeton. Many years ago three brothers, Englishmen by birth, left the town of Horton in England, where their ancestors had flourished for many years, and immigrated to the Massachusetts Colony in America, as the Pilgrim Fathers had done in 1620. William Horton, who was the grandfather of W. F. Horton, was a descendant of one of the three brothers mentioned above. His son Ferdinand was married to Maria B. Read, a native of Rhode Island. The result of this union was W. F. Horton, whose name heads this sketch. He was born July 5, 1837, in Pawtucket, R. I., and educated in Meriden, N. H. He came to Providence, Bureau Co., Ill., with his parents in 1854. Here he was engaged as a farmer and stock man, but the last ten years has been a grain merchant in Lombard and Bradford, Stark Co., Ill. He was joined in matrimony November 9, 1865, in Princeton, Ill., to Miss Mary Moseley, who was born September 25, 1845, in Princeton. This union has been blessed with the following children: Mary

M., born August 26, 1866; Kate M., born October 1, 1868; Fannie R., born July 22, 1870; Anna C., born August 2, 1872; Juliet G., born May 11, 1876; and Ferdinand, born March 4, 1879. Mrs. Mary Horton is a daughter of Roland P. and Juliet (Radcliffe) Moseley. Roland P. Moseley is well known as one of the pioneers of Bureau County. He was born in Massachusetts, August 30, 1815, and died here April 29, 1850. Mrs. Juliet (Radcliffe) Moseley was born June 29, 1822, in Wilmington, Clinton Co., Ohio. She is yet a bright, wide-awake woman, and resides with her daughters Mary S. Horton and Achsah M. Paddock, of Princeton. Her oldest child, George R. Moseley, resides in Iowa. The parents of Mrs. Moseley are Daniel and Rachel (McManis) Radcliffe. The genealogy of the Radcliffe family is given in Mr. George M. Radcliffe's sketch. The genealogy of the McManis family is as follows: They originated in Scotland, as the name indicates, and left that country on account of religious persecutions, and fled to the northern part of Ireland, where many leading families by that name reside. One of these families immigrated to the United States, landing in Philadelphia, where a son was born two hours later. This son was afterward known as Judge George McManis. He was well known as one of the bravest men on the frontiers of Kentucky, to which State he had immigrated when quite young. There he gained celebrity by meting out justice to the dusky foe, who often made raids into the Blue-grass region of his once favorite hunting-grounds, and many are the encounters which he had with them on the "dark and bloody grounds" of Kentucky, after pursuing the Indians across the Ohio and re-capturing white prisoners and stolen property. He afterward crossed the Ohio himself in search of freedom, which he loved better than life itself. This was in 1808, when Kentucky allowed slavery. In Ohio he was elected Judge, and served for many years. Judge McManis married Mary Stewart, a very intelligent lady, a native of Virginia. She died in Bureau County. Her husband died in Ohio. Mrs. Mary (Stewart) McManis was the mother of eight children, viz.: Mrs. Margaret Sabin, Mrs. Elizabeth Hibben, Mrs. Mary Cole, Mrs.

Rachel Radcliffe, John, George (who is yet living in Holton, Kan.), Mrs. Phebe Trimble, a resident of Princeton, and Mrs. Martha Hibben.

JACOB W. HUFFMAN, Ohio, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, January 18, 1838, and is the son of Isaac and Fannie Huffman. The father was born in Pennsylvania, in 1812, and died in Ohio, in 1852. The mother was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., in 1814, and is still living in this county. Jacob W. Huffman came to this county in 1855, where he remained till August 15, 1862, when he enlisted in Company B, Ninety-third Illinois Infantry, in which company he served till June 23, 1865, during which service he participated in the following battles, viz.: Vicksburg, campaign from April 25 to July 4, 1863; Champion Hills, May 16, 1863; Mission Ridge, November 25, 1863; Dalton, Ga., February 25, 1864; Allatoona, Ga., October 5, 1864, and the campaign against Hood, around Nashville—having left his command at Allatoona previous to the "march to the sea"—and rejoined his company at Goldsborough, N. C. On April 27, 1865, Private Huffman was promoted for good conduct in the above-named battles. September 28, 1865, Mr. Huffman married Eliza Jay, who was born November 19, 1845, in Clinton County, Ohio, and is the daughter of George and Polly Jay, who came from Ohio to this county in 1851. The father was born August 7, 1804, in Pennsylvania, and died in Berlin Township, this county, December 26, 1875. The mother was born January 30, 1811, in Greene County, Ohio, and is still living on the homestead in Berlin Township. Mr. Jay had two wives; his first wife was Elizabeth Burnside, by whom he raised a family of six children; Andrew J. Jay, lives in Berlin Township; John F. Jay, died in 1852; Barton, lives in Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Daniel M., lives in Texas; William M., lives at Princeton, Ill.; and Sarah, now Mrs. Ames Julien, Iowa. Mr. Jay's second wife was Polly Bailiff, the mother of four children, as follows: Susan, now Mrs. John Harris, Mendota, Ill.; Joshua B., killed by accidental discharge of gun in Arkansas, November, 1870; Margaret, now Mrs. John Julien, Arlington, Ill., and Eliza, wife of sub

ject of this sketch. The grandfather, Joshua Bailiff, was born in Virginia. The grandmother, Margaret Bailiff, was born in America in 1777, but is of German parentage. Mr. Huffman's grandfather on his mother's side, Jacob Weible, was born in Holland, but died in this State, in 1847. His grandmother, Nancy Weible, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1790, and is still living in Delphos, Ohio. John Jay, the father of George Jay, was a soldier in the war of 1812, enlisting in Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Huffman are the parents of eleven children. All but one are living, viz.: Frank L., was born March 21, 1866; Amy and Allie were born February 18, 1867 (Amy died October 28, 1867); George E., was born June 5, 1868; Ardilla, born April 7, 1870; Isaac D., born September 4, 1871; Celia E., born January 4, 1873; Harry, born August 7, 1875; Charles E., born December 3, 1877; Leroy, born May 3, 1880; Edna D., born April 23, 1883. In politics Mr. H. is Republican.

O. H. HUNTLEY, M. D., Buda, was born in Alstead, N. H., July 4, 1834. He is the son of Amos and Betsey (Baker) Huntley. The parents both lived and died in New Hampshire. They were the parents of three sons and three daughters, only two now surviving: Our subject and Mrs. Abbie D. Hubbard, wife of George C. Hubbard, of Gilsom, N. H. One son, Isaac W., was a minister; he died in Manchester, N. H. The other son, Osman L. (deceased), was a physician in Fitchburg, Mass. Dr. O. H. Huntley's early life was spent in attending school and in teaching, his education being received at the academy of Marlow, N. H., the high school of Keene and at Middleton College. His first teaching was in West Virginia, but he has taught since that time in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Illinois and California. He first read medicine with Dr. George B. Twitchell, of Keene, N. H., and attended lectures at Woodstock, Vt., the Tremont Medical College, of Boston, and graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, in the class of 1857. In 1869 he also attended a course of lectures in New York City, and since his locating at Buda has attended lectures for some months in Chicago, Philadelphia and New York City.

In the spring of 1857 Dr. Huntley located at Pecatonica, Winnebago Co., Ill., where he practiced medicine till in September, 1861, when he entered the service as Captain and Surgeon of an independent company of cavalry, which company was afterward attached to the First Illinois Cavalry. After returning from the service the Doctor spent one year in Nevada, four years in California, teaching school, practicing medicine, etc. September 26, 1870, he located at Buda, where he has since given his attention to his profession, and has built up an extensive practice, and is Assistant Surgeon for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. He is a member of the Masonic and I. O. O. F. Lodges of Buda, and also the G. A. R. Post. He is identified with the Republican party. In February, 1878, he was united in marriage to Miss Laura A. Swope, a daughter of John W. and Margaret (Templeton) Swope. The father was born in Huntingdon County, Penn., May 14, 1814; and the mother in Cumberland County, Penn., January 30, 1817. They came to this county in 1856, and now reside in Macon Township. They are the parents of six children, only three of whom are now living, viz: James, Mrs. Huntley and Edmund J. The Huntley family in the United States trace their origin back to Huntley Abbey in the North of England. William Huntley, the grandfather of Dr. O. H., settled on the Mohawk River in New York at an early date, and from there his family scattered, only one son, Amos, going to the New England States, the others going West. The Baker family is also of English descent. Our subject's grandfather, Isaac Baker was a physician at Marlow, N. H., and his family all remained in the East. One son, O. C. Baker, was a Bishop in the Methodist Episcopal Church and resided at Concord, N. H.

JOHN IGOU, Lamoille, was born February 16, 1834, in Huntingdon County, Penn. His parents, John and Martha (Glass) Igou, were natives of Tennessee, where they died. Our subject was reared and educated in his native State, where he also learned and then followed the carpenter's trade one year. In April, 1855, he came to Clarion Township, Bureau Co., Ill., where he followed his trade

one year, and then went to Minnesota and Wisconsin. After a sojourn of two years he returned to Bureau County, Ill., where he followed his trade till September, 1861, when he obeyed the call of his country to protect the stars and stripes, and enlisted in the Fifty-second Regiment, Company B, of the Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and in this well-known regiment served through the war. He participated in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, Town Creek, Alabama, the Atlanta Campaign, and when with Gen. Sherman on his famous march to the sea was taken prisoner and paroled at Richmond. Since the war Mr. Igou has been a wagon-maker in Lamoille, Ill., where he also sells agricultural implements and keeps the news depot and library. Mr. Igou was married February 16, 1858, to Matilda J. Meredith, born November 13, 1837, in Blair County Penn. She is a daughter of William and Jane (McFarland) Meredith, and is the mother of Mrs. Iona L. Rambo, Mrs. Elfrida Roth (both are now residents of Iowa), Ora Logan and William M. Igou, now living, and Jessie Bell Igou, deceased, aged twelve years. Mr. Igou is identified with the Republican party. He is also a member of the G. A. R. and A. F. & A. M. fraternity.

H. W. IMMKE, Princeton, was born in the province of Hesse, Germany, March 9, 1839, and is the son of John and Christina (Apel) Immke. The father died in 1848; the mother now resides in the province of Hanover, Germany. In 1855 Mr. H. W. Immke came to the United States and settled near Peru, Ill., where he was engaged in farming for about eight years. In 1863 he went to Chicago, and began learning photography. He remained in Chicago till 1866, when he came to Princeton, and for five months and a half was in partnership with William H. Masters, now of Kansas. After dissolving partnership with Mr. Masters, Mr. Immke opened a gallery in the Stoner Block, North Princeton, but the building was soon afterward burned and Mr. Immke put up a temporary building where he remained for three years, and then built his present gallery, which is a two-story brick building 23 feet 8 inches by 85 feet. He has also invested in lands in Kansas and

town lots in Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Imnke has made a financial success of his profession, as well as an enviable reputation as an artist. He was married in Peru, Ill., to Miss Mary R. Steinbrook, a native of Ohio, but of German descent. She is the mother of four children, viz.: William, Minnetta, Pansy and Leroy.

JAMES INGHAM. Neponset, was born January 11, 1835, in Castle Hill, near Stockport, Cheshire, England. His father, John Ingham, was born in the same place November 2, 1808; he died September 17, 1854, in Scott County, Ill., to which he came in the spring of the same year. He was a hatter by occupation. The grandfather of our subject, John Ingham, Sr., was a blacksmith by occupation; he was the first tenant of the house where our subject was born, which is yet in the possession of the Ingham family. Our subject's mother, Ellen (Frost) Ingham, a daughter of James Frost, was born April 1, 1804, in Grindlow, England. She died here March 18, 1883. Our subject was educated in his native country, and in Medina County, Ohio, to which he came with his parents in 1847. There he worked on a farm till the fall of 1854, when he came to Neponset Township, Bureau Co., Ill., and bought eighty acres of land on Section 30, of which section he now owns one-half and also twenty acres in Henry County. His farm is called "Castle Hill farm," in commemoration of his former home. Mr. Ingham visited England in 1868, returning the same year. While there he met his future wife, Miss Julia A. Ingham, whom he subsequently met by appointment in 1869, in New York City. It was the same old, yet ever new, story and they were married in New York, February 7, 1869. Mrs. Julia A. Ingham is a daughter of Thomas and Jane (Foulds) Ingham. She was born April 6, 1842, in Castle Hill, England. She is a member of the Episcopal Church and is the mother of six children, viz.: Kate, who was born June 13, 1870; John, June 3, 1872; Thomas and William, are deceased; James Henry, was born September 28, 1877, and Ellis F., November 11, 1880. Our subject owes his success in life to industry and perseverance. He has been a school officer for six years, and at present

is School Director. Politically he is a Republican.

DANIEL IODER, Arispe, was born December 1, 1838, in this county. His father, Joseph Ioder, was born 1805, in Bavaria. He died, 1857, in Bureau County, to which he came in 1837. At first he rented land and then bought forty acres, to which he added from time to time till at the time of his death he owned 370 acres, the result of his industry. He was killed by the cars on a railroad crossing near Tiskilwa, Ill. The mother of our subject, Barbara Albrecht, was a daughter of Christian Albrecht. She was born 1804 and died in 1878. The family name was spelled Yoder in the old country. Daniel Ioder has been a successful farmer; he owned forty acres when he started out in life, and now has a farm of 470 acres. He was married in Tazewell County, Ill., to Lena Burkey, a daughter of Valentine Burkey. She is the mother of three children, viz.: Joseph William, Eddie D., and Benjamin. Mr. Ioder's family is religiously connected with the Mennonite Church. Politically he is identified with the Democratic party. He has taken an interest in educational matters, and has been School Trustee.

WILLIAM IODER, Arispe, was born June 11, 1848, in this county. He is a son of Joseph and Barbara (Albrecht) Ioder. Both were natives of Bavaria, and both died here. They were among the early settlers of this township, and were the parents of the following children: Jacob, John (deceased), Mrs. Catharine Schertz (deceased), Daniel, Caroline (who was drowned), Joseph (also deceased), Mrs. Louisa Schertz and William Ioder, our subject. The latter received a common school education in this county, where he has devoted all his attention to farming and stock-raising. Has now some fine blooded horses. He started in life with 160 acres of land, but through industry and perseverance he is now the possessor of 587 acres of land. Mr. Ioder was married here, March 4, 1873, to Fannie Stauffer, who was born March 4, 1849, in Alsace. She is a daughter of Joseph and Anna (Schantz) Stauffer, who were natives of the same place. Mrs. Ioder is the mother of six children, viz.: Elmer J., Julius E., William O., Laura L.,

Mary E. and Fannie M. Mr. and Mrs. Ioder are members of the Mennonite Church. Politically, Mr. Ioder is a Democrat. He has filled several minor offices. Financially, Mr. Ioder has been a very successful man.

WILLIAM L. ISAAC, Malden, was born in Bureau County, Ill., July 7, 1834, the son of Elias and Mary (Black) Isaac. His father was born near Raleigh, N. C., January 20, 1804. His parents were poor people, of Scotch and Welsh descent. He was early left an orphan, and had to make his own way in life. While yet a young man he worked his way from his native State to Kentucky, and learned the tanner's trade. He afterward went to Salem, Ind., and was there married. His wife was born in Greenup County, Ky., in 1805. Some time before 1830 he removed to Paris, Ill., following his trade until 1831, when he went to Putnam County, some distance from Hennepin, and there established a tan-yard. He continued in the business until 1833, when he came across the river into Bureau County, and located a claim in Selby Township, which is now known as the Seaton farm. About two years later he settled on Section 5, Berlin Township, where he and his wife still reside. Since coming to this county he has given his attention to farming. Mr. and Mrs. Isaac are the parents of ten children, seven of whom are still living, but all reached maturity: Allen B. (lives near Humboldt, Kan.), Ardilla (wife of Aaron Stevenson, of Lamaille), Mahala J. (widow of John Winans, of Carson, Iowa), William L. (of Malden), Milton A. (died while acting Surgeon in the Fifty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry), Martin V. (a school-teacher, died in this county), Mary (widow of John Cass, of Lamaille), Nancy (deceased, was wife of Marion Hite), James W. (lives near York, Neb.), William L. Isaac was reared and received his education in this county. He first started in life as a farmer, and that has been his occupation most of the time. His farm lies in Sections 8 and 9. In 1882 he removed from the farm to Malden, and has since been engaged in the grain business in connection with his farming. Mr. Isaac's first vote was for John C. Fremont, but in later years he has been strictly independent. He is a mem-

ber of I. O. G. T. Lodge of Malden. December 25, 1856, he was married to Lucretia J. Winans. She was born in Canada April 1, 1836, a daughter of John and Mary Winans, who removed from New York State to Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Isaac have three children, viz.: Roena, Bertha and Leon.

ROSWELL D. JACOB, Selby, was born in Mifflin County, Penn., October 19, 1822, a son of Joseph and Rachel (Mc Vey) Jacob, both natives of Pennsylvania. They died when their son Roswell was an infant, leaving two daughters besides, both of whom are now dead. Mr. Jacob spent his early life in a store, but after reaching maturity he engaged in farming in his native county, on a farm which his father had owned. He came to Bureau County, in 1855, and settled on his present farm, where he has since resided, in 1856. He now owns 170 acres of well-improved land in Selby Township. February 14, 1860, he was united in marriage to Martha M. Laughlin, who was born in Mifflin County, Penn., October 5, 1840. Her parents, John and Rebecca (Glasco) Laughlin, came to this county in the fall of 1855, and both died in Berlin Township. Mr. and Mrs. Jacob have three children, viz.: Robert N., born February 3, 1861; Samuel L., born April 6, 1863, Rebecca B., born December 21, 1866. Mr. Jacob is a Democrat in politics. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church of Malden. He has belonged to the church since 1837, and his wife for most of her life.

JOHN JACOBSON, Bureau Junction. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch was born in Denmark, September 9, 1832. He is the son of Jacob and Anna (Wilson) Hanson. The father, whose occupation was that of a farmer, died in about 1852, aged sixty years, but his wife survived him till 1880, and died at the age of eighty-four years. Our subject was educated in the free schools of his native land till he was fourteen years of age, and then was put to work. In 1854 he came to America, and in order to learn more thoroughly the English language, he attended school at Peoria, Ill., for some time, but his home has been Bureau County since first coming to America in 1854. For two years he was engaged at farm work, and then

for two years worked in the Sheffield eating-house. In 1858 Johnson & Nash built the Bureau House at Bureau Junction, a house which contains thirty-eight rooms, but shortly after it was built it fell into the hands of the Rock Island Railroad Company, but the same year, 1858, Mr. Jacobson, in partnership with a Mr. Ramsey, took charge of the house, and continued together till 1880, since which time Mr. Jacobson has had entire charge, and has proven himself to be one of the most successful hotel men on the line. He was married in March, 1874, at Sheffield, to Miss Minerva Kemp, who was born in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Jacobson have one child, viz.: Lillian May, born September 17, 1881.

S. J. JOBLING, Indiantown, farmer and mining inspector of Bureau County, was born February 21, 1829, in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England. His father, Lancelot Jobling, was an underviewer of mines by occupation, and died there. The grandfather of our subject, William Jobling, was a master shifter of mines in England. Mr. Jobling's mother, Margaret (Fryar) Jobling, was the mother of twelve children; of these our subject is the only one now living in the United States. At seven years old he commenced to work in the mines; when he was ten years old he studied one year, and then commenced to study for a civil mining engineer. He mined with his father till 1851, when he came to New York. He sank mines one year in Schuylkill County, Penn., and then went to Richmond, Va., where he was a gas boss for two years; after this he worked in the mines at Hartford City, W. Va., till he came to St. Louis, Mo. In the summer of 1862 he enlisted in Company C, of the Eightieth Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He served first as Sergeant, but at the close of the war received a commission as Lieutenant. He participated in the battles of Terryville, Murphreysboro, Mission Ridge, Franklin, Nashville, etc. He was in sixteen engagements, and was wounded at Dalton. After the war he mined. In 1867 he came to Bureau County, and here mined till within the last two years, when he was appointed mining inspector. Mr. Jobling is married to Mary E. Simpson, a native of Ohio. She

is the mother of Ruby F. Jobling. Mr. Jobling has a daughter by a former marriage—Mrs. Margaret Smith, living in England. He is a Republican and an A. F. & A. M.

HIRAM JOHNSON, Clarion, was born September 3, 1802, in Hardwick, Mass. He is a son of Cyrus and Celia (Howard) Johnson, who were both natives of Massachusetts, where they died. They were the parents of seven boys, viz.: Cyrus N. and Alanson, are deceased; Hiram, our subject; Gardner, who died in New Orleans; Howard, of Mendota; Ranslure, of Barre, Mass.; Theodore, of Worcester, Mass. The Johnson family is of English extraction. Our subject learned the mason's trade in Boston. In Amherst, Mass., he built the north wing of the famous college, the President's house, and the great brick "Thair" Block in the city. After a residence of ten years in Amherst, he removed, in the fall of 1836, to Bureau County, Ill., where he bought a large claim of Joseph Fassett, in Lamoille Township. Previous to this he had roamed over the country, and entered large tracts of land in Henry and Stark Counties in partnership with Col. Cyrus Kingman, whom he afterward bought out. After the land sales of Dixon and Galena, he found himself the owner of several thousand acres of land, which he sold from time to time. On account of the banking trouble which existed at that time under the Democratic rule, Mr. Johnson's venture did not prove as successful as his enterprising spirit deserved. He yet owns 160 acres of land in this county. Our subject was married twice. His first wife, Mary Northam, died in Massachusetts. She was the mother of Hiram N. Johnson, who was accidentally shot in Massachusetts, aged seventeen years. He was married here a second time to Sarah Little, a native of Vermont. She died here in December, 1878, aged seventy-two years. She was the mother of Mrs. Sarah M. Smith and Mrs. Laura V. Porter. Mr. Johnson is one of our oldest settlers. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and politically a Republican. His son-in-law, Capt. Dewitt C. Smith, was born May 28, 1839, in Putnam County, Ill. He is a son of Alonzo and Rebecca (Sheldon) Smith, who are old settlers. Mr. Smith enlisted September 17, 1861, in

the Fifty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company B, as a private, but was appointed First Sergeant, and afterward promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant, and afterward Captain of his company. He fought through the whole war, and participated in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Fort Donaldson, battle and siege of Corinth, Iuca and Atlanta campaign. He was with Gen. Sherman in his famous "march to the sea," and closed with the grand review at Washington, D. C. The military career of Capt. Smith was a brilliant one. He was wounded at Shiloh and receives a pension, and before leaving the service received, as a special distinction, a Major's commission. Since the war Capt. Smith has been a farmer. He was married here to Sarah M. Johnson, who was born January 16, 1841, and who is the mother of the following children: Edmond S., Louis D. and Louisa (are twins), Ella, Lydia and Hiram Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Capt. Smith and daughter Louisa are members of the Baptist Church. Politically he is a stanch Republican, and a member of the G. A. R.

HUGH JOHNSON, Ohio, was born in April, 1829, at Dundalk, Louth Co., Ireland, and is the only child of Arthur and Mary Johnson. The father was born about 1800, and immigrated to America in 1849. The mother was born about 1795, and with the son followed the husband to this county in 1850, where they settled on Section 15, in Ohio Township. Both died in this county. After immigrating to this county, for the first two seasons Hugh worked for Dr. R. J. Woodruff on the farm now owned by Dr. William Winters. In March, 1853, he bought eighty acres of Section 19, Ohio Township, of John H. Bryant, for which he agreed to pay \$5.25 per acre, though he had not a cent to pay down. On this eighty, which he still owns, he built a log-cabin in 1856, into which he moved with his first wife, Mary McEnney, to whom he was married November 1, 1855. Mary McEnney was born in Monaghan County, Ireland, in 1835, and was the daughter of Philip and Ann Janet McEnney, who came to America in 1851, and settled in Illinois in 1852. Of this marriage there is a family of four children, three of

whom are now living, as follows: Arthur P. Johnson was born August 7, 1856, and is now a bridge builder in Kansas; Thomas H. Johnson, was born May 19, 1858 (he married Mary B. Fleming, of Lee County, and is now living at Columbus, Kan.); Nicholas Johnson, was born February 20, 1861. Mrs. Johnson died April 4, 1861. In 1862, November 8, Mr. Johnson married his present wife, Lucinda Baumgartner, who was born May 2, 1844, at Berne, Switzerland, and is the daughter of Christopher and Julia Baumgartner. The father was a native of Switzerland, and the mother of France, and is of pure French parentage. Mrs. Johnson came to this country in 1854. Of this last marriage there is a family of ten children, all living, which probably gives to Mr. Johnson the largest living family in Ohio Township. Mary A. was born January 3, 1864; Henry R., September 11, 1865; Julia E., February 26, 1868; Emma C., December 9, 1870; John, October 7, 1872; Hugh, Jr., September 27, 1874; Annie, October 30, 1876; Hettie K., December 17, 1878; Francis J., December 1, 1880; Lillian, July 5, 1883. Mr. Johnson owns 516 acres in Ohio, and thirty-seven acres in Walnut Township, all being well-improved. Mr. Johnson probably has the largest cistern in Bureau County, it being 36x13x13, and serves as a reservoir for stock water, which is conveyed to various parts of the premises through over one-fourth of a mile of pipe. In politics Mr. J. is Democratic, and a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

W. A. JOHNSON, Princeton, was born December 16, 1857, near Aurora, Ind. He is a son of James J. Johnson, who was also a native of Indiana. He was born May 29, 1828. He came to Bureau County before the late war, and has been engaged in farming. His father was James Johnson, a native of England, where he was born February 14, 1798. He died April, 1884, in Dillsboro, Ind. In early life he was a millwright and later a farmer by occupation. Our subject is one of a family of eleven children, viz.: John C., James H., William H., Watts A., Mary, Nora, Maggie, Florence, Alice, Nettie and Herbert A. Mr. Johnson received his primary education in Bureau County.

He also attended the University of Chicago one and one-half years, after which he read Law with Richard M. Skinner more than one year, and then entered the Union College of Law in Chicago, where he graduated in June, 1882. Upon his return to Princeton he once more entered Mr. Skinner's law office, where he continued to study till December, 1883, when he opened an office near the depot, and has been conducting a successful law and real estate business ever since. Mr. Johnson was joined in matrimony, January 2, 1884, in Somonauk, Ill., to Miss Jennie Buckingham, who was born December 3, 1861, in DeKalb County, Ill. She is a daughter of Almus Buckingham.

DANIEL JONES, Ohio, was born in Greene County, Ohio, September 1, 1823, and is the son of Abram and Mary Jones. The father was born September 5, 1801. The mother was born March 18, 1802, both being of American parentage, and the parents of eleven children, eight of whom grew to man and womanhood. The subject of this sketch is the eldest son, and was raised on a farm till 1831, when he came to this State with his parents, and settled in Putnam County, near where Wenona now stands. The family remained there till 1833, when they removed to where Princeton now stands, and settled on the farm just north of William Knox's farm. At that time there was not a house on the present site of Princeton, though the town plat was staked out. Here the Jones family remained till the subject of this sketch was twenty-four years of age, when he married Mary Ellis, the daughter of Peter and Urania Ellis, of Ohio, who came to this County in 1830, and settled on Bureau Creek, in Dover Township. Subsequent to his marriage Mr. Jones settled on West Bureau Creek, where he remained till 1853. He then removed to Lamoille Township, and settled on Section 30, where he remained till 1861, when he moved to Ohio Township, and settled on the farm which he now occupies, being 194 acres of Section 24. (See sketch of Marion Hite.) Mr. and Mrs. Jones are the parents of five children, two of whom are now living: Urania, born March 1, 1849, died March 5, 1849; Orange V., born April 2, 1850, died May 31, 1850; Mary

E., born May 2, 1851, now Mrs. William Turnbull, Van Orin, Ill.; Abram L., born May 1, 1854, married Ida Shifflet; Austin B., born February 14, 1862, died March 4, 1862. Mr. Jones' experiences in early pioneer life were varied and severe, he being in Putnam County during the Black Hawk war. He still retains a vivid recollection of early scenes and incidents during the early days of what is now Bureau County. Mr. Jones was formerly a Whig, and is now a Republican and member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DR. DANIEL JONES, deceased. The subject of the following biography was a man of more than ordinary talents and his character as a man and physician was well known to the citizens of the northeastern part of Bureau County. He was born September 21, 1805, in Salisbury, Vt. His father, Abiel Jones, was a minister of the Congregational Church. He was born July 24, 1761, in Connecticut, and died February, 1829, in Tunbridge, Vt. In early life he chose the medical profession, and fitted himself for that vocation. But about this time he became converted and joined the Congregational Church. Being a man of great conviction, he was not content until he entered Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, where he prepared himself for the ministry and after graduating studied theology some time with the Rev. Dr. Backus, a celebrated divine of the Congregational Church. He preached a few years in Massachusetts, and then in 1812 was sent to Farmington, in the Western Reserve, of Ohio, where he labored the remainder of his active life, till his failing health compelled him to go Vermont, where he only lived a short time. The mother of Dr. Jones was Rebecca Rix, who was born May 10, 1773. She died in September, 1838. She was the mother of eight children, who are all dead now; three of them were physicians. Dr. Daniel Jones received his primary education in Ohio, where he also taught school, till his parents returned to the East, when he commenced the study of medicine in Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, where he graduated. He practiced two years in Plymouth, and then sixteen years in Ludlow, Vt. In 1854 he

came to Bureau County, Ill., locating in Lamaille, where he practiced sixteen years with marked success. In April, 1870, he moved to Princeton, where he died January 11, the following year. Shortly after the Doctor came to Lamaille he formed a partnership with his younger brother, Joseph R. Jones, M. D., also a graduate of Dartmouth, with whom he was associated for five years. The Doctor was married April 13, 1847, in Mount Holly, Vt., to Miss Mary A. Barrett, a native of Ashby, Mass., but reared and educated in Vermont. She was born August 15, 1822, and is a daughter of Joel and Sarah (Howard) Barrett, natives of Ashby, Mass. Her grandfather, Daniel Howard, was a native of Massachusetts, but of English descent. He came to Ashby when he was only eighteen years old, and was one of the founders of that town. Mrs. Dr. Jones yet resides in Princeton, and is the mother of four children, viz.: Charles A., a farmer and stockman; Eliza, wife of Henry Porter; George W., who is also a farmer, and S. Louisa. The first three children are living in Butler County, Iowa. By a former marriage Dr. Jones had a son named Norman D., who died when he was nearly twenty-three years old. Dr. Jones was well known as a physician and surgeon; he was also a good financier, and owned large tracts of land in this and adjoining States. His memory will be cherished by all who had the pleasure of knowing him.

DAVID A. JONES, Wyonet, was born in Denbighshire, North Wales, January 9, 1818. He is the son of Rev. David Jones, who was a clergyman in the Church of England, and died when our subject was about eight years old. His wife, Elizabeth Waring, died in 1856. They were the parents of five children, only two of whom are now living, viz.: David and the youngest daughter, Mary Anne, of North Wales. At the age of sixteen years our subject went to sea. When twenty-one years of age he came to America, but continued to follow the sea for many years, visiting all the ports of any importance on the Western Continent. He experienced all the incidents of a sailor's life, beginning at the forecandle and passing through all grades—second mate, first mate—and at the time

he left the sea owned a small vessel of which he was captain. After leaving the sea he went to California, and from 1852 to 1857 was in the mountains engaged in mining. In September, 1857, he came to Bureau County and bought the farm first settled by the French trader, Bourbonnais. He still owns this farm, but in March, 1882, he removed to Wyonet and retired from active life. Mr. Jones was married June 5, 1849, to Miss Lydia Davis, born in North Dighton, Bristol Co., Mass., May 15, 1823. Her parents, Peter and Mary (Corey) Davis, were both natives of the same county. They were the parents of thirteen children, only three of whom are living—Mrs. Jones and two sisters, who reside in Taunton, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have two sons: David A., Jr., was born July 29, 1850 (he is now in the mercantile business in Annawan, Henry Co., Ill.); William A., born September 9, 1859, (he is a teacher of short-hand in the Geneseo Normal School; was a graduate of Wesleyan University, of Bloomington, in 1882). Mr. Jones and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. During his wanderings Mr. Jones has made quite a collection of curiosities, for which he was given first prize at the Princeton fair in 1883. Among other things he has a piece of native gold which was found on his farm.

JOSEPH F. JONES, Princeton, was born October 28, 1830, in Springfield, N. H. He is a son of Samuel Jones, who was a native of New Hampshire, and a bricklayer and farmer by occupation. He came to Bureau County in the fall of 1837, settling south of town. The next year he removed to Princeton, where he resided till his death, which occurred in the summer of 1847. His father was Josiah Jones, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He was also a farmer and mason by occupation. The mother of our subject was Mariam Fellows, who was born in New Hampshire. She died May 13, 1880, in Greene County, Iowa. She was the daughter of Joseph Fellows, and was the mother of eight children, viz.: Joseph F., Josiah, Esther, Mary A., Mrs. Almena Phillips, Mrs. Henrietta Sayers, Ann M. and Enoch are both deceased. Mr. Jones was married May 18, 1855, to Aroxa E. Water-

man, who was born February 8, 1836, in Perrysburg, N. Y. She is a daughter of Elijah and Polly (Barnhart) Waterman, the former a native of Vermont, and the latter of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are the parents of two children now living, viz.: Ellen, born March 15, 1857, who married Albert Lamb; and Frank M., born August 25, 1858. Mr. Jones has followed the occupation of a plasterer and mason since he was fourteen years old, and is the builder of numerous fine structures in Bureau County. In 1860 he crossed the plains and mined one season at Pike's Peak, returning to Princeton the same year. Just before the breaking out of our late war he again crossed the plains, this time going to California, where he followed his trade, returning to Princeton August 3, 1866. Here he has lived ever since with the exception of eight years, when he resided in the country. Politically Mr. Jones is connected with the Democratic party.

JOHN S. KASBEER, Ohio, was born December 28, 1818, in Wayne County, Ohio, and is the son of Samuel and Mary Kasbeer. The father was born February 4, 1794, in New Jersey. The mother was born January 22, 1799, in Pennsylvania. They were the parents of twelve children, the eldest of whom is the subject of this sketch. He lived on a farm in his native county till he came to this State and settled at East Grove, in Lee County, in the fall of 1846. He lived there one season, when he removed to Ohio Township, and settled on the land which he now owns. March 6, 1842, Mr. Kasbeer married Hannah Ross, the daughter of Rev. William and Jane (Whitaker) Ross (see sketch of James Ross), who was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, February 12, 1825, and lived in her native State till she came to this State in 1846. Mr. and Mrs. Kasbeer are the parents of twelve children, eight of whom are now living: Mary Jane, born July 5, 1843, died August 29, 1844; Rachel, born August 16, 1845, died March 14, 1858; Margaret R., now Mrs. T. D. Mercer, Ohio, Ill., born March 19, 1848; Mildred, born August 7, 1850, died September 10, 1852; Asa W., farmer, Ohio, Ill., born December 28, 1852; Ira, farmer and land agent, Colony, Kan., born May 13, 1855; Joab, teacher and farmer, Ohio, Ill., born

August 24, 1857; Sumner, farmer, Belton, Mo., born February 12, 1860; Melissa, Ohio, Ill., born May 26, 1862; Alice, Ohio, Ill., born March 3, 1865; Hattie, born August 29, 1867, died January 9, 1868; John W., Ohio, Ill., born March 28, 1869. Mr. Kasbeer owns 806 acres of land in Ohio Township, and 3,600 acres in Allen and Anderson Counties, Kan., also 640 acres in Nebraska. In the improvements of this county Mr. Kasbeer has for thirty-seven years taken a very active part, and in that time he has probably planted more forest trees than any other man in Bureau County; and the large groves and long lines of cottonwood, walnut, hard and soft maple, and other varieties of forest trees, some of which are three feet in diameter, are towering monuments and living witnesses of his patient and unceasing toil. In politics Mr. K. was formerly a Whig, and is now a Republican, and a member of the M. P. Church.

NATHAN J. KEEL, Berlin, was born in Stark County, Ohio, February 4, 1836. When he was six months old his parents moved to Hancock County, Ohio, and it was there and in Putman County that he was reared. His father, John W. Keel, was of German descent, born in Pennsylvania, January 12, 1810. His wife, Rosanna Siffirt, died when our subject was seven years old, and his father afterward married Barbara Bridenbaugh. They came to this county in 1852, and are now residents of Dover, Ill. Nathan J. Keel is the second of a family of seven children, three of whom were by the first marriage. All are living. He came to this county in 1852, and has been engaged in farming most of his life, excepting eight years that he was engaged in the hardware business. He now resides on his farm of 160 acres in Sections 21 and 22. He was married October 6, 1857, to Angeline Wells, a native of New Jersey, daughter of Charles and Sarah (Park) Wells. Mr. and Mrs. Keel have three children: Clara F., wife of George Smith; Charles W., May Belle. In politics he is identified with the Republican party.

M. W. KEIGLEY, Tiskilwa. The subject of this biography was born January 7, 1851, in Monongalia County, W. Va. His father, Nathaniel P. Keigley, was a native of

Pennsylvania, and a merchant by occupation. He died in Tiskilwa in 1874, aged fifty-six years. The grandfather of our subject, George Keigley, was born in Pennsylvania. The great-grandfather was of German and the great-grandmother of Irish descent. The mother of our subject was born in Ohio. She is yet living in Tiskilwa at the home of our subject, who was educated in the public schools of Tiskilwa, to which place he came with his parents in 1865. At the age of eighteen he commenced to clerk for Sidney Perkins. After about five years he formed a partnership with his father and J. W. Lea. Afterward he formed a partnership with O. Wilkinson, which exists to the present day. They keep a general store. Mr. Keigley was married October 28, 1873, to Miss Emma C. Kitterman, a daughter of Michael Kitterman, the old pioneer. Mrs. Keigley was born January 1, 1852, in Bureau County, Ill. Mr. Keigley is a member of the A. F. & A. M. fraternity, Sharron Lodge, No. 550. Politically Mr. Keigley is identified with the Democratic party.

MILO KENDALL, Princeton, was born in Waterford, Caledonia Co., Vt., April 1, 1819. His father, Jerreb Kendall, was born May 30, 1782, in Springfield, Mass. His occupation was that of a farmer and proprietor of a public house. He died in March, 1855. His parents, William and — (Day) Kendall, were descendants of early settlers in America, and William Kendall participated in the battle of Bunker Hill. Jerreb Kendall was married at Barnet, Vt., to Lucy Woods, who was born at that place August 12, 1786, a daughter of John and Abigail (Ely) Woods. Her father was also engaged in the fight at Bunker Hill. Jerreb and Lucy Kendall were the parents of eleven sons and one daughter, viz.: Jerreb, born January 2, 1804; John, July 22, 1805; George W., July 13, 1807; James E., June 15, 1809; Larnard L., March 25, 1811; Lyman, December 20, 1813; Alonzo R., April 21, 1815; Lorenzo, April 16, 1817; Milo, April 1, 1819; Chester, May 22, 1821; William W., August 19, 1824, and Lucy C., December 23, 1826. Of the family all reached maturity except one son, and the following are now living: Larnard, of St. Johnsbury,

Vt.; Alonzo R. and Milo, of Princeton, Ill., and Mrs. Lucy Robinson, of Newport, Vt. Dr. John Kendall came to Bureau County in 1833 or 1834, and with Tracy Reeve laid out the town of Greenfield, now Lamoille. He died September, 1847. James came to this county at a later day, and died at Princeton in the fall of 1869. The oldest son, Jerreb, came to Bureau County in 1835, and died here August 17, 1839. William W. was in this county a short time, and died in April, 1876. Lyman and Alonzo came to the county in 1836, coming from Vermont with a horse and chaise. Lyman died near Lamoille, November, 1839. Milo Kendall remained on the farm in Vermont until he was eighteen years of age, and then attended the academies at Newbury and Lyndon, Vt., teaching school to pay his way. At the age of twenty-three years he began the study of law at Lyndon under the instruction of Bartlett & Fletcher, remaining in their office three years. In the fall of 1845 he came to Knoxville, Ill., where he remained till the following spring, and during that time was admitted to the bar in Illinois. In 1846 he came to Princeton, and has since been engaged in practicing law. In 1857 he formed a partnership with Mr. George O. Ide, now of Chicago. This partnership continued for fourteen years. Since 1873 Mr. Kendall has had as a partner Mr. O. G. Lovejoy. During the construction of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Mr. Kendall was Examiner of Titles, and procured deeds for right of way from Mendota to Galesburg, and has since been local attorney for the road. He was married at Potsdam, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., September 13, 1848, to Miss Orpha Ide. She was born in 1818, and is the daughter of Rev. John Ide, who was a minister in the Baptist Church. Mr. and Mrs. Kendall have two children: William L., born October 14, 1855, and Nellie, April 19, 1858. The son is a farmer, and is married to Alla Kaull, daughter of Dr. William M. Kaull, of Dakota. Mr. Kendall is an active Democrat, but has never entered upon a political life.

ALONZO R. KENDALL, Princeton, was born in Caledonia County, Vt., April 21, 1815. He is the son of Jerreb and Lucy

(Woods) Kendall. Our subject's early life was spent on his father's farm, and in attending the schools of the district. In 1836 he came to Bureau County, Ill., and has since made this county his home, and has been closely identified with the development of the county from its wild state, as the country was but slightly improved nor were the Indians yet removed when Mr. K. first built his cabin of logs, with its puncheon floor and its furniture consisting of a table of hewn "lumber" and a bedstead with one leg. But Mr. Kendall began the cultivation of the soil, and with his large capital of energy to assist him, he made a financial success of life, so that in 1865 he sold his farm and retired from business, and has since resided in Princeton. February 22, 1843, he was married in his native county in Vermont to Miss Persis A. Ford. She was born on Grand Island in Lake Champlain. Mr. and Mrs. Kendall have two sons: Jerome F., a resident of California, and Robert C., a book-keeper in the Citizen's National Bank, of Princeton, Ill., of which bank his father is a director. Mr. Kendall is a believer in, and a supporter of churches, but is independent in his views of creed. In politics he is identified with the Democratic party.

LORENZO J. KENDALL, Lamoille, was born May 15, 1857, in St. Johnsbury, Vt. He is a son of Lorenzo Kendall, who was a son of Jerreb Kendall. Lorenzo Kendall was born in April, 1817, in Vermont. He came to Lamoille in an early day, but soon returned to his native State. He came here a second time and went to farming. In 1849 he went to California, returning the next year to Lamoille, and the following year to Vermont, where he was married, March 24, 1852, to Rosina Langmaid, a native of Danville, Vt. She was a daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Hoyt) Langmaid, of Welsh descent. His father and mother were Shakers, whose creed is no armor against Cupid, and so they left the society and were married. Samuel Langmaid was the father of five children, viz.: Betsey, wife of George Kendall, who is yet living in Vermont; Mary, wife of Benjamin S. Pratt, Warren, who was killed in Australia; Mrs. Rosina Kendall, and Augusta, wife of

Timothy Carr, of Vermont. Lorenzo Kendall and wife returned to this county soon after their marriage and here they farmed four years, and then went back to Vermont, where Mr. Kendall died, November 9, 1857. Mrs. Rosina Kendall returned to Bureau County in 1860. Here she managed the home farm of 160 acres herself for seven years and then rented it for nine years. Five years of this time she lived in Lamoille and the other four in Princeton, where her two children graduated. After this she returned to Lamoille, where she yet resides. The names of her children are: Emma A., who is a teacher in Omaha, and Lorenzo J., who manages the home farm, and for the last five years has been a teacher in the Lamoille school, of which he has been Principal the last three years.

CAPT. MICHAEL KENNEDY, deceased, was a native of West Meath, Ireland, where he was reared and liberally educated. He was a descendant of an old Irish noble family, and in the old country was married to Bridget Harrington, who eventually came to America and died in Somerset, Perry Co., Ohio. She was the mother of three children, viz.: Philip Kennedy, who was a physician in Somerset, Ohio; Mrs. Catharine Gaynor, deceased; and Michael Kennedy, Jr., deceased. Capt. Kennedy was an expert engineer and mathematician, and soon after he came to the United States made the acquaintance of Daniel Webster, whose son caused him to enter the land around Lost Grove, in Bureau County, which amounted to over 1,500 acres. Capt. Kennedy was an engineer and Superintendent of the Illinois and Michigan Canal and also a contractor of the Peru & Galena Railroad, which were profitable enterprises. He entered his land about 1840, but never improved it a great deal. He just grew up with the country and delighted to follow the hounds for days, as was customary in the old country. He lived like the old style Irish gentleman, and will be remembered by our older citizens as a genial, hale fellow well met, who knew how to entertain and cater to the wants of his friends. He was his own worst enemy, and altogether a remarkable character. He died December 30, 1865, aged nearly four score years. His

son, Michael Kennedy, managed the homestead till he died, January 30, 1872, aged forty-eight years. He married in Buffalo, N. Y., September, 1867, Emily M. Fitzpatrick, a native of Queens County, Ireland, a daughter of John and Margaret (Kelly) Fitzpatrick, who died in Onedia County, N. Y. Mrs. Kennedy was educated at the Sacred Heart Convent, in Albany, N. Y., and is the mother of Michael Kennedy and John J. Kennedy, the latter deceased, aged fifteen months. She settled the Kennedy estate and is now successfully managing the home farm.

JOHN CASPER KESSLER, Ohio, was born at Gesdungshausen, November 26, 1840, and is the son of Andrew and Kunigunda Kessler, who were born in Coburg, Germany. The father was born April 25, 1815, and the mother about 1820. They came to this country in 1848, and settled in May Township, Lee County, Section 33, which Mr. Kessler bought from the Government. The family has remained upon the old homestead from the settlement to the present time. In 1861, in September, the subject of this sketch went into the service, enlisting September, 17, 1861, in Company B, Fifty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in which company and regiment he served until July, 1862, when he was discharged by reason of Surgeon's certificate of disability from gunshot wounds received at the battle of Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing. Mr. and Mrs. Kessler are the parents of twelve children, eight of whom are now living, the subject of this sketch being the oldest of the family. The parents are still living, and both are hale and hearty. In 1871, July 16, the subject of this sketch married Annie Strasburger, who was born in Delaware County, Ohio, May 15, 1845, and is the daughter of Rev. William and Abigail Strasburger. The father was born in Germany, and came to this country when a boy. The mother was born in Ohio, and is of American parentage, her great grandfather coming from England. John Casper and Annie Kessler are the parents of four children, three of whom are living: William E., born January 6, 1873, died June 5, 1880; Lillie, born March 29, 1875; Grace K. A., born October 24, 1877; Edmund Chester, born January 25, 1881. Mr. Kessler came

to Ohio Village in February 22, 1871, where he built the first elevator in the town, and went into business as a grain buyer and shipper and stock buyer, and he is still engaged in the former business. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the Evangelical Church. Owns 400 acres in Lee County and 640 acres in Nebraska, besides residence property, two elevators, and several residence and business lots in the village of Ohio.

MARION S. KISER, Ohio, was born in Ohio Township, Bureau Co., Ill., February 16, 1857, and is the son of George W. and Sarah A. Kiser. The father was born in Pennsylvania, February 16, 1827, and came to this county in 1843, where he lived until his death, February 16, 1870. The mother was born July 13, 1829, in Belmont County, Ohio, and came to this county in the spring of 1858, with the family of William Martin, of this county. Mrs. Kiser's maiden name was Marshall. Her mother was born in Ohio and died when the daughter was but three years old. The subject of this sketch is the second son in a family of five sons and one daughter, as follows: Erwin F. Kiser, Ohio, Ill., born September 22, 1852, married Frances Corbin, has one child; Marion S. (subject of this sketch); George F. Kiser was born April 29, 1860, married Laura Burress, Ohio, Ill.; Charles H. Kiser was born September 22, 1862, married Bertha Garis, has one child; Emma E. Kiser was born July 16, 1865, Ohio, Ill.; Benjamin F. Kiser was born August 1, 1868, Ohio, Ill. February 6, 1878, the subject of this sketch was married to Eliza J. Wilson, the daughter of Joseph G. and Sarah A. Wilson. Mrs. Kiser was born in Ohio Township, Bureau County, Ill. The father was born in Belmont County, Ohio, August 20, 1833, and came to this county in 1837, where he was raised and lived till the time of his death, May 3, 1884. (See sketch of William S. Wilson.) The mother was born in Knox County, Ohio, March 19, 1839, and is the daughter of Bazel and Sarah Young, formerly from Ohio, who came to this county in 1847. Mrs. Wilson is one of a family of eleven children, nine boys and two girls. Four of the brothers were in the Union Army during the late war. Mrs. Wilson is

the mother of seven children, of whom Eliza J. Kiser is the oldest, born May 26, 1858; Nellie R. Wilson, July 1, 1859; Sarah A. Wilson, December 6, 1863; Mary B. Wilson, April 7, 1866; William W. Wilson, March 2, 1868; Hattie E. Wilson, November 11, 1871; Joseph S. Wilson, June 22, 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Kiser are the parents of three children: Edith M. Kiser was born January 3, 1879; Joseph W. Kiser was born February 3, 1880; Bert Kiser was born July 29, 1883.

H. KITTERMAN, Indiantown, was born June 19, 1833, in Arispe Township, Bureau Co., Ill. He is a son of Michael Kitterman. He was reared in this county, which he never left till he was thirty years old. His school days were principally spent in the log school-houses, some of the schools being conducted on the old subscription plan, where the scholars were made acquainted with the rudiments of an education and as frequently with the teacher's rod. Mr. Kitterman has made farming, rearing fine horses and dealing in stock his occupation, and has a farm of 300 acres. He was married to Virginia Lockwood, May 13, 1857. She was a native of Olean, N. Y., and died here. She was the mother of five children, viz.: Frederick L. (deceased), Mrs. Bell M. Bloom, Michael D., Irving L., and Merton W. Kitterman. Our subject was married a second time to Estella Howard, a native of Bureau County. Politically he is identified with the Greenback party, and has been School Director for eighteen years. He has traveled over a great part of the United States in search of health.

WILLIAM KITTERMAN, Indiantown, was born February 9, 1839, in Bureau County, Ill. He is also a son of Michael Kitterman. (See General History.) He is a very successful farmer and stockman, and has about 620 acres in Bureau County, and a one third interest in a farm of 320 acres in Clinton County, Iowa. His main success was during the war. Mr. Kitterman was married January 16, 1872, to Elizabeth M. Stipp, who was born May 16, 1850. She is a daughter of Judge G. W. Stipp, and is the mother of Frank R. Kitterman, who was born September 3, 1874. Politically Mr. Kitterman is independent, having formerly been identified with the Democratic party.

C. KITTERMAN, Indiantown, was born November 15, 1837, in Bureau County. He is another son of Michael Kitterman. He was reared and educated here, and has been a very successful farmer all his life. His home farm, with fine improvements, consists of 300 acres. He has also a one-third interest in 500 acres in Princeton Township and 320 acres in Iowa, besides owning 1,440 acres in Nebraska. Mr. Kitterman was married here April 1, 1875, to Miss Ella Holman, a daughter of Adam Holman. She was born November 10, 1851, in Pennsylvania, and died here October 23, 1881. She was an excellent wife and a fond mother, and her influence for good was felt by all who came in contact with her, and who will honor her memory. She was the mother of three children, viz.: Freddy R., was born January 19, 1876; Marcus, was born May 2, 1878 (he died July 3, 1881); and Edith, who was born October 2, 1880. Mr. Kitterman is an unostentatious man, and politically is identified with the Republican party.

N. J. KNIPPLE, Buda, was born in Huntington, Huntington Co., Ind., September 5, 1846. He is the son of Robert and Alice (Schenck) Knipple, both of whom were born in Ohio, he December 23, 1814, she November 27, 1820. In 1838 they removed to Indiana, where they resided till 1852, when they removed to Michigan, and in 1863 to Henry County, Ill., but since 1866 they have resided in Bureau County. They are the parents of eleven children, only three of whom are in Bureau County, viz.: Our subject, Mrs. J. G. Murphey and Mrs. B. F. Chambers. In January, 1864, our subject enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and remained in the service till September, 1865, when he received his discharge. The regiment was with Thomas at Nashville, Tenn., and afterward joined Sherman in North Carolina. Mr. Knipple, during most of his service, was in the Commissary Department. After returning from the army Mr. Knipple attended the Bryant & Stratton Business College of Chicago, and for some years was engaged in various occupations, teaching, clerking, etc. In 1874 he, in partnership with Mr. H. C. Smith, engaged in the hard-

ware business in Buda. They carry a complete stock of goods, which varies in value from \$4,000 to \$5,000. October 16, 1873, he was united in marriage to Miss Eunice Foster, daughter of S. H. Foster, of Macon Township. (See sketch.) She was born October 25, 1848. She is the mother of one daughter, Maud, born May 23, 1875. Mr. Knipple is a member of Emery Post, G. A. R., No. 198, and Buda Lodge, A. F. & A. M., No. 399. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is Republican in politics.

J. B. KNOWLTON, Fairfield, was born May 11, 1843, in Broom County, N. Y. He is a son of William and Mary A. (Barney) Knowlton. The former was a native of Pennsylvania. He died 1844, aged thirty-two years, in Milwaukee, while on his way to Stark County, Ill., to which place the mother went with her father, John Barney, M. D., a native of Canada, and her five children, viz.: Mrs. Hannah A. Smith, of Iowa; John, of Missouri; Mrs. Sarah M. Wright (deceased), Jacob B. (our subject), and Louis Knowlton (deceased). Mrs. Mary A. Knowlton died August, 1849, in LaSalle County, Ill., of the cholera. The grandfather of our subject was of Scotch and German descent, and died in Luzerne County, Penn. The subject of this biography, Jacob B. Knowlton, was reared in Stark County, except four years, which he spent in Iowa. He came to Bureau County to live in 1857, and in July, 1861, he enlisted in the Twelfth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company I, as private, and was promoted to Sergeant. He participated in the battles of Forts Henry and Donelson, at which latter place he was wounded in the foot. He also participated in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, battles of Booneville and Corinth. He was also in the campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and fought in all the battles except the last, being shot in the head, and remained in the Marietta Hospital till he recovered sufficiently to come home. He returned to his regiment by rail in time to ride right into the battle of Allatoona Pass, after which he was appointed Orderly by John M. Corse as one of his body-guard, and was with Gen. Sherman in his famous "march to the sea," participating in the

engagements Lynch Creek and Bentonville. After the war Mr. Knowlton returned to Bureau County and engaged in farming, and now has a farm of 200 acres in Fairfield Township, where he resides. He was married here February 7, 1866, to Miss Mary M. Cooper, born December 5, 1842, in LaGrange County, Ind., daughter of George and Lucinda (Spencer) Cooper, the former a native of Vermont, and the latter of New York. To Mr. and Mrs. Knowlton four children were born, viz.: William S., born August 25, 1867; George C. (deceased), aged eleven years; Herbert B., April 3, 1872, and Clara E., January 16, 1875. Mrs. Knowlton is a member of the Church of God. Mr. Knowlton is a member of the A. F. & A. M. fraternity. Politically he is in favor of the Greenback principles. He has held township offices, and is now a Justice of the Peace.

JUDGE S. M. KNOX, Princeton, was born in Juniata County, Penn., November 11, 1826. He is the son of John and Eunice (Pauling) Knox. The father was born in Lancaster, Penn., and was the son of Hugh Knox, a native of Scotland. The Judge's mother is a descendant of the Jennings family, who came from England to Philadelphia with the Penn colony. Judge Knox's early life was spent on his father's farm in his native county. In youth he attended the Tuscarora Academy in Juniata County. In 1848 he began the study of medicine and continued reading for two years, but means being exhausted he started out with the intention of making money sufficient to carry him through a complete course, and came to Bureau County, Ill., in 1850. For three years he was engaged in different localities selling the German History of the United States, and in this way accumulated some money with which he intended to complete his medical education, but a little incident changed the entire current of his life. He had loaned money to parties living near Pond Creek Station, and when the notes were due they persuaded him to take pay in corn at 25 cents per bushel. When he wished to ship the corn he could not obtain cars in any other way than by bringing loaded cars here. So he looked around and saw that he could dis-

pose of lumber, and then went to Chicago, purchased two car loads, which he shipped to Pond Creek. But then he could not get his own corn delivered, so something had to be done, and Mr. Knox, never lacking in ingenuity, began buying corn from farmers as they were on their way to Tiskilwa, and soon had his cars loaded and shipped. He then figured up the profits on his lumber and the corn he had bought, and finding the profits excellent, he engaged in the lumber and grain business at Pond Creek for some time, but later moved to Wyandot, where he continued in the same business, and also kept a general store, and was the first Postmaster of the village. In 1858 or 1859 he sold out his business in Wyandot and gave his attention more to the study of law, which he had begun in 1857, reading under Charles Barry. In 1861 he removed to Princeton and read law with Milton T. Peters till he was admitted in the fall of the same year. For a term of four years — from 1861 to 1865 — he served as County Judge. In 1860 he was the Democratic candidate for the State Legislature from this district, but was defeated by Joseph Harris, the Republican nominee. Judge Knox continued in the practice of law till 1876, since which time he has given his entire attention to the land agency business. Previous to that he had dealt as agent for the Baltimore & Missouri Railroad in real estate. He was agent for the lands of the Baltimore & Missouri Railroad for about ten years. Since 1880 he has been selling the lands of the Union Pacific Railroad in Nebraska, and stands at the head of all the Eastern agents. He also has invested in lands for himself, in Kansas and Nebraska, till now he has over 20,000 acres. December 31, 1854, he was married at Wyandot to Miss H. H. Weaver, a daughter of Obadiah Weaver, who came from Allentown, Penn., to Bureau County in 1844, and is yet living at Wyandot. Mrs. Knox is the mother of two sons and two daughters, viz.: Anson H., born October 8, 1855; Mary K., June 10, 1857, wife of J. M. Stevens; Ada L., July 31, 1861; Frank, August 8, 1863. The sons are associated with their father in the land business. In 1867, on account of failing health, he had to leave his office, and in com-

pany with Mr. Joseph Taylor made the tour of Europe, remaining abroad one year. Judge Knox is far advanced in Masonry, having taken all degrees up to the Scottish Rite, the thirty-second degree.

ISAAC KURTZ, JR., Walnut, was born in Montgomery County, Penn., August 14, 1832, but from the age of eight years he was reared in Juniata County, Penn. In 1861 he came to Bureau County, Ill., and in 1864 engaged in farming and shipping stock. At the age of nineteen years he had begun, while in Pennsylvania, shipping stock on his own account. He continued in the stock business and farming till 1875, since which time he has given his entire attention to stock, but still retains his farm, which contains 336 acres, in Bureau and Walnut Townships. For some years Mr. Kurtz has had as a partner, Mr. A. L. Wilson, of Walnut, and they have done an extensive business. During the years 1883 and 1884 they shipped each year about 400 head of horses to Juniata and Snyder Counties, Penn., where they sold mostly at public sale. They have also made a number of public sales of cattle in Bureau County, and in this way, during the summer of 1884, disposed of about 800 head of cattle, many of which were of the Jersey breed. Mr. Kurtz was married in this county to Mary J. Ross, only daughter of Jacob Ross, of Princeton. She is the mother of four children, viz.: Alcie, Jennie, John and Jay. In politics he is identified with the Democratic party.

ABRAHAM S. LANCE, Hall, was born November 28, 1831, in Warren County, N. J. The family is of German descent and the name was formerly written Lantz, and is still by some of the descendants. The great-grandparents are supposed to have come from the old country. The grandfather, George Lantz, was a farmer, and lived and died in Warren County, N. J. He reared a family of eight children, viz.: Michael, Martha, George, Abraham, John, Mrs. Anna Shoemaker, Mrs. Susan Ciphers and Mrs. Elizabeth Thatcher. Of these Abraham Lance married Mary Mixell, a native of New Jersey, where they both died. They had nine children who reached maturity, viz.: George, Mrs. Rebecca A. Vroom, Maria, Elizabeth, Catherine, Samantha, Mahala and Abraham

S. (twins), and Caroline. Abraham S. Lance was reared in New Jersey, and came to Bureau County in May, 1854. He worked by the month for two years, then bought eighty acres of land in Westfield Township, and nine acres of timber in Hall Township, where he has now 133 acres of well-improved land. He also owns 1,920 acres in Nebraska. Much of his successful life he owes to his thorough and systematic business habits. March 26, 1861, Mr. Lance was married, in this county, to Margaret Martin, who was born June 12, 1836, in Warren County, N. J. Her parents, Henry and Mary (Brown) Martin, were natives of New Jersey, and came to this county in 1855, where he died; but his widow still survives, and is the mother of nine children. Mr. and Mrs. Lance have one daughter, Olivia, born May 22, 1867. Mr. Lance is a member of the Bureau Baptist Church, and his wife of the Methodist. Politically he is a Democrat.

FRANK LANGWORTHY, Ohio, was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., November 20, 1836, and is the son of George and Louise Langworthy. The father was born in Vermont in December, 1803. The mother was born in New York in August, 1803. They were married in 1829, and were the parents of eight children, as follows: James J., Harvey, Amanda, Laura and Phebe A. are dead; Frank, John E. and Mary are those now living. The subject of this sketch first came to this county with his parents in the fall of 1837, and settled in what is now Arispe Township, where they remained till 1846. He then removed with his parents to New Hampshire, where his parents died, the mother in 1852, the father in 1853. Frank remained in New Hampshire till 1851, when he went to York County, Me., and remained till 1855, when he returned to this county and settled in Ohio Township. In 1860, November 29, Mr. Langworthy married Rebecca Leshner, who was born in Wayne County, Ohio, August 15, 1836, and is the daughter of Daniel and Fannie Leshner. The father was born in Pennsylvania, the mother in Virginia. Both died in Ohio. The mother died in 1863. Mr. and Mrs. Langworthy are the parents of five children, four living: Albert D. was born November 12, 1861; Mary

E., January 1, 1864; Martha A., February 19, 1865; John E., May 12, 1866; Laura L., August 17, 1870, died March 17, 1871. Cyrus Langworthy, an uncle of the subject of this sketch, was the first Sheriff of Bureau County, and was elected on the first Monday in June, 1837. His nephew is still in possession of many thrilling incidents connected with the uncle's service during his years of office. The Langworthy family is of Scotch origin, and Mr. Langworthy has in his family a fine cut of the coat-of-arms of his Scotch ancestry. The Leshner family is of English and German origin. Martha A. Langworthy is a teacher in the public schools of this county. Mr. Langworthy is the owner of 120 acres in Ohio Township, 640 acres in Texas, and 160 in Dakota. In politics is a Republican, and a member of the Methodist Protestant Church.

P. G. LARSON, Princeton. A. P. Larson, father of the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, is a native of Sweden, born May 28, 1816. At the age of eighteen he began learning the trade of joiner and cabinet-maker, and for years followed his trade successfully in the old country, at one time employing nine men to assist him in the shop. He was also the owner of a good farm, but lost all his property by being security for his brother. He was married in Sweden in 1843 to Anna C. Carlson, born August 17, 1815. To them one son and three daughters have been born. One daughter was born in America and died here. The eldest daughter is now the wife of S. O. Josephson, a skilled mechanic of Princeton. The youngest daughter is the wife of John A. Stem, a prominent grocer of Princeton. In 1852 Mr. Larson came to America, and settled at Princeton, bringing with him his wife and oldest daughter. For some time he worked for other parties, but as soon as he had a small capital he invested in business for himself, gradually increasing it as his capital increased. May 1, 1870, the building he occupied was burned, but part of his stock of goods was saved, and this he moved into a temporary building, and immediately began the construction of his present brick business house. He and his son now carry a complete stock of furniture and undertaking

goods, valued at about \$4,000. His son, P. G. Larson, was born in Sweden, in the city of Wadstena, July 19, 1845. His early life was spent in his native town attending school. In 1858 he and his younger sister joined their parents in Princeton, where he attended school for some time. At the age of nineteen he began learning the trade of cabinet-maker, completing it in 1866 in Chicago, Ill., with Ulricks Alexander, now A. H. Andrews & Co., manufacturers of desks, etc. He continued to follow his trade until 1880, since which time he has given his attention to undertaking and upholstering. He is a member of the Undertakers' Association of the State. April 29, 1869, Mr. Larson was married to Matilda U. Stem, who was born March 24, 1847. She died July 25, 1876, leaving two daughters: Minnie E., born June 9, 1870, and Evelyn M., July 19, 1872. December 7, 1882, Mr. Larson was united in marriage in Princeton to Miss Jennie Paul, who was born in Bedford County, Penn., December 9, 1855. She is the daughter of David and Susan (Earnest) Paul, who are now residents of Princeton, having moved here during Mrs. Larson's infancy.

WATSON F. LAWTON, Sheffield, was born in Windham County, Vt., December 29, 1828. He is the son of Israel and Malissa (Freeman) Lawton. Israel Lawton was born January 9, 1798, and died January 11, 1860. His wife was born August 27, 1801, and yet resides on the old homestead in Vermont. She is the mother of seven children, viz.: Mrs. Eveline Sargent, of Wilmington, Vt.; Mrs. Sarah B. Adams, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Watson F., of Sheffield, Ill.; Augusta L. Lawton, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Orsamus B., on the old homestead; Oscar M., in New York City; and Cyren B., who was a Lieutenant in the Civil war in the Sixteenth Vermont Regiment, and was killed July 3, 1863, at the battle of Gettysburg. Our subject was reared on a farm, and had but little opportunity for attending school, only a few weeks in the winter time, but in his contact with the world he has imbibed the practical part of all education. In May, 1852, Mr. Lawton landed in Bureau County, Ill., and till 1854 he remained at Perkins Grove, in Clarion Township, but in 1854 located at the then new vil-

lage of Sheffield, and the following year, after erecting a store-room, he in partnership with E. F. Pulsifer opened a general stock of merchandise, but after continuing in this business for nine years Mr. Lawton sold his interests, but soon after embarked in the same business in partnership with William Wilson, but in 1873 he retired from the mercantile life entirely in order to give his attention more to the stock business. In 1857 Mr. Lawton began buying and shipping stock, when it was carried by attaching the stock cars to the night passenger train. He has dealt quite extensively in stock until later years, during which time he has given most of his attention to his farms. Mr. Lawton came to this county with comparatively nothing, and borrowed money to start in business, but his has been an industrious life, and success has rewarded his industry. He now owns about 1,600 acres of land in Bureau County. In politics he is an active Republican. From 1865 to 1875, with the exception of two years, he was the member of the Board of Supervisors from this township, and during that time he was a member of the Drainage Committee, and except the first year was its Chairman, and to him this county owes much for its present drainage system. During his terms of office he paid for work for drainage about \$140,000. He is a member of the Ames Lodge, No. 142, A. F. & A. M., of Sheffield. January 30, 1856, he returned to his native county in Vermont, and was united in marriage to Miss Carrie T. Estabrook, who was born June 27, 1830. She is the mother of two children, viz.: Alice C., born December 25, 1856, and now the wife of Henry Howard, of Sheffield, and Edwin W., born August 30, 1864. Mrs. Lawton is the daughter of Henry and Hannah S. (Clapp) Estabrook. The mother was born in 1800, and died April 10, 1883. They were the parents of six children, viz.: Mrs. Harriet Haynes, of Council Bluffs, Iowa; Mrs. Minerva Harris, of Mineral, Ill.; Wells Estabrook, deceased; Mrs. Maryett Ward, who died in Putney, Vt.; Mrs. Carrie T. Lawton, of Sheffield; and William Estabrook, deceased.

DR. F. W. LEE, Tiskilwa, was born June 10, 1834, in Guilford, New Haven Co., Conn. His parents, Frederick W. and Re-

becca (Richards) Lee, were natives of Connecticut, where the former was a carriage-maker. He is yet living with our subject, aged nearly eighty-seven years. His father, Timothy Lee, was a native of Connecticut, but of English descent. In regard to the genealogy of the Lee family, it is known that four brothers came to America from England in an early day. One settled in the South, and was the progenitor of Gen. Robert E. Lee. Our subject was educated in New Haven, Conn. In 1857 he came to DeKalb County, Ill., where Dr. Merriam was his preceptor in the study of medicine. In 1859, at the death of his mother, our subject returned to Connecticut, where he resided till 1861, when he enlisted as a private in the Tenth Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers. After the expiration of his term he re-enlisted in the Twentieth Regiment, and was appointed Hospital Steward, serving till the fall of 1864, when he was taken sick and returned home. In the summer of 1865 he attended a course of lectures at Yale College, graduating the same year, and then removed to Aurora, Kane Co., Ill. He followed his profession there for two years, and then went to Lee County, where he practiced till 1880, when he came to Tiskilwa, where he now follows his profession with marked success. Dr. Lee was married in October, 1856, in Connecticut, to Lucy A. Abell, born July, 1839, in Middlesex County, Conn. She is a daughter of J. L. and Sarah (Young) Abell, and is the mother of six children now living, viz.: Mrs. Gracie M. Fitch, of Chicago, Mrs. Addie A. Benson, Charles F., Ernest, Mary D. and Kittie C. Dr. and Mrs. Lee are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is an A. F. & A. M. and a Republican.

H. B. LEEPER, Princeton, was born April 16, 1821, in Bond County, Ill. He is a son of Judge John Leeper, who was a native of Bedford County, Penn., where he was born August 23, 1786. He died December 14, 1835, in Leepertown Township, Bureau Co., Ill. Judge Leeper was educated in his native county. He was a man of sterling qualities, such as have often characterized our Illinois frontier men—a man suited to the times, and a pioneer in the true

sense of the word, but of that superior quality which could build up and further any good enterprise. It may truly be said that he was a leader in every community where he lived. He took a special interest in church matters, and assisted in the building of different edifices. Early in life he moved to Georgia with his parents, and there became a farmer. (See General History.) He moved to Jacksonville in Morgan County in November 2, 1823. While there he was elected a member of the Legislature, and was also County Judge of that county. October 10, 1831, he came to Putnam County, where he lived two years near Hennepin, and then crossed the Illinois River and settled in what is now known as Leepertown Township, Bureau County. The township was named after him. Here, in 1834, he erected a very fine water-mill at a cost of nearly \$13,000, a big sum in those days. It had a carding and saw-mill attached, and in those days when even a horse-mill was considered quite a convenience this water-mill was considered a blessing, and when it burnt to the ground in 1838 it was considered a great calamity. For a distance of thirty miles in all directions, even as far as the Rock River country, the people would patronize this mill. In the neighborhood of the mill the Judge owned 900 acres of land. His main occupation, even in this county, was farming, and on his farm he died. His home was ever open to the stranger, to the poor and needy, none appealing to him in vain. His home was the resort of the minister, who often held meetings in it, the Judge being an Elder of the Presbyterian Church. Judge Leeper was married in 1806 to Fidelity McCord, who was born December 22, 1790, in North Carolina. She died May 14, 1840, in Putnam County, Ill., and with her husband lies buried in the Princeton cemetery. She was a daughter of Robert and Fannie (Black) McCord. She was one of a family of eighteen children, and was herself the mother of fourteen children, of whom five are now living, viz.: James, a resident of California; Charles, a resident of Ford County, Ill.; Mrs. Mary Stuart, of Philadelphia; William H., of Page County, Neb., and Harvey B., whose name heads this sketch.

James Leeper, the father of Judge Leeper, was a native of Ireland, where he was born February 28, 1743. He died April 14, 1811, in Bedford County, Tenn. He was also a farmer, and came to the United States with his parents, Allen and Elizabeth (Cummings) Leeper, who were of Scotch descent. James Leeper married Mary Blair, a native of Down County, Ireland, who died March 29, 1828. She was a daughter of Hugh and Mary (Dawson) Blair, both natives of Ireland. A sister of James Leeper married Thomas Ewing. Gen. Ewing, who is a brother-in-law of Gen. Sherman, is of this family. Harvey B. Leeper was twelve years old when he came to this county. He received a limited education in a log school-house in Putnam County, to which place he had moved in 1839. Here he farmed; then followed the carpenter's trade three years, after which he taught school for a number of years, especially in the winter, farming in the summer. In 1860 he was elected Sheriff of Putnam County, serving one term, and then bought and sold land for a number of years. In the fall of 1864 he removed to Normal, Ill., where he dealt in real estate. While there he was elected and served as President of the Soldiers' Orphan Home. In the fall of 1874 he came to Princeton, where he now resides. In 1843, November 23, he was married to Mary A. Laughlin, who was born April 15, 1823, in Bond County, Ill. She is a daughter of Samuel D. and Rebecca (Dunlavy) Laughlin. Mr. and Mrs. Leeper are members of the Congregational Church, in which he is a Deacon. In political matters he is a Republican.

F. J. LEIBIGER, Princeton, was born in Easton, Northampton Co., Penn., March 7, 1843. He is the son of M. and C. Leibiger, who were born in Baden-Baden, Germany, but came to the United States in 1837. By trade the father was a stone mason; he died December, 1881. The mother yet resides at the old home in Pennsylvania. She is the mother of four sons and two daughters, all of whom are living and are married. The subject of this sketch remained at home till he was fourteen years of age, and then was apprenticed to a jeweler in Philadelphia for five years; this jeweler was an Englishman,

and had learned his trade in London. After remaining for five years with him, Mr. Leibiger went to work with some jewelers who had learned their trade in Switzerland. With these he remained for two years and three months. After this he worked as a journeyman watchmaker for about three years. He then went to Wamego, Pottawatomie Co., Kan., in 1869, having nothing but his tools, but he opened a shop and continued till 1873, when he came to Princeton, bringing about \$2,000 with him, which he had made in Wamego. This money he applied on a stock of goods which he opened in North Princeton. He has continued in the business since, and has been remarkably successful; his stock of goods and fixtures reach at least \$8,000 in value. One secret of Mr. Leibiger's success is the thoroughness with which he does his work. His long years of apprenticeship gave him a skill which few possess—there being scarcely any kind of intricate work which he cannot do. He was married in Princeton, January, 1874, to Miss Sophia M. Richards, who was born in May, 1845, and is the daughter of Franklin Richards, a retired farmer of Princeton. To Mr. and Mrs. Leibiger one son was born—Henry N., born October, 1874. In politics Mr. L. is identified with the Republican party.

ALBERT LEWIS, Ohio, was born September 16, 1827, in Belmont County, Ohio, and is the son of Thomas and Lydia Lewis, of Pennsylvania, who came to Ohio at an early day, and settled in the county where the subject of this sketch was born. He resided in his native county until 1849, when he went to Johnson County, Ind., and remained there till 1850. He then returned to Ohio, where he resided till 1852, when he came to this county, arriving at Princeton March 12. He located in Ohio Township, where he worked on a farm till May 24, 1855, when he married Annie M. Kiser. She is the daughter of George and Magdalene Kiser, formerly of Pennsylvania, and was born November 3, 1831, at Allegheny, Penn. The father was born November 20, 1799. The mother was born February 17, 1800, and died in this county October 2, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Kiser removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1833, where they remained till

1843, when they came to this county and settled on Government land. Of Mr. Kiser's family there were ten children, six of whom are now living, as follows: Lewis Kiser is farming in Nebraska; Daniel is living in Sedgwick, Kan.; David is at Newton, Iowa; James is at State Center, Iowa; Annie M. Lewis has a pleasant home with the subject of this sketch at Ohio, Ill.; Caroline Mead lives on a farm near Edenville, Iowa; Lewis, Aaron and Benjamin F. were all members of Company B, Ninety-third Illinois Infantry during the late war. Aaron died at Memphis, Tenn., March 3, 1863; Benjamin F. died at Centerville, Ga., October 9, 1864, of wounds received at the battle of Allatoona Pass. Mr. Lewis first settled after his marriage at Princeton in 1855, where he remained till March, 1857. He then settled in Ohio Township on the farm now occupied by S. B. Tower, where he remained a year, when he removed to the farm on which he now lives, being the north one-half of southeast quarter Section 14. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis are the parents of five children, three of whom are now living, as follows: Herman E. Lewis was born June 27, 1856, and is now married and living on his own farm in Iowa; Harry W. Lewis was born May 29, 1861, and died August 29, 1862; Genve A. Lewis was born May 18, 1863; Albert E. Lewis and Delbert E. Lewis were born March 2, 1869; Delbert E. Lewis died March 11, 1870. Mr. Lewis owns besides his farm in Ohio Township 320 acres in Brown County, Dak. In politics was formerly a Whig, and is now a Republican.

JOSEPH W. LEWIS, Arlington, was born July 25, 1810, in Fayette County, Penn. He is a son of Noah Lewis, a farmer by occupation, who was born March 28, 1767, near New York City. He died November 6, 1825, in Fayette County, Penn. Noah Lewis married Esther Woodmansee, who was born March 16, 1788, in Redstone Township, Fayette Co., Penn. She was a daughter of Joseph and Ann (Rodgers) Woodmansee, who were good old-fashioned Quakers. Mrs. Esther Lewis died March 27, 1868. She was the mother of the following children: Eliza, Joseph W. (our subject), George, Mary A., John W., James, Nancy, Alfred and Noah Lewis.

Of the above, Mrs. Nancy Winters, Joseph W., James and Alfred Lewis are yet living. Our subject was reared in his native State, where he also learned the carpenters' trade. In the fall of 1831, after reaching his majority, he went to Belmont County, Ohio, where he followed his trade till 1851, when he removed to Lamaille Township, Bureau Co., Ill., where he bought a farm of 177 acres, which he yet owns. He farmed a little, but worked at his trade most of the time. He came to Arlington in 1856, and has made that town his home ever since. Here he is living a retired life. He supported his aged mother for years, and is universally liked, and better known by the name of "Uncle Joe." Religiously Mr. Lewis is connected with the Presbyterian Church. Politically he is now a Republican, and was formerly a Whig.

M. A. LEWIS, deceased. Of the men in Bureau County who have made Neponset Township their home, and who have always striven to make themselves useful to the community where they resided, and whose influence for good was felt by all who came in contact with them, we know of none who deserve more credit than the subject of this biography, Morgan A. Lewis, who was born October 27, 1833, in Carlisle, Penn. His grandparents, Morgan A., and Rachel (Hudson) Lewis, were of Welsh descent, and were born near Philadelphia, Penn. The former had a good education, and was a teacher by occupation. They reared a family of six children, and died in Pottsville, Schuylkill Co., Penn. The parents of M. A. Lewis were Amos H. and Mary (Pleam) Lewis, both natives of Pennsylvania. The former died in Burlington, Iowa, and the latter in Bureau County, Ill. They were farmers by occupation and came to Hickory Grove, Neponset Township, Bureau Co., Ill., in 1850. They were the parents of eight children, viz.: Levi; Christian P., of Decatur, Iowa; Mrs. Evelina Chalander, Mrs. Mary A. Akin, Cyrus B., Morgan A. deceased; Mrs. Rachel King, of Chicago, and Mrs. Susan Osburn, of Princeton. Morgan A. Lewis was reared in Pennsylvania, and there received the benefits of a common school education. He came here with his parents in 1850, making farming his occupation. He was married here November

2, 1854, to Miss Emma J. Blackburn, who survives him. She was born January 26, 1836, near Leeds, in Yorkshire, England. Her parents, George and Susan (Hodgson) Blackburn, were natives of England. They died in Kewanee, Ill. Mrs. Lewis came to this country with her parents in 1842. She is yet residing on the homestead left her by her industrious husband. She is the mother of four children, viz.: Charles H., born March 14, 1856; Mrs. Ella M. Bennett, born May 26, 1858 (she is the mother of two children, viz.: Clyde L. and Clarence S.); George W., born September 2, 1862; and Florence L., born July 6, 1870. Morgan A. Lewis was a man of considerable influence in Neponset Township, where he filled different offices with tact and ability. Politically he was a Greenbacker the last years of his life, but always voted for the best man. For many years he was the Master of the A. F. & A. M. fraternity. He was a friend of the poor, a good neighbor and ever willing to support a good cause. He took a deep interest in the affairs of the soldiers, the decoration of their graves, and in the W. S. Bryan Post of the G. A. R. He was justly called the "soldier's friend," and as an evidence of their esteem the Post made him a present of a handsome gold-headed cane. This friend of the poor, of the soldier and of humanity died March 1, 1884.

SWAN LINN, Princeton, was born in 1852 in Skaraborg, Wester Gotlan, Sweden. In 1869 he left his native land and came to Princeton, which he has since made his home. He landed here with nothing, and for five years worked on a farm, then clerked for two years in the store of Swan Bros., after which he, in partnership with Andrew Johnson, bought out the store of Swan Bros. The firm of Linn & Johnson continued for two years, when Mr. Johnson bought the entire stock, and Mr. Linn returned to Sweden for six months; but he again came to Princeton and opened a stock of goods under Immke's photograph gallery. After three years in that stand he bought Nelson's grocery store, and moved into the room then occupied by Nelson; but this soon proved to be too small for his ever increasing stock of goods, so he opened his present double store rooms, one occupied by groceries, and the

other by dry goods, the entire stock averaging in value about \$8,000 or \$10,000. Mr. Swan Linn is a thorough-going business man, who is ever ready to invest where there is a good opening, and so has bought out several stocks of goods since first starting in business. For nine months in 1883 he owned a store in Chicago, but it was run by a partner till they sold out. Swan Linn & Co. have built up one of the largest businesses in Princeton, and have a trade not surpassed by any. Mr. Linn is a member of the Swedish Mission Church. In politics he is Republican.

AUGUST LIPKE, Hall, was born April 6, 1833, in Neubarnum, Brandenburg, Germany. His parents, William and Helena (Lauersdorf) Lipke, were natives of the same place, and the father died there. The mother came to America in the fall of 1847 with her children, William, Charles, Ferdinand, Henry, August and Lena. They settled in Dodge County, Wis., where the mother died. In 1849 August Lipke went to Chicago, where he learned the blacksmith's trade, and worked at that for four years. In 1853 he came to Peru and followed his trade until 1869, when he moved onto his farm in Hall Township, Bureau County, where he now resides. He began with a farm of 160 acres, and has through energy and industry added to it, till he now owns 400 acres in this county, and 2,052 acres in Nebraska, near Sioux City. Mr. Lipke was married, September 1, 1855, in Peru, to Johanna Fienhold, born August 19, 1834, in Weissen-see, Saxony, Germany, a daughter of John and Mary Fienhold. Mrs. Lipke is the mother of eight children now living, viz.: Lena, Rieka, Frederick William, Anna, Augusta, Minnie, William C. and Henry F. C. Mr. and Mrs. Lipke are members of the German Evangelical Church. Politically he is a Republican.

ELIJAH LITTLE, Westfield, was born May 23, 1823, in Warren County, N. J. He is a son of William and Sarah (Ayers) Little, natives of New Jersey, where they died. They were the parents of ten children who reached maturity. Elijah Little farmed in New Jersey till June, 1847, when he came West by water and stage and settled in Westfield Township, Bureau County, Ill. He

was fascinated by the Western wilds, especially the gentle sloping prairie south of Lost Grove, where he bought 160 acres of land at \$1.25 per acre. Mr. Little has been an industrious and successful farmer, and now owns 672 acres of land. He has served the people faithfully in the capacity of Justice of the Peace for a period of eight years. He was married, June 11, 1856, to Elizabeth Smith, also a native of Warren County, N. J., born February 23, 1834. Her parents, Joseph and Anna (Oliver) Smith, were also natives of New Jersey. The former was of French and Scotch and the latter of German extraction. Mr. and Mrs. Little are among the old settlers of Westfield Township, whose prairies they helped to convert into blooming and fertile fields. They are the parents of the following children: Mrs. Sarah A. Mercer, Mrs. Lucinda Wright, Mary, John W. (of Nebraska), Mrs. Emma Weir (of Calaveras County, Cal.), Mrs. Isabel Trimmer (of Stark County, Ill.), Amanda B., Charles R., Mattie J. and Estella E. Little.

THOMAS J. LOCKWOOD, Buda, was born in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., April 16, 1827. He is the son of Thomas and Fauny (Frantz) Lockwood. He was born in Westchester Conn., January 8, 1802, but she was born in Chestnut Hill, Penn., November 30, 1806. They were married in Hinsdale, N. Y., in November, 1825. He died October 24, 1862, in Hinsdale, N. Y., but she died in this county September 29, 1881. She was the mother of eleven children, of whom our subject is the eldest. Eight of the family are yet living. The following are the members of the family: Thomas J., of Buda; Sarah A., of this county, wife of Josiah Baty; James M., of Hinsdale, N. Y.; Margaret F. Baum, of Lenox, Iowa, wife of Henry Baum; Mrs. Virginia E. Kitterman, died in this county, September 1, 1881; Catherine A., wife of Ransom McNall, of Des Moines, Iowa; Charles F., of Port Jervis, N. Y.; George, of Des Moines, Iowa; Mrs. Fanny Howe, died in San Jose, Cal., December 5, 1863; Francis P., and Mary R., who died September 17, 1874, at Buda. The early life of Thomas J. Lockwood was that of a lumberman; but in 1855 he came to Bu-

reau County, Ill. In August, 1862, he answered at the country's call for 600,000 men, and enlisted in Company C, Ninety-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He served as Second Lieutenant till at the battle of Champion Hills he received a gun-shot wound which entirely destroyed his sight. He was discharged January, 1864, and now receives a pension of \$72 per month. After returning from the service he engaged in various occupations till about 1870, when he began dealing in agricultural implements, which business he still carries on successfully. In 1880 he built the Lockwood Block in Buda, which is a large substantial brick building with storerooms below, and a commodious hall above. January 3, 1873, he was married in New Bedford, Ill., to Mrs. A. E. Gibson. She was born in New York, and is the daughter of E. H. and Mary Ann Baxter, both natives of the State of New York, but came to Bureau County, Ill., in 1857, and Mrs. Baxter yet lives here, but her husband died in Iowa. Mrs. Lockwood is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. L. is identified with the Republican party in politics, and is a member of the G. A. R. Post of Buda.

MRS. HARRIET N. LOYD, Princeton, was born July 7, 1829, in Northampton, Mass. Her parents were Charles and Mary (Strong) Phelps; both were natives of Massachusetts, and both died here. He was a son of Ebenezer Phelps. The complete genealogy of that family appears in another part of this work. Mrs. Loyd has been married twice. Her first husband was Isaac Carpenter, a native of New York. He died here. In early life he was a wagon-maker by occupation, but his last years were spent on the farm. He was the father of two children, viz.: Mary W. and Charles W. Her second husband was John S. Loyd, a native of New York State. He died in 1862, while a soldier in our late war. Charles W. Carpenter was married to Miss Estella Clapp, a native of Princeton, Ill. She died in February, 1883. Mr. Charles W. Carpenter is engaged in farming. He and his mother and sister are living together. He is a member of the Congregational Church, but his mother and sister belong to the Christian Church.

NATHAN C. MANROSE, Wyandot, was

born in Cortland County, N. Y., May 1, 1816. His father, David H. Manrose, was a native of Massachusetts, and moved with his wife, Anna Cary, to New York, where he was engaged in farming until his death. They were the parents of fourteen children, of whom only two are living, our subject and a sister, Betsey E. Hammond, of Cortland County, N. Y. Nathan C. Manrose was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. His occupation in life has been chiefly that of farming. In 1842 he came to Bureau County, and settled in Wyand Township in the Centre Grove neighborhood, where he lived for seven years, and then removed to Wyand. He was engaged in the drug business for five years, but has now retired from active life. August 21, 1842, he was married in New York, to Sarah Jane Newton, born in Long Island, N. Y., June 27, 1820. Her parents, Caleb and Mary (Tuttle) Newton, were natives of Long Island, and in 1824 removed to Cortland County, and resided in that part of the State till their deaths. They were the parents of six children, four of whom are now living: Charity E. (deceased), wife of Philip G. Norwood; Nancy K., wife of Erastus Johnson, of Broom County, N. Y.; Mrs. N. C. Manrose, Sylvester S., of Wyand; John W., died at the age of twenty-two; Francis E., of Lincoln, Neb. Mr. and Mrs. Manrose have four children: Mary, wife of George Fergusson, of Glidden, Iowa; Hattie C., at home; Newton, a farmer of Wyand Township; Emma, wife of Edward Golding, of Glidden, Iowa. In politics Mr. Manrose is Republican. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ANDREW MARPLE, Sheffield. David Marple was born in Frederick County, Va., August 15, 1810, but about 1829 emigrated from Virginia to Belmont County, Ohio, where he was married March 12, 1830, to Elizabeth Watkins, who was born in that county January 21, 1813. In 1837 they removed to Bureau County, Ill., and settled on Bureau Creek, near where Wyand now is, but in later years lived in Selby Township, and then in Gold, where Mr. Marple was the second settler. In 1858 they removed to Sheffield, where they have since continued to

reside. His leading occupation during life has been that of farming, but for some years after coming here was engaged in coopering also. They are the parents of ten children, seven of whom yet survive, viz.: Andrew, William F., Joseph, Lucinda, Richard S., George and Jane. Lucinda is the wife of J. M. Parke, of Woodson County, Kan. Jane is the wife of Thomas Masters, of Sheffield. Two of the sons, William and George, are merchants in Osage City, Kan., but the other sons are merchants in Sheffield. Mr. and Mrs. Marple also have twenty-nine grandchildren and twelve great-grandchildren. Andrew Marple was born in Belmont County, Ohio, January 26, 1831, came to this county with his parents in 1837, and followed farming till 1880, when he came to Sheffield, but still owns his farm of 306 acres in Concord Township. In the fall of 1882 he began dealing in agricultural implements in Sheffield, in partnership with George M. Peterson. October 28, 1852, he was married to Susannah Hollingshead, a native of the same county as Mr. Marple. She died January 29, 1871, and was the mother of five children, viz.: Hannah E., Martha J., Rachel A., David H. and Lucinda. December 25, 1871, he was married to Hannah Conklin, who was born in Greene County, Penn. In politics Mr. Marple is identified with the Republican party, and has filled various township offices. He is a member of Ames Lodge, No. 142, A. F. & A. M., of Sheffield, and also of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN MARRIOTT, Lamoille, who is the subject of the following biography, was born November 15, 1827, in Nottinghamshire, England. His parents, William and Jane (Talbot) Marriott, were natives of the above place, where they died. They were the parents of the following children: Mary (deceased), Fannie (deceased), William, John, Elizabeth, Jane, Henry and Anna Marriott, all of whom came to the United States except Fannie. In June, 1850, Mr. Marriott immigrated and came direct to Lamoille, Ill., and was afterward followed by his brothers and sisters. At first he worked by the month, at \$11 per month, but as soon as he got a little money ahead he got a horse and with a

small borrowed capital purchased a meat market. Although this was a small beginning, yet it was the corner-stone to our subject's present prosperity. Mr. Marriott soon conceived the idea of feeding stock, and picking up a few practical lessons about the business, and gaining the friendship of Isaac H. Norris, another prominent Bureau County stockman, which friendship yet exists, he embarked in the enterprise with true English integrity. At first his lots of stock were small, but he became ambitious to own 100 head of cattle and soon afterward realized his wish, and of this drove he sold eighty head at one time for \$10,000 which created quite a stir at that time and is yet remembered by stockmen, but little stock being fed in this county at the time. For a period of about eight years he was in partnership with I. H. Norris in the shipping business. To-day Mr. Marriott is at the head of the cattle business in Bureau County, and is only second in the State of Illinois, the report "John Marriott has again topped the market," appearing quite frequently in our dailies. At first he rented pasture, but now owns about 200 acres of land lying mostly in the town corporation and valued at about \$110 per acre. He prepares all his cattle for the market and has probably the best facilities for feeding in the State, having fine natural springs in the pastures, and feeding on an average 600 head of cattle per annum. Mr. Marriott has been instrumental in the introduction of oil cake feeding, the 3 per cent rule, and other things pertaining to the stock business. Mr. Marriott was joined in marriage to Elizabeth McCliment, a native of New Brunswick, and of Scotch descent. She is the mother of five children, viz.: Joseph, Mrs. Nellie J. Stevenson, Mrs. Laura Betz, of Chicago, Isaac N. and John McCliment Marriott. Mr. Marriott takes a deep interest in home affairs, and though rather neutral in political matters has been identified with the Republican party.

M. M. MARTIN, Selby, was born in Warren County, N. J., February 10, 1836. His parents, Henry and Mary A. (Brown) Martin, were both natives of Warren County, N. J. The father was born in 1803, and the mother in 1808. His father, James Martin, was a Revolutionary soldier. Henry

Martin was a farmer, and in 1856 settled with his family in Selby Township, Bureau County, two miles north of De Pue. He died in Malden, in 1877, where he had removed two years before. His widow still resides there. Mrs. Martin has two older sisters living: Mrs. Nancy Mucklow is ninety-three years of age and lives in Warren County, N. J.; the other, Mrs. Sally Slack, is eighty-two years of age, and lives at Washington, D. C. During the war she was in Virginia on her farm between Manassas and Bull Run, and although both armies camped on her farm at different times yet she managed to save her house. Mrs. Martin has one brother, James Brown, now living in Michigan. She is the mother of nine children, viz.: Margaret, wife of A. Lance, of Westfield Township; Harriet, wife of M. K. Callinan, of Selby; Matthew M., our subject; Peter A., of Selby Township; John D., a twin brother, was killed in the war, Company B, Ninety-third Volunteer Infantry, at Allatoona Ga.; Rachel, wife of George Barr, of Berlin Township; Ann O., died in girlhood; Maria, wife of F. A. Long, Benton County, Iowa; Lizzie, wife of Harrison Strong, of Benton County, Iowa. M. M. Martin was reared in Warren County, N. J., and educated in the schools of his native State and also in this county. His occupation has always been that of farming in Selby Township, where he now resides in Section 16. He and his wife own nearly 500 acres. The original Shabbona Schoolhouse is still standing on his farm, a house which all the early preachers of the county have occupied at various times. June 13, 1867, he was married to Maria L. Hall, who was born November 16, 1847, and is a daughter of Ransom Hall, and granddaughter of John Hall. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have one child, Mary Cecil, born October 24, 1877. Mr. Martin is identified with the Greenback party. For three years he was a member of the County Board of Supervisors, and has also held other township offices. He is a member of Bureau Lodge, A. F. & A. M., No. 112, of Princeton. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Malden.

WILLIAM MARTIN (deceased). This old pioneer was a native of Winchester, Va.

His parents, Snowden and Elizabeth (Thornburg) Martin, were natives of Virginia. The latter died at Mendota, Ill. She was the mother of the following children: William, John S., Isabelle, Jane and Mary. Of the above John S. was killed in 1852, while on his way to California. Snowden Martin was a staff officer under Gen. Jackson, and died of yellow fever while in the service. He was the owner of a large plantation in Virginia, and owned many slaves which he freed during his life, thus setting a glorious example which only a few followed. William Martin was reared in Ohio, to which he came with his parents in 1817. About the year 1830 he traveled through the northern part of Illinois to the Mississippi River, and then conceived the idea of settling in Elkhorn Grove. In April, 1838, he started for the above place from Ohio, but when he got to Princeton, Ill., he had only \$1.05, and resolved to make Bureau County his home. He lived one year north of Dover, and then rented a farm in Lamoille Township. In 1840 he took up a claim in the northwest quarter of Section 21, which he afterward entered. He was warned by his friends not to settle on the prairie, as he would never have any neighbors, nor have a chance to send his children to school. His advisers found afterward that it was their mistake. Mr. Martin encountered many obstacles when he first settled here, and was sick with the ague one year; yet he overcame all, and though small in stature, was a hard worker, and acquired a farm of 600 acres. He died on his homestead December 7, 1877, at a good old age. William Martin was married in Ohio to Jane Moore, who was born October 5, 1811. She died here September 18, 1875. She was the mother of nine children, viz.: Isabelle, Eliza, Amanda, Snowden J., Isaac M., Mary E., W. Scott, Z. Taylor and S. Frances. Of the above Eliza and Isaac M. are deceased. W. Scott Martin was born December 3, 1846. He was married here to Mildred E. Pierce, who was born October 5, 1849, in Berlin Township, of which her parents, James and Esther (Green) Pierce, were early settlers.

CYRUS P. MASON, Concord. John Mason was born in Deerfield, N. H., Janu-

ary 7, 1798. When he was but four years of age his father died, and three years later he lost his mother also. He had but one sister, Anna Erwen Mason, who was born May 24, 1795, and died in 1883 in Concord, N. H., and left one daughter, now Mrs. Mary Blake, of Concord, N. H. In early life John Mason was bound to Edmund Stevens, to learn the tanner and currier's trade, and his life was such that he had but small opportunities for an education; however, he learned to read and write, and then to cipher, using the hides in the tannery for his slate. After serving his time of apprenticeship, he never afterward followed his trade, but engaged in different occupations. In 1835 he removed from his then home in Pittsfield, N. H., to Illinois, and landed at Pekin June 15, 1835; and five of the family of seven had to be carried off the boat to the shore, on account of sickness. His first settlement was at Black Partridge Point, in what is now Woodford County, and the following year, 1836, the town of Metamora was laid out on land adjoining his farm. In 1841 he came to Bureau County, and settled at French Grove. That year he made brick, and the following year built a two-story brick house, which was the first house erected on the present site of Buda, and yet remains. In 1844 he sold this, and the following year settled the farm now owned by his son, Cyrus P., and it was there he met his death, May 5, 1860. He was crushed by the falling of a large stone he was trying to bury in the field. He was married in Canterbury, N. H., March 7, 1820, to Abigail Robey, who was born at Pittsfield, N. H., December 17, 1793, and died in this county November 20, 1865. She was the mother of the following named children: William H., born August 13, 1821; Abigail, born February 22, 1823; John W., born May 27, 1825; Stephen R., born June 18, 1827, and Cyrus P., born August 13, 1831. William H. now resides in Macon Township, where he settled November 10, 1847. He was married January 24, 1844, to Phebe A. Drawyer. She died in October, 1852. By his present wife, Mehitable Kaine Mason, to whom he was married June 27, 1853; he has one son, William K. Abigail A. was married May

4, 1843, to Benjamin Rowell, who resides in this county, and has five children living. John W. married Achsah M. Brainard, March 16, 1847, by whom he has five children living; he died November 21, 1866. Stephen R. Mason was married to Mary A. Brainard June 10, 1852, and also has five children living; he is a practicing physician at Deval's Bluff, Ark. Cyrus P. Mason was united in marriage January 8, 1860, to Sarah J. Noyes, who was born in Springfield, N. H., February 25, 1833, and is the mother of two sons, viz.: Parker N., born October 4, 1862, and Orris W., born June 21, 1864. Mrs. Mason is the daughter of James and Sally (Philbrick) Noyes. The father was born July 20, 1789, and died September 10, 1842. The mother was born July 29, 1798, and yet survives. They were the parents of five daughters, viz.: Mrs. Ursula Durham, of Lee County, Ill.; Mrs. Caroline P. Loverin, of Princeton, Ill.; Milly M., who died in her twenty-second year; Sarah E., who died young, and Mrs. Sarah J. Mason.

MARSHAL MASON, deceased, was born January 1, 1809, in Union County, Ky. He died November 12, 1857, on his farm in Bureau County, Ill., to which he came in June, 1834, settling on Section 16, in Dover Township, on the north side of Bureau Creek. There he entered 160 acres of land, and on it built the first cabin north of Bureau Creek in this county. He improved his land and was a successful farmer: afterward he bought eighty acres more. Marshal Mason was a man of excellent qualities, and the old pioneers of Bureau County remember him as a good neighbor and stanch friend. He was married, July 31, 1832, in Kentucky, to Ann E. Barker, who was one of a family of ten children. She was born June 26, 1813, in Union County, Ky. Her parents were Thomas and Sarah (Lay) Barker, who were natives of Virginia, but reared in Fayette County, Ky., where they resided till they were married, and then moved to Union County, Ky., where they both died. Mrs. Mason is the mother of ten children, viz.: Sarah, Dorcas, John, Elma, Thomas B., Oscar, Amanda, Darius, Mary and Marshal. Of the above Dorcas is the only one now living. John Mason married Ann Gray. Their son, John M. Mason,

was born August 2, 1868; he is yet living. His father died October 4, 1836; his mother is now the wife of William Dunlap. Thomas B. Mason served as a soldier in our late war in Company B of the Ninety-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Lookout Mountain, and died at Andersonville prison, May 3, 1864, aged twenty-four years. Mrs. Mason and her daughter Dorcas removed to Princeton in 1877, where they have resided ever since. She yet owns the old home place, which she has managed with great success since her husband's death.

JOHN MASTERS, Leepertown. Richard C. Masters, father of the above-named gentleman, was born in New York State, where he spent his youth. He was married in Virginia to Agnes Cochran, a native of that State. About four years later, in 1810, they removed to Kentucky, where they resided until 1826, when they came to Illinois and settled at Springfield. In 1833 he came to Bureau County and built a house, and the following year brought his family, settling three miles north of Dover. By trade he was a wagon-maker, and had followed that until he came to Bureau County, when he invested in land, and afterward gave his attention to farming. He resided here until a short time before his death, when he went to live with his son Robert, in Minnesota, and died there in 1872, at the age of eighty-seven years. His wife died in this county about three years previous, at the age of seventy-two years. They were the parents of five sons and one daughter: Robert C., of Northfield, Minn.; John, of Bureau County; Elvina, wife of Thomas Cole, died in 1882; James, of Nebraska City, Neb.; A. Campbell, died in 1878 in this county, and William, of Fort Scott, Kan. John Masters was born May 1, 1811, in Warren County, Ky., near Bowling Green, coming with his parents to this county in 1834. His occupation has been that of farming and milling. In 1839 he built a saw-mill, and for the last twenty years has been in the grist-mill business, most of the time on the present site, which was first built upon by James Peters in 1833, located on Big Bureau, Section 18. He was married March 4, 1841, to Maria Belknap,

born in New York State, August 19, 1822. She came to this county from Ohio, and died April 26, 1878. She was the mother of five sons and one daughter, viz.: Arzy, Miles, both at the Red Mill; Edgar and Oren, at Farmington, Iowa; Parker, of Council Bluffs, Iowa; Lillie, wife of Charles Averill, of Leepertown Township. All of the sons are millers. Miles Masters, born December 4, 1846, in Dover Township, was married February 6, 1868, to Lana A. Rhodes. She was born in Pennsylvania, July 12, 1849. They have five children, viz.: Lewis G., born November 23, 1868; Nettie M., September 12, 1870; Alford P., May 9, 1874; Ora D., October 5, 1876; Lillia M., July 13, 1881. He was in the service in Company A, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, for about five months at the close of the war.

C. H. MASTERS, Princeton, was born in Bureau County, Ill., February 4, 1843. His early life was spent in this county till 1852, when he went to Missouri and Kansas with his father, and resided in different places till 1861, when he enlisted in Company B, Tenth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and served in the army till September 30, 1865, when he received his discharge. His service was rendered mostly on the frontier. In 1861 he was in Gen. Lane's famous brigade, but most of the time was under the command of Gen. Blunt, but was under Gen. Thomas at the battle of Nashville, December 15, 1864, at which battle he was wounded, and was confined to the hospital for six months, but returned to his regiment as soon as able, and served till its discharge. During his service he did provost duty in St. Louis for nine months, while Gen. Rosecrans was commander of the department. In 1866 Mr. Masters came again to Princeton, and began learning photography with his uncle, W. H. Masters. In 1869 he started a gallery for himself, and with the exception of a short intermission has continued in the business ever since, and has met with the success he so evidently deserves. In politics he is identified with the Republican party. He is a member of the Ferris Post, No. 309, G. A. R. He was married, in Princeton, Ill., September 3, 1867, to Miss Mary Mathews, a native of Vermont, and a daughter of Henry Mathews, deceased. Our

subject's father, A. C. Masters, was one of the early settlers of Bureau County. (See sketch of his brother, John Masters.) By trade he was a cabinet-maker, but most of his life in this county was spent on the farm. He died in Buda, about 1878.

E. M. MATSON, Dover. Peter Matson, father of the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, was born in Virginia in 1802. He was married when about nineteen years of age to Jane Dawson, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1800. Both had removed with their parents to Ohio when children, and there grew to maturity. In 1845, with their ten children, they came to Illinois, and landed at Hennepin, after having come down the Ohio and up the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, spending their first night in the warehouse by the river. They then settled in Dover Township, and it was here that Mr. Matson died in 1854; his wife, however, survived him many years. Our subject, E. M. Matson, is the oldest of the family of ten children, and was born October 28, 1822. One son, John, was shot on the battle-field at Missionary Ridge during the Civil war. The remainder of the family except one daughter still survive. Mr. Matson has lived in this county since 1845. When they landed here he had the only \$5 the family possessed, and that he gave to his mother and went to work by the month, but soon began farming for himself. He pre-empted a farm of eighty acres, traded for a log-cabin which he moved to his land, and then began its improvement. He has since continued adding to his farm, until he now owns 557 acres. Most of his attention has been given to stock-raising, and he is now one of the largest growers of hogs in the county. When twenty-four years old he was married to Nancy Clark, a sister of George Clark, of Dover Township. Eleven years after their marriage his wife died, leaving two sons—Milton and George C., both living in Ohio Township. In 1858 Mr. Matson was married to Helen Westbrook, daughter of Thomas Westbrook, a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Matson have seven children, all at home, viz.: Leroy, Marion, Charles, Oscar, Cora B., Ida and Effie. In politics Mr. Matson has been identified with the Republican party since its organization.

He and his wife are members of the Methodist Protestant Church of Limerick.

NEHEMIAH MATSON (deceased) was born July 19, 1816, in Belmont County, Ohio. He was a son of Enos Matson, who was a native of Pennsylvania; born April 19, 1784. N. Matson spent his early life on a farm. His opportunities for gaining an education were somewhat limited, but he made some advance in the sciences, especially mathematics. In the spring of 1836 he came to Bureau County with his parents and worked on his father's farm until his marriage to Electa Mead, in 1841. She is a daughter of Samuel and Polly (Potter) Mead, natives of Massachusetts. The father was born November 13, 1793. His occupation has been that of farming, and for twenty years was Justice of the Peace. He came to Bureau County in 1851, and is now living in New York, at an advanced age. His wife, Polly Mead, was born August 13, 1793, and died here in May, 1857. She was the mother of eight children, three of whom are now living, viz., Mrs. Electa Matson, Mrs. Dorcas Fish and Mrs. Lorinda Filkins. After his marriage Mr. Matson settled on his own farm, five miles north of Princeton, on the old Dixon road. In later years he resided in Princeton, and gave his attention to his business interests. He was a diligent writer, and although he labored under great disadvantages, much credit is due to him for the work he accomplished. He was one of the pioneers of the county, and took an active interest in all that pertained to the settlement not only of the county but of the State, also. As a result of his research in this direction we have his "Reminiscences of Bureau County," from which many quotations will be found in the general history; also "The Pioneers of Illinois," "French and Indians of the Illinois River," and "Memories of Shaubena." Besides these, he also published a map, an atlas and sketches of Bureau County. "Beyond the Atlantic" is a description, in his own peculiar way, of what he observed while on a visit to the Old World. He also wrote a novel entitled "Ra conter." Mr. Matson was a successful business man, and at his death, which occurred October 3, 1883, he left quite a large fund

for establishing a public library in Princeton. A magnificent granite monument is erected to his memory in Oakland Cemetery, at Princeton.

NEAL McARTHUR, Wyanet, was born in Argyleshire, Campbelltown, Scotland, in 1820. He is a son of Daniel and Flora McArthur. His father died in Scotland, but his mother, two brothers and three sisters came to this country. One brother, James, lives in Kansas, the other, David, in Missouri; the sisters reside in this county. Neal McArthur, our subject, came to America in 1839. For about one year he lived at Ottawa, Ill., then came to Bureau County and has since made his home here. When he first started in this county he had nothing, but through his own industry he now owns the farm on which he resides, consisting of 326½ acres, lying in Wyanet and Princeton Townships. He was married December 18, 1846, to Ruth Galer, a sister of A. T. Galer (see sketch). She was the mother of seven children, five of whom are living: David, born January 17, 1848; Amzy, born December 17, 1850; Adam, born November 6, 1853; Daniel, born November 18, 1855; Agnes, born May 6, 1858. Mr. McArthur having lost his first wife, was married again May 6, 1862, to Eva Mary Wertz. She has one child living, Laura, born March 11, 1870. In politics Mr. McArthur is a Republican. He is a member of the Protestant Methodist Church of Princeton. Of his family David lives in Griswold, Cass Co., Iowa, and all the others live at home on the old farm. All the sons are married. Amzy McArthur was married October 16, 1879, to Celia A. Thompson, born in Morgan County, Ohio, August 27, 1860. She is a daughter of John and Sarah (McDaniels) Thompson. The mother is dead, but the father is still a resident of this county. Amzy was reared on the farm, and attended the schools in the country and also at Princeton. He is a Republican in politics.

ALEXANDER McCALL, Princeton, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, April 28, 1818. He is the son of Matthew and Nancy (Sharp) McCall. The father was a native of Scotland and the mother of Ireland. They were among the early settlers of Belmont County, Ohio, where they were married, and

cleared a farm in the woods, on which they lived till their deaths. Our subject was reared on the farm, and educated in the log schoolhouse of his native county. When twenty-two years of age he went to Greene County, Ohio, but six years later returned to Belmont County, where he remained until 1853, when he came to Bureau County, Ill., and settled on his farm in Sections 10 and 11, in Dover Township, where he continued to reside until March, 1880, when he came to Princeton. He still retains part of his farm, which lies in Section 11, Dover Township. His occupation has always been that of farming. He was married in Greene County, Ohio, October 9, 1845, to Mary Vickrey, who was born in Greene County, Ohio, June 26, 1825. She is the daughter of Christopher and Mary (Arey) Vickrey. The mother was of German descent, and was reared in Greenbriar County, Va. The father, who was of Irish descent, was a native of North Carolina, where he lived until he was eighteen years of age and then went to Greene County, Ohio, where he engaged in farming until his family was grown, and then came to Bureau County. Both died in Dover Township. Mr. and Mrs. McCall have six children living and four dead, viz.: John, born July 13, 1848, of Dover Township; Mary J., born April 9, 1850, wife of Samuel Lawrence of Antelope County, Neb.; Agnes, born October 23, 1857, wife of Louis Archer of Cherry County, Neb.; Martha, born January 10, 1858, of Arlington; Joseph, born October 23, 1860, of Dover Township; Margaret, born March 16, 1864, of Malden; Thomas, born August 1, 1846, died May 23, 1872; Matthew, born January 10, 1854, died September 3, 1855; Maggie, born April 28, 1856, died May 13, 1856; Amanda A., born August 16, 1862, died July 30, 1881. In politics Mr. McCall has always been a Democrat.

MC CONIHE FAMILY. The earliest authentic account of the family of McConihe, McConchy or Maconochie, and otherwise spelled, in Scotland, reaches back to the year 1349. The account taken in 1850 from the diploma (of the coat armorial) and papers in the Scottish office of the Lord Lion, King-at-Arms, now in the Charter chest of the family, is furnished by Lord Meadowbank,

residing at Kirknewton, near Edinburgh. Lord Meadowbank's name became famous by being the first to proclaim to the world the real author of the Waverly novels. An account of this promulgation can be found in Scott's Chronicles of the Canongate, in the Introduction. In the year 1349 Sir Neil Campbell, of Lockawe, Argyleshire, Scotland, who was the Chief of the powerful clan of Campbell, married for his first wife a sister of Robert Bruce, and from them the Campbells of Argyleshire sprang. By his second wife, a daughter of Sir John Cameron, he had a son, Duncan, who was the father of Dougal, so called from the mother's family. Duncan, the son of Dougal, received, according to the Celtic custom, the patronymic McDowill Vic Conachie, which, shortened into McConachie, came to be applied to each succeeding chieftain of the Inverawe family, while the cadets bore the name of Campbell. The present representative of the line is Alexander Maconochie, before mentioned, who succeeded to the title of Lord Meadowbank on the death of his father, Allan Maconochie, a Judge of ability and attainments. The Meadowbank seat was purchased by the Chief of the clan immediately after the English revolution of 1688, with the money paid by the Government in lieu of a former estate. He had been second in command of the Duke of Argyles' army in the struggle of the Covenanters with the Royalists, and his estate had been forfeited to the crown on the restoration of Charles II. The different branches of the family, some of which had still further shortened the name into McConachy and McConihe, suffered during that reign. When the law against conventicles was enacted under the administration of Lauderdale, the progenitor of the house of McConihe in America was a Presbyterian, of Argyleshire. The measure proving ineffectual, Lauderdale took advantage of an expression in the statute in which conventicles were designated as seminaries of rebellion. The western counties abounded in conventicles, and in 1678, in a time of profound peace, these counties were declared in rebellion and troops were quartered upon the people. Rapine and outrage ensued. Among those who crossed the channel for conscience's sake were John

McConihe and Samuel Campbell, the paternal and maternal ancestors of the present McConihes in America. They took up their abode in Londonderry, Ireland. John McConihe was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, December 22, 1669, and removed at the age of nine years with his parents to Londonderry. But they were disappointed in their expectations, as they found that the laws against dissenters and in favor of Church and State were continually growing more and more oppressive. Nothing could make them yield their adherence to the Presbyterian Church, and they suffered extremely from persecution, as did all the Protestants during the reigns of Charles I and James II. In addition to this they had to pay tithes, being one-tenth of their increase, for the support of the Established Church, and they could only hold their lands by lease, and not as proprietors of the soil. Ardently desiring the full enjoyment of civil and religious liberty, they looked to America, and in the summer of 1718 a large number, with their families and four Presbyterian ministers, embarked in five ships and arrived at Boston the 4th of August. On landing they united in solemn acts of devotion and sang the 137th Psalm. John McConihe with fifteen others and their families formed a company and established a settlement called Nutfield, afterward Londonderry, N. H. During their first season they cultivated a field in common, known to this day as Common Field, on the bank of West Running Brook, which field was afterward allotted to John McConihe, who was the oldest of the company. The original deed recorded February 9, 1722, per John Goffe, Town Clerk, is still in the possession of the family. John McConihe moved to Bedford, N. H., in 1751. He died there the last of October, 1760, and was buried by the side of his wife, Mary, in the old burying-ground. While in Ireland, he (with two of his brothers, who were slain,) was engaged with the Protestants in the famous siege of Londonderry, and acted as Quartermaster in dealing out provisions. He had four brothers and three sisters. He was married in Ireland and had two sons—John and Samuel—and three daughters. John McConihe, second, was born in Londonderry

October 10, 1740, and removed with his parents in 1751 to Bedford (now Merrimack), where he died April 18, 1815. He took active part in the old French war for several years. He married, in 1773, Sarah Campbell, oldest daughter of Deacon Samuel Campbell, who was ruling Elder in the Presbyterian Church at Windham, N. H., for thirty-four years. She was born July 24, 1745, and was a member of the aforesaid church for the remarkable period of seventy-one years. She died November 28, 1836. John and Sarah McConihe had eight children, three of whom died in infancy. Of those who lived to maturity were: Mary Ann, born February 2, 1777, married David Washburn, and settled in Lebanon, N. Y.; Samuel, born September 16, 1778, died June 14, 1853, (five children, two of whom died in infancy); Sarah, born September 15, 1783, married James Campbell, of Livermore, Me.; Isaac, born August 22, 1787, died November 1, 1817, (twelve children, four died in infancy); John McConihe, third, born in Merrimack, October 10, 1785, and died September 14, 1840. His death was occasioned by a fall from the great beam in his barn. He was married to Ruth Noyes, in Atkinson, by Rev. Stephen Peabody, April 30, 1812. Ruth Noyes, daughter of James Noyes, was born in Atkinson, N. H., August 6, 1786, and died in Manchester, N. H., August 16, 1860. The children of John and Ruth McConihe are: Hannah Noyes, born February 8, 1813, married John Brown, May 27, 1832, settled in Buda, Ill., (seven children); Mary Ann, born October 10, 1814, died December 31, 1817; Perkins Woodbury, born June 2, 1816, died December 29, 1817; Mary Ann, born January 30, 1818, died November 6, 1881, married Horace Johnson, settled in Manchester, N. H. (four children); Lurena, born November 18, 1819, married Justus Stevens, settled in Princeton, Ill., (eight children); Mandana, born April 14, 1822, married James Thomson, settled in Princeton, Ill. (two daughters); Eliza Jane, born January 7, 1824, married Rev. Lucien Farnham, who was the first Congregational minister at Princeton. Settled in Newark, Ill., where he died July, 1874 (one daughter).

LUCIEN HARPER MCCONIHIE was born at Merrimack, N. H., October 10, 1825. He

was educated at Francestown Academy, and at Appleton Academy, New Ipswich, N. H.; came to Princeton in September 18, 1845; was engaged in the mercantile business for several years in partnership with his brother Massillon and Justus Stevens, after which they carried on extensive farming in the townships of Bureau and Walnut. In the spring of 1880 he went to Wyoming Territory, where he remained for about three years. He now resides in Osage, Iowa, where he is engaged in farming with his son. He was married in Princeton, May 6, 1851, to Mrs. Isabella Bubach Wilson, who was born in Lancaster, Penn. They had two daughters—Ruthelia Belle and Elizabeth Harper—and one son. Ruthelia Belle was married to Harry Cooper, of Aurora, Ill., May 18, 1876; died March 10, 1880. She left one daughter. The son, Lucien Forrest McConihe, was born March 5, 1858, and is the last and only male representative in this generation of John McConihe, third.

JOHN MASSILLON MCCONIHIE was born at Merrimack, N. H., September 21, 1827; was educated at Amherst, N. H., and at Francestown Academy; came to Princeton in September, 1848; was engaged extensively in mercantile business and farming with his brother and Justus Stevens. During Buchanan's administration he was appointed Postmaster of Princeton. In politics the McConihes have always acted with the Democratic party. Mr. McConihe is now Chairman of the County Democratic Central Committee and is a member of the State Democratic Central Committee, and was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago in 1884. He was elected Marshal of Princeton in 1879, and held that office till 1884. June 30, 1853, he married Miss Caroline L. Moseley, who was born in Princeton, and is the daughter of Roland Moseley, who came from Westfield, Mass., in 1831.

MORRIS McDONALD, Westfield, was born May 28, 1833, near Albany, N. Y. His parents, Morris and Johanna (Manning) McDonald, were natives of County Kerry, Ireland. They came to the United States in 1831, and lived near Albany, N. Y., about five years, and then removed to Fall River,

Mass., where they resided nearly fourteen years. In 1849 Morris McDonald, Sr., came to Bureau County, Ill., and bought 120 acres of land. The family came the following year. The parents died on their homestead in Westfield Township. They had ten children, of whom seven came to Bureau County, Ill., but only two of them are now living here, viz.: Mrs. Hannanora Coughlin and Morris McDonald, Jr., our subject. Morris McDonald was reared here and has made farming his occupation, in which he has been successful. He has now a farm of 120 acres. Religiously he is a member of the Catholic Church, and politically is connected with the Democratic party.

W. McFARLAND, Neponset, was born December 29, 1823, in Berkeley County, Va. He is a son of John McFarland, who was born December 3, 1793, in Loudoun County, Va. He died April, 1857, in Sheffield, to which he came in 1856. He was a shoe-maker by occupation. The grandfather of our subject, William McFarland, Sr., was a native of Scotland. He came to America with Lord Dunmore, the Governor of Virginia, as a British soldier. He was an excellent swordsman, and fought with Gen. Wolfe in the French and Indian war, and was also at the battle of Quebec. He was one of a family of twelve children, and after the war settled in Virginia, where he died. His wife, Nancy Kingore, was born in the United States. Her parents were natives of Ireland, but of Scotch descent. She was the mother of six children, viz.: Robert, William, Landers, John, Nancy and Katie. The mother of our subject, Elizabeth (Bailey) McFarland, was born, 1787 in Berkeley County, Va. She died, 1854, in Miami County, Ind. Her father, John Bailey, was of English descent. She had seven children, viz.: Landreth, John B., Robert, Jeremiah, William, Hannah and James. Mr. McFarland was educated in Ohio. At the age of sixteen he went to Miami County, Ind., where he taught school for ten years. In 1856 he came to Sheffield, Bureau Co., Ill., where he taught school. In 1860 he went to Atchison County, Kan., where he also taught school. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, of the Thirteenth Kansas Volunteer Infantry. He served till the

close of the war, and was mustered out June 26, 1865. He participated in the engagements of Cane Hill, Prairie Grove and Weber Falls, and draws a pension. After the war our subject rejoined his family, who had returned to Bureau County in the fall of 1862. Here he taught school for eleven years. He was married in Indiana to Anna V. Donaldson, born 1832 in Ohio. Her father, William H. Donaldson, was formerly a resident of Bureau County. She is the mother of four children, who are all married, viz.: Sarah E., Mary J., Elizabeth A. and Anna. Mr. McFarland is a member of the William S. Bryan Post, No. 284, G. A. R. Politically he is a Democrat. He is an able correspondent of the *Bureau County Tribune*, and under the *nom de plume* of "Wayside," is known and appreciated far and wide.

EZRA MCINTIRE, Neponset, was born February 2, 1831, in Bloomfield, now called Skowhegan, Somerset Co., Me. His father, Ezra McIntire, Sr., was born September 9, 1793, in the above place, where he died January 8, 1868. He was a shoe-maker in early life, and afterward a farmer, and for over forty years was a member of the Baptist Church. The grandfather of our subject, Phineas McIntire, was born in 1753 in Andover, Mass. He was a farmer and a Revolutionary soldier till 1779, serving out two enlistments. He was in the battles of Harlem Heights and Brandywine, and was also with the army during the memorable winter at Valley Forge. After the war he married Lydia Heywood, who was a daughter of Oliver Heywood, one of the first and largest proprietors of Skowhegan. She was born in 1779 in Westford, Mass., and survived her husband, who died March 4, 1837. Phineas McIntire removed to Skowhegan in 1783. He was the father of seven children, viz.: Lydia, Lucy, Joel, Ezra, Auzubia, Levi and Alvin. The great-grandfather of our subject, Jacob McIntire, was of Scotch descent. He was a soldier in the French and Indian war. After an honorable discharge he returned to Andover, Mass., where he died in his forty-third year. He left a family of five children, viz.: Perley, Jacob Jr., Phineas, Sarah and Lucy. Of the above Perley and Phineas were soldiers in the Revolu-

tionary war; the former served as Quartermaster. The mother of our subject, Clarina P. Stinchfield, was born December 25, 1795, in New Gloucester, Me. She died June 20, 1880, in Skowhegan. She was a daughter of William Stinchfield, and was the mother of eleven children, of whom eight reached maturity, viz.: Mary, Lorenzo, Erastus, Clara, Susan, Albion, Ezra and Elizabeth. Our subject was educated in Somerset County, Me., where he was a teacher by occupation. In 1851 he went to California, via Panama, and worked in the gold mines nearly two years, returning East in 1853. He visited Bureau County, Ill., in 1854; from here he went to Fond du Lac County, Wis., where he taught one term of school, and then returned East. He came to Neponset Township, Bureau Co., Ill., April 12, 1856, and here bought 160 acres of land. At present he owns 120 acres of choice land. August 14, 1862, Mr. McIntire enlisted in Company H, of the Ninety-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served till the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Jackson, Champion Hill, Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, Allatoona and the taking of Savannah. After the war he farmed. He was married here February 2, 1858, to Thankful C. Wells, who was born September 17, 1834, in Clinton, Me. She is a daughter of Richard and Louisa (Cain) Wells, both natives of Maine. Mrs. McIntire is the mother of seven children, viz.: Ezra E., Nellie L., Mary E., Richard E., Merton P., Florence A., and Adelaide V. Mr. and Mrs. McIntire are members of the Baptist Church. He is also a member of the G. A. R., and a Republican in politics.

H. M. McKEE, Princeton. Among the young men of Princeton who have laid the foundation for a successful future in their life's work is the gentleman whose name heads this paragraph. He was born near Princeton, September 26, 1863, and his entire life has been spent here, and many of the friends made in youth have given him the preference when professional services were required. In 1879 he began the study of dentistry with Dr. J. S. Scott, with whom he remained till 1881, when he bought Dr. Scott's business, and has since been alone in

the practice of his profession, and although a young man has built up a practice which few could have obtained after many years' struggle. Dr. McKee is the youngest son of Alfred and Hannah (Gibbons) McKee, both natives of Lehigh County, Penn., where they were married. They came to Bureau County, Ill., about 1851, and here Mrs. McKee died in 1866. She was the mother of the following named children: Charles J., Sallie F., Alfred, Mrs. Blanche Stevens and Herbert M. Alfred is a resident of Sheffield, Ill., and Herbert M. of Princeton, but the other members of the family reside in Nebraska. In 1882 the father returned to Pennsylvania, where he now resides. In politics Dr. McKee is identified with the Democratic party.

O. W. McKENZIE, Fairfield, was born March 8, 1825, in Essex County, N. Y. His great-grandfather came from Scotland, and settled in eastern New York. He reared a family of seven children, viz.: Alexander, Robert, Crosby, Ethel, John, Sally M. and Thomas McKenzie. All of the boys were soldiers in the war of 1812. John McKenzie, the father of our subject, participated in the battle of Plattsburg. He was born August 6, 1794, and died here July 3, 1857. He was married February 23, 1815, to Betsy Havens, and reared a family of nine children, viz.: Hiram, Eliza, John M., Oliver W., De Lafayette, Lyman W., Lomira C., Robert and Chancy D. McKenzie. Mrs. Betsy McKenzie was born February 9, 1796; she died March 5, 1854. Mr. and Mrs. John McKenzie and children came to Bureau County in the spring of 1846. The first summer they rented a farm, and that fall the family built a log house, with a board roof, on Section 7, where a claim was made, and the first year hauled the water used in the house in barrels from Woodward Bluff, in Whiteside County, a distance of six miles. Such were the privations our Bureau County pioneers had to undergo to prepare the way for posterity. Two years after the log house was built John McKenzie hauled lumber from Chicago, then their grain market, although a mere village, and built a frame house, in which he and his wife died. O. W. McKenzie came here with his parents, and made a claim on Section 7 of 160 acres, of which he

afterward entered one-half, his brother John entering the other half. They broke the first prairie where Yorktown now stands, hiring a two-yoke ox team of Joseph Arnett, at 15 cents per day. Oliver McKenzie afterward bought the oxen at \$10 per head. He improved his eighty acres, and moved a pole-house onto it, which he bought for \$5. He was married March 20, 1850, in Princeton, to Emily Dow, eldest daughter of Whitcher and Eunice (Bump) Dow, former residents of Cayuga County, N. Y., who came to this county in 1847, and settled on Section 6. She was a nurse, and an excellent woman, known and loved by all. She was born December 17, 1806, in Mount Holly, Rutland Co., Vt. She died here November 30, 1877. She was married January 27, 1828, and lived nearly fifty years with her husband, who was born October 13, 1804, in Danville, Vt. He died May 30, 1882. They were the parents of eight children, viz.: Mrs. Emily McKenzie, Mrs. Emeline McKenzie, Benjamin F., Thomas, Edward W., Henry H., Mrs. Albina A. Greenman and Clay Q. Dow. Of the above Mrs. Emily McKenzie was born March 5, 1829, in Cataraugus County, N. Y. She is the mother of the following children: Eliza E., Julia A., Raymond H., Willie E., Oliver W. and an infant son. Of these only Eliza E. and Raymond H. are yet living. The former was born February 3, 1851. She married Mortimer W. Brooks, and is the mother of three children, viz.: Clinton, Glen E. and Blanche M. Brooks. The latter, Raymond H., was born November 30, 1854, and is married to Lovina West. Our subject has been a successful farmer and stock-raiser, and has a farm of 580 acres. He was the first blacksmith and storekeeper in Yorktown, and some of his patronage came from a distance of ten miles. He was the first Constable and Assessor in Fairfield Township, holding the former office thirteen years. Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie have both been hard working people, and earned their financial success in life.

ROBERT McKENZIE, Fairfield, was born December 4, 1835, in Orleans County, N. Y. He is a son of John and Betsy McKenzie. (See preceding sketch.) Mr. McKenzie came to this county with his parents, and was

married here January 7, 1857, in Princeton, to Miss Julia A. Wroten, born November 26, 1837, in Ross County, Ohio, daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Adams) Wroten, who came here about forty-three years ago, and settled on Greenriver Prairie. Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie are the parents of five children, viz.: Estella M., born April 21, 1859, wife of Alvin L. Pierce, and the mother of one child—Mack Pierce; Robert E., born August 8, 1861; Clara E., born April 26, 1863; Nellie B., born July 24, 1868, and Maude, born June 1, 1870. Mr. McKenzie is a Republican, and has been Assessor and Collector. He has a farm of 130 acres in Section 7, Fairfield Township, and is a member of the A. F. & A. M. fraternity.

CHARLES McKUNE, Manlius, was born in Oakland, Susquehanna Co., Penn., July 10, 1817. His early life was spent in farming and lumbering. When about twenty-one years old he went on to the Susquehanna River, and floated lumber down the river during the freshets. The next spring he became a pilot, and continued for thirteen years, being successful in conducting the rafts down the river, without loss. He was also engaged in the lumber business for himself, but lost everything he had during a freshet, the lumber being carried away and lost. Two years later he had managed to save \$500, and with that started West, reaching Bureau County in 1846. In the fall of the same year he came to Manlius Township, being one of the first settlers. He built the first fence in the township. He now owns 450 acres of land, part of which he entered from the Government. He has always given his attention to farming, in which he has been very successful. Mr. McKune was married in his native county at the age of twenty-eight years to Elizabeth Bachelor, who died in this county. She was the mother of six children, viz.: Frances A., now of Indian Territory, and for several years a teacher in the schools there; Lovina, wife of David Barber, of Iowa; Josephine, wife of Dr. S. B. Waldin, of Michigan; Sarah, wife of Walter Lyons, of New Mexico; Ella, wife of Arthur Walker, of Wyandot. Marion, on the home farm, married to Ada Bastian. Mr. McKune was again married to Miranda

Chapman, of Henry County, Ill. She has one child—Joseph, born September, 1874. In politics Mr. McKune votes with the Republican party. He is a member of the Free Methodist Church.

GEORGE S. McLEAN, Princeton, was born in Drakestown, Morris Co., N. J., October 16, 1842. He is the son of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Walk) McLean. The father was born September 25, 1797, and died March 25, 1864. His trade was that of a wheelwright. The mother was born December 4, 1805, and is yet living. She is the mother of ten children, eight of whom are now living. The subject of this sketch remained at home till December 4, 1859, when he began a three years' apprenticeship to a carriage-maker in Hackettstown, N. J. During the summer of 1864 he worked at his trade in New York City, and in the spring of 1865 came to Illinois, but worked on a farm for one year near Canton, Fulton County. In 1866 he worked for a stockman near Bushnell, but the 1st of January, 1867, he returned to his native State, and again began working at carriage-making, continued for different parties till 1870, when he went into the employ of the carriage manufacturing firm of McLean & Co., and remained in the employ of that firm till March, 1873. A month later he came to Princeton, Ill., where he opened a carriage repository, and has continued to sell carriages till the present time. His main business, however, is that of an undertaker, in which he engaged in the spring of 1878. In October, 1880, he also added a livery stable to his other business. In 1875 he first invested in property here, and has since erected his buildings—the house in 1877, and barns later. In Hackettstown, N. J., January 14, 1874, he was married to Miss Alice S. Grimes. She was born December 4, 1853, in Hackettstown. Her mother died when she was small, and Mrs. McLean was reared in the family of Casper Jones. Her father, Richard Grimes, is of English descent, and yet survives. To Mr. and Mrs. McLean the following named children have been born: Myrtle May, Charles Raymond, Mary Minnette, George LeRoy and Nellie Elizabeth. In 1870 Mr. McLean became a member of the I. O. O. F.,

Musconnetcong Lodge, No. 81, of Hacketts-town, N. J.

JOHN McNALLY, Westfield, was born November 23, 1829, in Bradford County, Penn. His parents, James and Margaret (Dolan) McNally, natives of County Meath, Ireland, came to America in 1820, and settled in Pennsylvania. In 1836 they came to LaSalle County, Ill., and both died in Peru. They were the parents of eight children, of whom only our subject and his sister Mrs. Mary Tracy, of Harrison County, Iowa, survive. John McNally was reared and educated in LaSalle County, where he was also married, September 31, 1854, in Ottawa, to Miss Alice Dobbins, born August 15, 1835, daughter to Patrick and Margaret (O'Donnell) Dobbins, natives of Tipperary County, Ireland. The former died in St. Louis, and the latter in Ottawa, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. McNally are the parents of eight children, viz.: Mrs. Bridget Minehan, a resident of Linn County, Iowa, James J., Mary A., Margaret A., Alice, Josephine, Mark and Martha. The McNally family is religiously connected with the Catholic Church. Politically Mr. McNally is a Democrat. He owns a farm of 160 acres in Harrison County, Iowa, and another 160 acres in Westfield Township, Bureau Co., Ill., where he now resides.

JOHN F. MEIER, Clarion, was born October 25, 1819, in Hille, Westphalia, Germany. He was a son of Johann F. and Maria L. (Burmeister) Meier, who died in Germany. They were the parents of four children, viz.: Caroline, Mary, Henry and John F., our subject, who came to the United States in November, 1844. He landed at Charleston, S. C., where he worked till July, 1847, when he became dissatisfied with the state of affairs existing there on account of slavery, and immigrated to Lamoille, Ill., where he worked three years for Martin Hopps, and then moved onto his farm of forty acres, which he had bought in September, 1849. This he improved and added to from time to time, the land now belonging to his children. Mr. Meier was married, August 18, 1850, to Eva B. Geuther, who was born June 26, 1824, in Germany. She died here June 24, 1896. She was the mother of seven children, viz.: John C., Henry H.,

Frederick and William (twins, the former deceased), Harman, Bertha (deceased), and Justina, wife of Henry Grothen (they have two children, viz.: Mary and Diederich). Mr. Meier is one of the oldest German settlers in Clarion. He has always been a hard worker and had long contemplated a trip to Europe to visit his old friends and relatives, of which he found but few. He started June 15, 1884, and returned September 7, the same year. He traveled around considerably while in the old country, but found no place so good as old "Bureau." Religiously Mr. Meier is a member of the Lutheran Church.

JOHN MEISENHEIMER, Bureau, was born on the banks of the River Rhine, in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, June 7, 1823. He is the son of Christopher and Mary Meisenheimer, who lived and died in their native country. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom four are living, three in this country: John, Christopher, of Galesburg, Ill., and Mary, of Creston, Iowa. John Meisenheimer was reared in his native land, and in 1852 came to America and directly to Bureau County. He worked in the brickyard at Princeton for nearly a year and then began farming for J. Albrecht for half. His first farm he purchased of Col. J. F. Thompson in 1854, paying \$5 per acre. In 1861 he sold his farm and returned to his native land, where he remained nearly three years, and then again came to Bureau County. In 1865 he moved onto his present farm of 400 acres, where he has since resided. He has given his attention chiefly to the growing of hogs and corn, raising about 150 acres of corn per year, and rotating so that he plants on new ground the most of the time, and has been very successful in his farming. He was married in his native place, January, 1863, to Elizabeth Anspach, who was born February 18, 1836, in the village adjoining her husband's birthplace. They are the parents of ten children, of whom four sons and four daughters are living, viz.: Mary, Jacob, Minnie, Martha, John, Frederick, Henry and Lottie. Mr. Meisenheimer is independent in politics, in which he takes but little part. He is a member of A. F. & A. M., No. 627, of Walnut, and of the German Lodge, No. 428,

I. O. O. F., of Princeton, and carries an insurance in this order.

JACOB A. MELICK, Milo, was born January 5, 1843, in Hunterdon County, N. J. The grandfather of our subject, Nicholas E. Melick, was a native of New Jersey, where he died. He was of German descent, and was married to Miss Backer, who was the mother of nine children. One of these, John W. Melick, married Ann E. Apgar, who was also a native of New Jersey. She is the mother of the following children yet living: Jacob A. (our subject), Mrs. Mary Bennett, Mrs. Frances Barnford, Peter, William, Ida and Senaca T. Melick. John W. Melick removed to this county in 1854. He farmed here till the fall of 1867, when he removed to Washington County, Iowa, where he died, but where his widow yet resides. Our subject was educated principally in Henry, Marshall Co., Ill. He has made farming and stock-raising his occupation, and on his farm of 217 acres makes raising sheep and Norman horses a specialty. In August, 1861, Mr. Melick enlisted in the Forty-seventh Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company D, serving three years and two months. He was promoted to Sergeant, and participated in twenty-one engagements, among others that of Island No. 10, Farmington, siege and battle of Corinth, Iuca, Vicksburg, Red River expedition, battle of Pleasant Hill, etc. After he came home he resumed farming, and was married in Princeton, September 22, 1867, to Ella E. Clark, who was born September 22, 1847, in LaSalle County, Ill. She is a daughter of John N. and Rachel Clark, who were natives of New England. Mrs. Melick is the mother of two children, viz.: Elmer, born September 5, 1868, and Annie, born March 11, 1874. Mr. Melick is one of Milo's most wide-awake and successful farmers, and politically is identified with the Republican party.

E. K. MERCER, Princeton, was born on the farm of his grandfather, Ellis Mercer, in Center Grove, Wyandot Township, in Bureau County, Ill., on the 27th of November, 1844. He was the first-born of William B. Mercer and his wife, whose maiden name was Rebecca Frankeberger. His father, William B., came to Illinois with his parents from Belmont

County, Ohio, in 1835, and died in Princeton, Ill., in 1850, at the age of twenty-nine years. His mother also came to Illinois with her parents from Ohio, and at an early day, 1835 or 1836. Her father was William Frankeberger, who died at Wyandot in the spring of 1884 in the eighty-fifth year of his age. Mr. Mercer resided with his grandparents from childhood; accompanied them to Webster County, Iowa, in 1855; returned to Illinois in the spring of 1861, and in the following spring, at the age of seventeen, enlisted in Capt. Lash's company of sixty-day men to guard prisoners at Camp Douglas, and on the next morning after his arrival at the camp re-enlisted for three years in Battery M, First Illinois Light Artillery. He accompanied his battery to Louisville in October, 1862, and being stricken with typhoid fever a week after his arrival there lay unconscious upon a sand knoll back of Louisville, while his company was chasing John Morgan over Kentucky. He joined his company in the advance on Nashville in the spring of 1863, participated in the Shelbyville campaign, and in the succeeding Chattanooga campaign, closing with the battle of Chickamauga, where he received a wound which disabled him until the next spring. He rejoined his battery a few days before the beginning of the Atlanta campaign, into which he was initiated by being hauled with his gun-squad and gun between midnight and daylight of the 5th of May, 1864, up the precipitous side of Rocky-faced Ridge to try the effect of his ten-pound rifled Rodman on the famous "Buzzards' Roost." He continued in this campaign, which ended with the fall of Atlanta, and participated in all of its great battles and its continuous fighting—continuous, because from the 5th of May until the close of the campaign at Lovejoy's Station on the 15th of the following October, he and his battery were engaged with the enemy, some time during the day or night of every day but five. After the close of the Atlanta campaign, by a general order of Maj.-Gen. George H. Thomas, commanding the Army of the Cumberland, Battery M, First Illinois Light Artillery was relieved from all further active duty during the remaining term of its enlistment (six months)

as a reward for meritorious service in the field. The remaining term of his service was spent in garrison duty, and he was mustered out with his company at Chicago in August, 1865. After his discharge he spent a term or two at school; followed book keeping, school teaching, grain buying and insurance, and then became a commercial traveler, which business he quit July 1, 1872, to take a one-half interest in the *Bureau County Tribune*, of which he is now editor and owner. On the 31st of December, 1873, he was married to Miss Juliet Sapp, daughter of Solomon Sapp (see sketch), and who was born in Bureau County, August 19, 1850. Mr. and Mrs. Mercer are the parents of three children: Fred, born January 25, 1875; Blanche, September 11, 1876, and Nellie, May 28, 1881.

G. W. MERCER, Lamoille, was born November 1, 1844, in Bureau County. His grandparents, John and Rachel (Matson) Mercer, were natives of Virginia and died in Ohio. Their children were: Matson, of Ohio; William; Mrs. Elizabeth Mercer, of Red Oak, Iowa; Mrs. Mary Riston, of Missouri; Mrs. Sarah J. Clark, and another daughter who died in Ohio. Of the above William Mercer married Mary Fletcher, a native of Ohio and a daughter of Townsend and Susan (Ready) Fletcher, natives of Virginia, who came to Bureau County in an early day. All of their ten children at one time lived in Bureau County, where Mrs. Susan Fletcher is yet living with her daughter, Mrs. Fannie Kinnick. William Mercer and wife came to Bureau County in the spring of 1844, where the latter died. She was the mother of five children: Mrs. Rachel Kinnick, Susan (deceased), John W., George W. (our subject), and Mrs. Mary E. Thompson. William Mercer removed to Nebraska in the spring of 1878. Our subject, George W. Mercer, was educated at Lombard University. He taught school two years and is now engaged in the live-stock business in Lamoille. He was married here to Miss Sarah A. Little, born May 15, 1847. She is a daughter of Elijah and Elizabeth (Smith) Little, natives of New Jersey and now residents of Arlington. To Mr. and Mrs. Mercer the following children were born: Clara E. (deceased), Warren L., Mary E. (deceased), Victor

S., Grace D. and S. Ida Mercer. Politically Mr. Mercer favors the Prohibition principles, and religiously he and wife are connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DR. JOSEPH MERCER, deceased. For many years the medical fraternity of Princeton claimed the subject of this sketch among its most active members, and many are the words of esteem heard at the mention of his name. Dr. J. Mercer was born January 11, 1828, in Harrison County, Ohio. He was a son of Aaron and Jane (Dickerson) Mercer, who came here in 1834. Dr. Mercer received his medical education in Cincinnati, Ohio, at the Physiothatic Medical College of Ohio, where he graduated in the spring of 1851, after which he returned to Princeton, where he commenced the practice of medicine in September, 1852, and soon built up a lucrative practice. Here he was married March 1, 1853, to Miss Mary A. Welch, a native of Newark, N. J., and a daughter of Charles H. and Elizabeth (Anthony) Welch, both natives of New Jersey. The former was a farmer by occupation, and came here in 1851; he was born in 1805 and died in February, 1873. The latter was born in 1803, and died December 20, 1881. She was the mother of ten children, of whom six are now living: Mrs. Almeda Phelps, James Welch, C. Wesley Welch, Mrs. Nancy Kinney, William L. Welch and Mrs. Mary A. Mercer. Of the four other children only Mrs. Jennie Moler reached maturity. Dr. Joseph Mercer possessed an enlightened public spirit, and soon enjoyed an unusual degree of respect and confidence from his fellowmen. He was connected with the Masonic fraternity, and he and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Everything was bright in the life of Dr. Mercer, but in the midst of his usefulness he was struck down by a heavy calamity in 1874. After a struggle of four years with the terrible disease which had assailed him, he sank under the shock and died, May 30, 1878, administered to by unwearied and unbounded love, and in the possession of universal confidence and respect. Mrs. Mary A. Mercer was married a second time January 29, 1880, to Joshua D. Mercer, a brother of her first husband. He was a law student in early life, and in later life a druggist. He

was born July 17, 1837, and died March 1, 1881. Since the death of her second husband, Mrs. Mercer has nobly devoted her life to such causes as will benefit the human race.

L. L. MERCER, Selby, was born November 29, 1829, in Belmont County, Ohio. His father, William Mercer, was of Irish descent, and his mother, Elizabeth (Long) Mercer, was of Welsh descent. Both were natives of Virginia. They came to Bureau County by water from Bellaire, Ohio, down the Ohio River, up the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers and landed at Hennepin, forwarding their goods to Bureau Junction. They settled at Princeton, where the fair grounds now are. The father died in July, 1845, at the age of forty-nine years, and his wife died in 1860, aged sixty years. She was the mother of ten children, viz.: Mrs. Sarah Garvin, Mrs. Nancy Sturdevin, Mrs. Hannah Richards, Mrs. Mary Wright, Mrs. Elizabeth Mitchell, Levi L. (our subject), Mrs. Rebecca J. Kelly, William L. (of California), Mrs. Eliza Nedos and Lucretia Gill. The father was a Whig, and at the time of his death an Abolitionist. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Protestant Church. Levi L. Mercer was reared in this county, and worked on his father's farm until he was of age; he then bought 160 acres at \$5 per acre, in Selby Township; he has since added to his farm till he now owns 400 acres of well-improved land. Mr. Mercer was married in Princeton, December 31, 1851, to Saburey Ann Sidwell, who was born in August, 1830, in Morgan County, Ohio, a daughter of Jesse Sidwell. Mr. and Mrs. Mercer have four children, viz.: Mrs. Ida E. Debust; William S., of this county; Adelaide, deceased, and Mrs. Iona Bell Piper, of this county. Mr. Mercer is a member of the A. F. & A. M. fraternity. He has been Republican in politics, and has held various township offices.

W. H. MESENKOP, Princeton, was born November 13, 1834, in Lancaster City, Penn. The family is of German descent, and in its genealogy we find that five brothers come to America in colonial times. Four of them settled in the Southern States; the fifth, who was the great-grandfather of our subject, settled in New York State, but subsequently removed to Lancaster City, Penn. He was a

soldier in the Revolutionary War. His son Lewis P. Mesenkop was married twice. He reared a family of twenty-two children in Lancaster City. One of these, John L. Mesenkop, was born April 23, 1798. He was a harness-maker by occupation for twenty-five years. In 1835 he removed to Ohio, and lived ten years in Wayne County, and nine years in Cuyahoga County. He was married in Ohio, to Anna Brenneman, born April 12, 1812. She was the mother of four children, viz.: William H., our subject; John L., deceased; Mary M., and Mrs. Sarah A. Penfield, of Minneapolis, Minn. John L. Mesenkop came to Princeton in April, 1854, and died here in March, 1875. Those intimately acquainted with him have often remarked his implicit belief in two things: First, the vital principles of the Christian religion; second, the doctrine of the Democratic forefathers. Our subject was reared on a farm in Ohio, where he also taught school at the age of seventeen. He came to Bureau County with his parents, and here taught school in the winter. In 1856 he clerked in a dry-goods store; the following year he farmed. In May, 1858, he went to Hennepin, Ill., and established the *Putnam County Democrat*, which he edited till November of the same year, when he sold out and taught school that winter. In April, 1849, he bought the *Bureau County Democrat*, and published that paper till 1863, when he sold out and engaged in the insurance business. In the spring of 1872 he established the *Bureau County Tribune*, and edited it till the beginning of 1873, when he again embarked in the insurance business. In 1875 he purchased a half interest in the Gas Works, and was elected President of the company, which position he yet fills. During the last ten years he has been a member of the City Council five years and City Treasurer three years, and at present is Alderman of the Fourth Ward. He is also special agent of the western department for several Philadelphia fire insurance companies. He speaks the German and Swede languages fluently; the latter he has acquired himself. Mr. Mesenkop was married August 11, 1858, to Kate E. Pelton, born October 4, 1841, in Brecksville, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio. Her par-

ents, Josiah and Kate E. (Hunt) Pelton, were natives of Massachusetts. Six children are the result of this union, viz.: Mrs. Jennie V. Bowlby, Katie M., Luna E., Minnie M., Alta M. and William L. Mesenkop. Our subject is a member of the A. F. & A. M. fraternity.

F. C. METCALF, Lamoyille, was born November 14, 1821, in Wilmington, Windham Co., Vt. His father, Benjamin Metcalf, was a native of Vermont. He participated in the battle of Bunker Hill, and drew a pension till his death, which occurred April 13, 1846, aged eighty-four years. He married Mrs. Catharine Phillips, who was also a native of Vermont. She died here April 8, 1872, aged eighty-four years. She was the mother of two children by her first husband, viz.: Adaline and Caroline Phillips, and five children by her second marriage, viz.: Isaac; Frederick C., our subject; Maria (deceased) former wife of Col. E. A. Bowen, a banker of Mendota; Moses M., of Washington Territory, and A. B. Metcalf, of Wellington, Kan. The Metcalf family is of English extraction. Our subject farmed in his native State till June, 1843, when he came to Bureau County, Ill., where he entered 160 acres of land in Section 1, in Lamoyille Township, at \$1.25 per acre. In 1849, when the gold fever, like a mighty flood with its waves of hope and expectation, flowed over this continent from ocean to ocean, our subject joined a party of fifteen who were in search of gold, and starting March 28, they arrived in Diamond Springs, Cal., August 26. In California Mr. Metcalf mined, and in April, 1853, returned to this State, where he has been a farmer and stockman. The following year he went to Pennsylvania, where he was married in November, 1854, to Sarah O. Aubbard, a native of Luzerne County, Penn. She is the mother of the following children: Rodolpho, Nevada, Buena Vista and Mabel. Mrs. Metcalf is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Metcalf is identified politically with the Democratic party.

WILLIAM MILES, Princeton, was born in Steuben County, N. Y., July 26, 1822. In 1866 he came from Steuben County to Princeton, Ill. From 1866 till 1882 he was engaged in the lumber business but has now retired from active life. In

May, 1844, in New York, he was united in marriage to Miss Nancy A. Parker. They have reared a family of seven children, viz.: Harriet M., wife of S. D. Beach, of Steuben County, N. Y.; Lucius P. and George, residents of Pottawatomie County, Iowa; William, Edward, Louisa and James, of Princeton.

HENRY F. MILLER, Princeton. Henry Miller and his wife, whose name was Catherine Bigler, were born in Frederick County, Md. Ten children were born to them, viz.: Phoebe, born February 11, 1762; Joseph, born December 27, 1764; David, born August 24, 1766; John, born October 7, 1768; Catherine, born June 26, 1770; Michael, April 29, 1772; Jonathan, born February 10, 1774; Solomon, born August 14, 1776; Jacob, born December 17, 1781; Salome, born February 23, 1783. Jonathan Miller was married August 8, 1799, to Susanna Tombs, who was born January 7, 1773. They came from Frederick County, Md., in 1802, and settled in Greene County, Penn., where they spent their lives in activity and usefulness. They were the parents of eight children, five sons and three daughters, viz.: Jacob, born May 30, 1800; Elizabeth, born December 19, 1803; Catharine, born April 18, 1805; Barbara, born April 19, 1805; Henry F., born March 30, 1807; Daniel, born July 3, 1810; Asa, born May 24, 1812; Lewis, born March 30, 1814. For longevity it will be hard to find a parallel; the eight children are all living at this time. There are 296 living descendants: 8 children, 72 grandchildren, and 178 great-grandchildren and 38 great-great-grandchildren. Jonathan Miller died December 26, 1840; his wife, Susanna, died August 23, 1852. Henry F. Miller, son of Jonathan and Susanna, was born in Greene County, Penn., March 30, 1807. In April, 1835, he was married to Jane Waldon. She was the mother of five children, two of whom are now living, viz.: Mrs. R. W. Brower and Miss Celeste Miller, both living in Ottawa, Ill. Mrs. Jane Miller died July 26, 1846. October, 1847, Mr. Miller married Mrs. Elizabeth Winslow; to them three children were born, only one of whom is living—A. F. Miller, of Iowa. Mrs. Elizabeth Miller died in June, 1856. January 5, 1871, Mr. Miller was again married to Mrs. Martha

Bryan, daughter of Skillman and Susan (Van Nostrand) Brush, both natives of Queens County, L. I. Mrs. Miller had two children by her first husband: Amanda and Charles, both deceased. Amanda was married to C. K. Howard, and had three daughters, viz.: Mattie B., Gertrude A. and Emma M. Howard. Charles Bryan married Elizabeth Armor, and had one daughter—Fannie. (For further sketch of Henry F. Miller, see chapter XI of General History.)

HENRY J. MILLER, Hall, whose portrait and that of his wife appear in this work, is one of the oldest and best known pioneers in the southeast part of Bureau County. He is closely related to the Hall and Williams families, and therefore a part of their history and genealogy will appear under his name. Mr. Miller is thoroughly imbued with the true spirit of the pioneers of Bureau County, among whose many good traits and virtues hospitality, humanity and straightforwardness take a prominent place. In this biography we shall speak mainly of the "clover leaf, Williams, Hall and Miller." The progenitor of the Miller family was Henry Miller, who was born in North Carolina, where his father died. His mother, Elizabeth Miller (*nee* Detheridge), died in Warren County, Ky., to which place she had removed with her son. Henry Miller was married in the latter place to Sally Hall, born in Georgia, daughter of Edward and Rachel (Barnes) Hall, both natives of Georgia; the former of English and the latter of Welsh extraction. In 1818 Henry Miller, accompanied by his father-in-law and family, removed from Warren County, Ky., to Dubois County, Ind., where they farmed fourteen years. From some members of the Hall family, they heard of the beauties of the Illinois prairies, and in 1830 Henry Miller, Edward Hall and the latter's son-in-law, Gilbert Kellum, made claims in Bureau County. They came here alone and returned the same year to Indiana. On the 21st day of May, 1832, on the very day of the Indian Creek massacre, they started for Bureau County, little dreaming that on that very day some members of their family would be cruelly butchered by the inhuman savages, whom some still call the "noble red men of the woods." This

little colony numbered fourteen souls, all told. They were compelled to stop several weeks on Ox Bow Prairie, on account of the Black Hawk war, their teams having been pressed into the Government service to haul provisions for the troops. The three families arrived in Bureau County in August. Edward Hall, the father-in-law of Henry Miller, settled in Selby Township in August, 1832, but in the fall of 1835 he removed to Hall Township and lived on his son-in-law's farm in Section 33, where he died June 28, 1838, aged eighty years. He was interred on the farm and was the first to be buried in the spot that he had selected for his resting place, where also his wife and quite a number of the pioneers of Hall Township repose. "He was a Revolutionary soldier," is written on the tomb of Edward Hall, and no grander and better eulogy could have been written than is contained in those few words, which were suggested by his grandson and admirer, Henry J. Miller. Edward Hall was probably the only Revolutionary soldier buried in Bureau County; he participated in most of the hard fought battles, and was under the command of Gen. George Washington. He was also one of our old-fashioned pioneer Methodist Episcopal ministers, whose words of admonition are still remembered by a few of our old settlers. His wife, Rachel Barnes, died September 10, 1838, aged seventy-nine years. She was the mother of eight children viz.: Ransom, Reason B., William, Mrs. Polly Scott, John, Mrs. Sally Miller, Mrs. Betsey Kellum and Edward Hall. Of the above Ransom Hall came here from White County, Ill., in about 1834, and died here August 26, 1839, aged fifty-four years, five months, twenty days. He married Elizabeth Slocomb, who died December 25, 1842, aged fifty-seven years, nine months and nineteen days. Of her seven children none reside here at present. Her son, E. C. Hall, improved the State premium farm in Section 21, in Hall Township, now owned by John Weber. He is now a resident of Texas. Reason B. Hall made a claim in Hall Township on Section 34, in the spring of 1828. The next year he removed south of the Illinois River and then to Galena, but returned here about 1834. In 1849 he went to Oregon, where he died.

William Hall settled where Lamoille now stands in 1830. He sold his claim to Aaron Gunn and removed to Indian Creek, where he was killed by the Indians. He was married in Warren County, Ky., to Jennie Williams, a sister of Curtis Williams. She was the mother of seven children, viz.: Mrs. Tempa Curtwright, John W., Edward H., Greenberry, Mrs. Sylvia Horn, Mrs. Rachel Munson and Elizabeth Hall. Of the above only John W., Mrs. Sylvia Horn, Edward H., Greenberry and Mrs. Rachel Munson survived the Indian Creek massacre. Mrs. Polly Scott was the wife of Robert Scott, who came here from Morgan County, Ill., in 1834. They are both deceased. Of their seven children only Mrs. Rachel Sweet is yet living in this township (see Mr. Wixom's biography). John Hall came here in 1830. He married Betsey Kellum, who was the mother of six boys and three girls, of whom none live here. They settled in Selby Township and were at one time the largest land owners in the county (see General History). Mrs. Sally Miller was the wife of Henry Miller. Mrs. Betsey Kellum, wife of Gilbert Kellum, was the mother of two children deceased. They came here with Grandfather Hall in 1832, and settled in Selby Township, where they lived many years, but finally moved away. Edward Hall, like his brother Reason B., was regarded by the new settlers of this Indian wild waste as that strange being, an Indian fighting, daring pioneer, who took an active part in that prolonged tragedy that gave this great valley to civilization. He was a single man; he came here in 1829 and settled on Section 34, in Hall Township. He built a cabin where Jacob Wasson afterward resided, but the next year left for the wilds of Texas. Henry Miller settled on Section 33, in Hall Township, on the 24th day of August, 1832. He made a claim and afterward entered 380 acres of land. He is the only man in the township who entered his original claim and lived on it till his death, which occurred December 6, 1862, aged sixty-six years. His wife, Sally Hall, died July 26, 1847, aged fifty-three years. She was a true helpmeet and belonged to that noble type of women which we generally find on the frontier. She was

the mother of seven children, viz.: William, George W., Eliza, Henry J. (our subject), Edward H., Smith and Elizabeth. Of the above the last four are yet living: Edward H., near Princeton; Smith, in Hall Township; Elizabeth, wife of Wiley H. Horn, is a resident of Nebraska; the oldest child, William Miller, died here. He made a claim on Section 34, and married Rachel H. Hall (deceased), daughter of Ransom Hall, and was the father of the following children: Charles F., Mrs. Sarah Dustin (Missouri), Mrs. Mary E. Messmore and Mrs. C. Frances Messmore, both of Henry County, Ill. Eliza Miller married Edward H. Hall, who escaped the Indian Creek massacre. Mrs. Eliza Hall was the mother of four boys and one girl. Henry J. Miller, the subject proper of this biography, was born November 30, 1823, in Dubois County, Ind. He came here with his parents and has made this county his home nearly all his life. His career in life has been a checkered one. He started on a small scale, but by dint of perseverance, industry and good business principles has acquired a handsome fortune. His early life was spent on the farm with his parents; here he also attended the pioneer schools, conducted on the subscription plan. He was fond of the chase, and at one of their many hunts killed the largest wolf ever seen in the county, by riding his famous horse Vic, which was soon after stolen by the "Birch gang," over the animal. Mr. Miller was married here April 5, 1849, to Jane Williams, born February 19, 1831, in Sangamon County, Ill. She is the mother of four children, viz.: Icedora, John H., Carmi A. and Jennie M. Miller. Of these Icedora, wife of J. E. Porterfield, is the mother of Edna and Lois Porterfield. John H., a merchant in LaSalle, married Mary Wilhite, a daughter of Hampton Wilhite; she is the mother of Henry J., Ethel and Roy Miller. Carmi A., who is quite a genius, married Isabel Winser, daughter of James Winser, and is the father of Claude Miller. Jennie M. Miller is at home. Two other children, William C. and George W., died while young; the former aged eight years, had an unusually bright mind. The parents of Mrs. Jane Miller were Curtis and Mary (Peter) Williams, natives of Kentucky.

After living many years in Indiana, they removed to Sangamon County, Ill., and then came to Bureau County, settling in Arispe Township. They finally entered what is known as the William C. Buswell farm in Barren Grove, in the Hall neighborhood north of Neponset, where they were known for their hospitality. Curtis Williams was born March 16, 1797, in Warren County, Ky. He died September 3, 1858, in Neponset. His wife was born March 15, 1804, in Washington, Ky., and is yet living in Annawan, Henry County, Ill. She is the mother of ten children, viz.: Volly, deceased; Mrs. Sylvia Beaver and William died in California; Mrs. Elizabeth Potter, of California; Mrs. Mary Stevens, of Kansas; John, of Missouri; Mrs. M. A. Jane R. Miller; Mrs. Talitha Way, of California; David, and Mrs. Margaret Mavity, deceased. In the summer of 1857 Mr. Miller drove across the plains to California, where he farmed, but he returned the next year, *via* Panama and New York City, because he wanted to look after his interest in Bureau County, where, in his absence, he had lost quite a fortune, principally by going security. He soon rallied, and to-day his farms located in Hall Township aggregate 1,307 acres. He took an active part in the transactions which led to the organization of the Spring Valley Coal Company, and in partnership with Hon. A. Campbell, deeded to the company about 5,000 acres of coal land, which is now being operated. To our subject partially belongs the credit of opening this new field of labor, which will prove a source of wealth to old Bureau. Politically Mr. Miller is a Democrat. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Protestant Church.

JACOB MILLER, Princeton, was born June 15, 1835, in Annville, Lebanon Co., Penn. His parents, Isaac and Mollie (Farnsler) Miller, were natives of Pennsylvania, as were also the great-grandparents. The Miller family is of German extraction. Isaac and Mollie Miller died in Pennsylvania. They were the parents of the following children: Henry, Mrs. Christiana Bachman, Mrs. Sarah Farnsler, Mrs. Mattie Wolfenberger (deceased), Mrs. Lizzie Wolfenberger, Frank, and Jacob Miller, the subject of this biogra-

phy, who was educated at the Annville Academy, now Lebanon Valley College, and afterward at Mount Pleasant College, Westmoreland County, Penn. His early years were devoted to teaching school in his native State. Eventually he came to Bureau County, where he taught school in Buda, after which he took charge of the books in the large book and printing establishment of the United Brethren Church Society, located in Dayton, Ohio. After his return to Princeton he built and kept the Empire House, which he afterward sold. He then established the Bureau County Academy in Princeton, where he taught till after the building of the High School, when the academy was abandoned. He then became a member of the firm of Miller, Strock & Co., of the Princeton planing-mill, with which he was connected several years. In 1873 he was elected County Superintendent of Schools of Bureau County, filling that office till 1877, after which he engaged in the real estate and insurance business till 1882, when he was again elected County Superintendent, his term of office expiring in 1886. Mr. Miller has done a great deal for the schools of Bureau County, and awakened that interest in educational matters which is necessary to insure the greatest benefits. It is his great object in life to grade every district school and make old "Bureau" the banner county in the State. Mr. Miller was married, in Dayton, Ohio, to Miss Mary A. Dow, a native of Canterbury, N. H., daughter of Tristram C. and Susan (Lyford) Dow, also natives of New Hampshire, the former of English and the latter of Scotch extraction. They died in Annawan, Ill. They settled in Concord Township, Bureau County, June 21, 1846, and were accompanied by the following children: Almira, Joseph L., Tristram T., Josiah, John L., Mary A. and Lyman Dow. Of the above, Tristram T. was a Major in the war of the Rebellion, and was afterward a prominent citizen of Davenport. Mrs. Mary Miller is the mother of four children now living, viz.: Byron G., Victor, Viola and Mertie Miller. In religious matters Mr. and Mrs. Miller are members of the United Brethren Church.

SILAS MILLER, Arispe, who is the subject of the following biography, was born

June 6, 1831, in Washington County, Penn. His parents, John and Mary (Simmons) Miller, were natives of Pennsylvania. John Miller was born in December, 1800. He was a farmer, and died 1872 in Tiskilwa, Bureau Co., Ill. The grandfather of our subject, John Miller, Sr., was of German descent, but was born and died in Pennsylvania. The mother of our subject was born in 1806; she is yet living. The following of her children reached maturity: Elisha, Silas (our subject), Jonathan, Isaac, Mary, Amos and Margaret. Mr. Miller was educated in Pennsylvania. He came to this county with his parents in 1851, and settled on Lone Tree Prairie. In 1875 he removed to his present residence near Tiskilwa. As a farmer he has been successful, and at present owns 420 acres of land. Mr. Miller was joined in marriage July 4, 1859, in Henry, Ill., to Miss Christine Brown, born 1828 in West Virginia. Her parents were Abraham and Elizabeth (Core) Brown. Four children now living blessed this union, viz.: Abraham L., Catharine, Cora and Ida M. Mrs. Miller is religiously connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically Mr. Miller is identified with the Republican party, and has filled township and school offices.

JOSEPH H. MILNER (deceased), was born June 12, 1858, in Westfield Township, Bureau Co., Ill., where he died April 10, 1884. He was a son of Rezin Milner, who was born January 16, 1818, in Belmont County, Ohio. He came to this country about twenty-eight years ago, and bought land in Section 4. He was an industrious and very economical man, and at the time of his death, which occurred August 12, 1884, owned over 320 acres of choice land. He was married twice. His first wife, Athanisa Pancoast, died in Ohio. His second wife, Mary J. Harvey, a daughter of Daniel and Eliza Harvey, was born April 18, 1826, in Ohio; she died here May 22, 1863. She was the mother of two children, viz.: Susan I., and Joseph H. Milner, whose name heads this biography. Susan I. Milner was born July 30, 1855, in Ohio; she died here June 14, 1876. Joseph H. Milner was reared and educated in this county. He was also a farmer by occupation, and had fair to become one of Bureau

County's most enterprising and useful citizens. He was married here November 18, 1880, to Miss Ada D. Black, a daughter of Isaac C. Black. She was born February 27, 1861, in Arlington. This union was blessed with one son, Joseph H. Milner, Jr., who was born January 12, 1882, and who is the image of his father. He was a man who quickly gained and retained the confidence and good will of all who came in contact with him, so that at the time of his death it was said that he had not an enemy in the wide world. His memory will ever be cherished for his many good qualities of head and heart. His widow, whose young life has been blighted by four deaths in the family since her marriage, has borne her trials heroically, and has the sincerest sympathy of all.

J. H. MORGAN, Concord, was born in Lackawanna County, Penn., December 28, 1844. He was reared on a farm in his native State, and his principal occupation during life has been that of farming. In 1864 he came to Bureau County, Ill., with his parents and has since resided in Concord Township. Part of the time after coming to the county he worked in the coal mines at Bourbonnais. In 1874 he engaged in the mercantile business at the same point, and continued until 1877; but most of the time he has followed farming, and now owns a farm of 120 acres. Mr. Morgan's opportunities for an education in early life were very limited, but he takes an active interest in all school matters, and has held various school offices in the district and township. In politics he is a Republican, and has acted as Township Collector, etc. He is an active member of the Baptist Church. He is the son of Enoch and Margaret (Bowen) Morgan, both natives of Wales. Mrs. Morgan was born in 1809, and yet survives. Enoch Morgan was born in South Wales in 1804. In 1830, in company with his wife and about twenty others, came to the United States, and settled in Carbondale, Penn., where he resided until 1864, when he came to Bureau County and settled near Buda, where he died November 13, 1882, at the age of seventy-eight years, six months and thirteen days. His occupation was that of a miner, and was one of the pioneers in the mining of hard coal in the northern portion

of the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania. Mr. Morgan and his partner, David Davis, were the first to take out coal at what is now Scranton, Penn. The first summer that he worked was on the bank of the Lackawanna River, and only by daylight at 75 cents a day. Mr. and Mr. Enoch Morgan were the parents of the following named children who yet survive: William, John, David, Jediah and Jemima. William and David reside in Pennsylvania; John and Jediah in this county, and Mrs. Jemima Morse in Shenandoah, Iowa. Mrs. Elizabeth Jerman, another daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, died in Pennsylvania, but was the mother of one daughter, who is now Mrs. S. M. Aker, of Buda, Ill.

C. M. MORRILL, M. D., Fairfield, was born February 24, 1851, in Randolph, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y. His grandfather, Mastin Morrill, was a native of Vermont. Our subject's parents, Albert and Hannah (Boardman) Morrill, are natives of New York. They reared the following children: Mrs. Cynthia L. Binkley, Charles M., Marion and Willard Morrill. Charles M. Morrill received a common school education in Illinois and Iowa. His preceptors in his chosen profession were his uncle, Dr. J. L. Morrill, and Dr. J. H. Taggart. At the age of seventeen he went into the drug business, and during that time read medicine. He kept a drug store in Yorktown and Tampico, and made many friends in the vicinity of both places. Being desirous of entering the medical fraternity and showing the public his ability as a practitioner, he attended medical lectures at Cincinnati, where he graduated January 25, 1876. After receiving his diploma Dr. Morrill permanently located in Yorktown, Bureau Co., Ill., in which vicinity he has a lucrative practice and enjoys the confidence and esteem of his fellow men. Dr. Morrill was joined in marriage March 19, 1876, in Tampico, Ill., to Miss Mary E. Banes, born June 18, 1856, in Whiteside County, Ill., daughter of Jenks G. and Naomi (Parvis) Banes, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Maryland. They were formerly residents of Cincinnati, but removed to Whiteside County, where he at one time cultivated over 1,800 acres of land. Mr. and Mrs. Dr.

Morrill have one son—Frank G.—born January 22, 1880. Politically the Doctor is a Greenbacker, and a Free-thinker in all religious matters.

JOSEPH MORRISON, Princeton, was born in Union Township, Belmont Co., Ohio, August 16, 1806. His father, Arthur Morrison, was born April 1, 1770, in Adams County, Penn.; he died September 3, 1839, in Belmont County, Ohio. He was a tanner and farmer by occupation. The grandfather of our subject was John Morrison, who was a native of Pennsylvania, but his father was a Scotchman. Mr. Morrison's mother was Grezzella McCormick. She was born in 1776, in Pennsylvania, and died May 16, 1846, in Belmont County, Ohio. She was the mother of fourteen children, of whom ten reached maturity. Of these six are now living: Mrs. Martha Cerr, Samuel, Joseph, Arthur, Mrs. Jane McCormick and Robert. The family is noted for longevity, the average age of three now living being eighty-two years. Our subject received his early education in a log schoolhouse in Belmont County, Ohio, where he afterward followed tanning and merchandising. In the spring of 1849, when the news of the discovery of the gold mines of California reached the East, Mr. Morrison, more from a desire of seeing the West than to hunt for gold, joined a party of sixty-five men, and with them crossed the plains with teams and wagons. They were nearly four months in reaching the gold fields. Before leaving the East he formed a stock company with eight men, one of whom died on the plains. The other eight men worked together one year in the gold fields and were successful. After the first year a part of them reorganized and worked another year. In the spring of 1851 Mr. Morrison returned to Ohio, where he lived one year, and then came to Bureau County, Ill., settling in Dover Township. He farmed till the spring of 1877, since which he has resided in Princeton, where he is living a retired yet by no means idle life, enjoying the fruit of a successful business career. Mr. Morrison was married March 10, 1831, in Belmont County, Ohio, to Miss Ann J. Thompson, who was born August 22, 1812, in Belmont County, Ohio; died May 22, 1884. She was a daughter of

Samuel Thompson, a native of Ireland, and a Captain in the war of 1812. Her mother, Ann J. Lundy, was also of Irish extraction. Mrs. Morrison was the mother of eleven children. Of these two died in infancy. Cyrus died at the age of fourteen, and another son, Hugh A., reached maturity. He was a gallant soldier in our late war, fighting till its close, after which he was sent with his regiment, the Second Illinois, to Texas, where he stayed till January, 1866, when he came home. About 1870 he entered the service of Gen. Dodge, in Council Bluffs, Iowa, and with the General went to Texas, where he was in his employ till his death from lung fever, which occurred November 18, 1874. The names of the living children are: Mrs. Mary Garton, Mrs. Grezzella Honn, Mrs. Frances Butts, Mrs. Sophia Emmerson, Thomas C. (now a farmer in Nebraska), Julius (a farmer in Kansas) and Maggie. Mr. Morrison is an active member of the Presbyterian Church. He is connected with the Republican party. For the last ten years Mr. Morrison has traveled considerably, visiting all the States except three, and all the Territories except three. His two brothers, Samuel and Robert, are residents of California, and to that State he has been twice since he was there digging for gold. At present Mr. Morrison is one of the Directors of the Farmers National Bank.

L O. MORSE, Neponset, was born February 10, 1840, in Peacham, Caledonia Co., Vt. His father, Thomas Morse, was born 1796, in Peacham, Vt. He was a brick-maker and farmer, and died there in 1872. The grandfather of our subject was Moody Morse, who was a native of Massachusetts, but died in Vermont. The mother of our subject, Cynthia (Blanchard) Morse, was born in 1802, in Peacham, Vt. She died there in 1881. She was a daughter of Abel and Elizabeth (Eastman) Blanchard. They were natives of Massachusetts and the parents of thirteen children. Mrs. Cynthia Morse was the mother of five children: Francis A., Mrs. Mary E. Balcon, Lucius O. (our subject), Abel and William W. Our subject was educated in his native town. In early life he worked at his father's occupation. At the age of nineteen he went to Fall River, Mass., where he

clerked one and one-half years, and then enlisted April 7, 1861, in the Third Regiment of the Vermont Volunteer Infantry, Company G, serving till July, 1864, and was discharged at Burlington, Vt. He was promoted to Second Sergeant, and participated in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Seven Days' Fight, Bucketsville, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Funkstown, Rappahannock Station, Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor and Fort Stevens. In October, 1864, he came West to Osceola, Ill., where he taught school two winters and farmed one summer. In May, 1866, he came to Neponset, where he clerked three years, and then went into the clothing business. After two years he engaged in the hardware and farm implement business, and is now conducting that business in partnership with P. M. Childs and S. H. Bennett. He has made an efficient Postmaster for more than fourteen years, and takes a deep interest in all public affairs, being one of the most wide-awake men in town. Politically Mr. Morse is a Republican. He was married August 13, 1867, at North Haverhill, N. H., to Miss Addie Hatch, a native of Vermont, and a daughter of Obadiah Hatch. She is the mother of two children: Hazen H. Morse, born December 12, 1869, and Glenn A., who was born January 31, 1876. Mr. Morse is a supporter of the Congregational Church, of which his wife is an active member.

PROF. S. W. MOSES, Princeton, was born March 5, 1842, in Petersburg, N. Y. He is a son of Hiram Moses, a native of Norfolk, Conn., where he was born September 15, 1800, and yet resides. He is a physician and has followed his profession for fifty-five years. His father was Thomas Moses, a farmer. His parents or the great-grandparents of our subject came to the United States from England. The mother of Prof. Moses was Abalina (Worthington) Moses. She was born in New York and died in Petersburg. She was the mother of five children, viz.: Hiram, who is a physician, Thomas, Charles, Albert, and Solan W., our subject, who received his primary education in Petersburg and Fort Edward. It soon became evident the musical scales had more attraction for him than the mysteries of science. Therefore at an early

date he studied music in Troy, N. Y., and Boston, Mass. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted in the Music Corps of the Second Regiment of New York Volunteers, and was afterward transferred to the Tenth Regiment, serving about one year. After the war he devoted himself to his chosen profession and taught music, making harmony, thorough base, violin and piano a specialty. He is an excellent violinist, and has played before large and select audiences in Boston, Chicago, and New York, and a number of other cities. In 1866 he came West and for three years taught in Iowa, Illinois, and Wisconsin. After this he taught four years in Dixon, Ill. For the last six years he has been teaching in Princeton, Illinois, and here opened a music store. Prof. Moses' ability as an instructor is well known and he may well be satisfied with his success. He was married January 1, 1862, in Petersburg, N. Y., to Miss Mary E. Hovey, a native of Petersburg. Her parents were Moses and Cornelia (Hakes) Hovey. She is the mother of two children, viz.: Cornelia A., born April 7, 1864, and Mattie M., born April 30, 1867. Prof. Moses is a member of the A. F. & A. M. fraternity, and in politics he is a Republican.

WILLIAM N. MOSELEY, deceased, was born in Rensselaer County, N. Y., April 11, 1822. In 1831 he came to this county with his father, Roland Moseley (see general history). They were among the number who came here before the Indian troubles, and during the Black Hawk war the family fled across the river to the fort, having first buried their goods. W. N. Moseley spent most of his life in this county, following farming as an occupation. He was married in Princeton, Ill., December 16, 1860, to Miss Sarah A. Ross, a native of New York. Her father, Charles Ross, was of Scotch descent. He moved with his family from New York to Canada, and thence to Putnam County, Ill., in about 1838, and there died. To Mr. and Mrs. Moseley five children were born, viz.: Fannie, William, Frederick, Asa B. and Roland F. Mr. Moseley died May 6, 1872. He was a practical, thorough going business man, and through his energy and close attention to business made a financial success of life, and left a good property, but

more than all, an untarnished name. His education was such as could be obtained in the schools of the frontier, but he was a great reader of the news of the day, and gained much practical knowledge, and was well versed in current history. Mr. Moseley never entered into political life, but was an adherent of the Democratic party.

D. E. MUNGER, Princeton, was born in Verona, Oneida Co., N. Y., March 31, 1845. He is the son of William H. and Emily A. (Bushnell) Munger, both natives of Connecticut. The father was born in 1803, and died in Verona, N. Y., October 17, 1854. His occupation was that of the proprietor of a hotel, and his family was born and reared in the hotel in Verona. The mother was born October, 1807. In the fall of 1855 she came to Morris, Grundy Co., Ill., and settled on a farm. She is now a resident of Bridgeport, N. Y. She is the mother of seven sons, four of whom responded to their country's call and enlisted in the army. One, George B., in the Thirty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, was wounded at the battle of Pea Ridge, and afterward discharged. Three of the brothers, D. E., William H., and H. G., enlisted August 22, 1862, in Company C, Seventy-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. afterward Col. C. C. Jones. Mr. D. E. Munger was but sixteen years of age at the time of enlistment, being the youngest in the regiment. Their regiment was in the Army of the Tennessee, Second Brigade, Fourth Division of Seventeenth Army Corps. They participated in seventeen different engagements, among which were the siege of Vicksburg, Champion Hills, Jackson, Mississippi, and Spanish Fort. They were mustered out of the service at Galveston, Tex., but did not receive their pay till August 22, 1865, after arriving at Chicago. Soon after returning from the service, H. G. Munger died of disease contracted while in the army. Of the Munger brothers now living, all are engaged in the hotel business. G. B. and E. M. are proprietors of the Matteson House, Chicago; W. H. is in the Gault House, Sterling, Ill.; D. A. is in the Phoenix House, of Pontiac, Ill., and D. E. is proprietor of the American House, Princeton, Ill. After returning from the army Mr. D. E. Munger

engaged in the hotel business at Leland, Ill., and such has been his occupation since, with the exception of seven years when he was in the drug business at Newark, Kendall Co., Ill., and Pontiac. While at the latter place he suffered a heavy loss from fire, as his store was burned. Besides having been in the hotel business at Leland, he has also been in the same business in Wyandot, Ill., and in Princeton, and since 1879 has been proprietor of the American House. While at Leland Mr. Munger formed the acquaintance of Miss Angie M. McClure, to whom he was married at Earl, Ill., December 22, 1866. She was born in Johnstown, Cambria Co., Penn., March 27, 1844. Her parents, John and Rebecca (Wier) McClure, were natives of Pennsylvania. The father's occupation was that of a merchant during most of his life, and a short time before his death, which occurred in 1854, his business had been consumed by fire. The following year, 1855, his widow and family removed to Earl, LaSalle Co., Ill., where she yet resides. Of the family of seven, only four now survive, viz.: T. D. McClure, of Chicago, Mrs. James Mekeel, of Ottawa, Ill., Mrs. D. E. Munger, and Mrs. Allie Wade, of Cannon River Falls, Minn. Mrs. Munger is the mother of two daughters, viz.: Maud May, born March 24, 1869, and Georgie E., born July 18, 1878. Mr. Munger is a member of the Princeton Masonic Lodge and of Ferris Post, 309, G. A. R., of Princeton. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a staunch Republican.

HOWARD W. MUNSON, Hall, was born September 10, 1820, in Jefferson County, Ind. His father, Alanson Munson, was a native of New York, and died in Bureau County, Ill., December 16, 1865, at the age of sixty-six years, two months and eighteen days. He was a son of Hiram and Rhoda (Peas) Munson, natives of New England, and the parents of five sons. Alanson Munson married Rosanna Sage, a native of Kentucky, who died in this county September 12, 1854, at the age of fifty-five years and seven months. She was the mother of three boys and two girls, viz.: Howard W. and Lucinda (deceased), twins, Mrs. Matilda Miller, Caleb, of Nebraska, and William, of Nebraska.

Alanson Munson came to LaSalle County, Ill., in about 1837, and was located on Indian Creek, where the massacre occurred. In 1840 he came to Hall Township, Bureau County, where he died. Howard W. Munson came to LaSalle County, and for some time was on Indian Creek helping his uncle, William Munson, whose wife, Rachel Hall, was taken prisoner by the Indians. Mr. Munson now resides on the old homestead, for which his father traded his farm on Indian Creek, and which was entered by Edward H. Hall. Our subject now owns 365 acres of land. He was married in this county October 23, 1844, to Eliza J. Seaton, born January 12, 1826, in Oldham County, Ky., a daughter of James and Nancy (Wilhoit) Seaton. (See sketch of Seaton family.) Mr. and Mrs. Munson are the parents of five children, viz.: Plencina, born August 19, 1846, drowned July 4, 1862; Mrs. Augusta Swan, Mrs. Loretta Brookie, William H. and James A., all in this county. In politics Mr. Munson is a Democrat.

L. B. MUZZY, Berlin. Thomas N. Muzzy, father of the above named gentleman, was born in Worcester County, Mass., March 16, 1789. He was a musician in the war of 1812, and his son now possesses the clarinet on which he played. In 1814 he settled in Guernsey County, Ohio, taking up Government land, and lived there until his death, in March, 1883. He named the township Spencer, after his old township in Massachusetts. For many years his business was that of farming, but in after life he was also interested in railroads in Eastern Ohio, and was one of the well known men of Guernsey County. He was married in Massachusetts a short time before he moved to Ohio, to Lorinda Bacon. She was born in Worcester County, Mass., March 8, 1791, and is still living. Both families are noted for their longevity. They were the parents of twelve children, eight of whom are now living. Two died in infancy, and one while in the army. Three of their sons were engaged in the civil war. L. B. Muzzy was the youngest of the family, and was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, July 23, 1833. He was reared on a farm until nineteen years of age, when he attended school in Cambridge,

Ohio, for two years, and afterward engaged in teaching. In 1855 he came to Bureau County, and gave his attention to teaching and farming. September 9, 1857, he was married in Dover to Maria B. Wood, born in Saratoga County, N. Y., March 31, 1839. Her parents were also natives of Saratoga County. Her father, Lewis Wood, was born June 11, 1805, and her mother, Electa (Clark) Wood, February 12, 1801. They came from New York to Downer's Grove, Ill., and in 1855 to Dover, where he died May 1, 1864. His wife is still living. They had eight children, six of whom are now living. Mr. and Mrs. Muzzy have four children, viz.: Rollin L., born June 22, 1858, a photographer of Mendota (his wife was Miss Vene Bert, of Princeton); Nettie M., born April 26, 1860, wife of George Bryant, of Milwaukee, Wis.; George L., born October 31, 1863; Lora C., born January 5, 1868, wife of Marshal Momeny, of this county. Mr. Muzzy purchased his present farm in 1867. It contains 115 acres, with excellent improvements. He has spent most of his life in agricultural pursuits and making a model farm. In politics he has always been a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Congregational Church of Malden. He is an Odd Fellow, his membership being at Cumberland, Ohio.

AUGUSTUS MYERS, Concord, was born in Hunterdon County, N. J., September 21, 1833. He is the son of Samuel and Catherine (Smith) Myers. The Myers family is an old family of Hunterdon County. Samuel Myers was born in 1805, and came to this county in 1854, and is now a resident of Mineral Township. His wife was born in 1811, and is the mother of nine sons and one daughter; all the family, except two sons, are yet living, but only the daughter and two sons in Bureau County. The others are settled all through the West. Augustus Myers was reared on a farm. He received most of his education in the schools of his native State. After coming to this State he worked on the farm, taught school, etc., till his marriage, and then engaged in farming for himself. He has lived in Concord Township since March 6, 1865. He now owns a farm of 240 acres of well-improved land.

October 7, 1858, he was married to Miss Eliza A. Neff, who was born in Champaign County, Ohio, November 1, 1836, and is the daughter of George W. and Magdalene (Dicious) Neff. The father was born in Pennsylvania in 1811, but the mother in Virginia in about 1809. They came to Bureau County, Ill., in 1854, and here died—he in 1879, but she in 1876. They were the parents of ten children, five of whom yet survive. Mr. and Mrs. Myers have four children living, viz.: Wellmore L., born June 14, 1860; Charles L., October 18, 1862; Frank G., March 28, 1866, and Arthur A., November 22, 1872. In politics Mr. Myers is Republican, and has held various township offices, and at present is Supervisor.

ANDREW D. NEELY, Neponset, was born September 19, 1824, in Homer, Cortland Co., N. Y. His father, Robert Neely, was a farmer and soldier in the war of 1812. He died in Little York, Cortland County, N. Y., in 1879, aged ninety-seven years. The grandfather of our subject was of German descent; he was a farmer and manufacturer by occupation, also a soldier in the Revolutionary war, with rank of Captain. He died in Scipio Center, N. Y. The mother of our subject, Margaret (Vandeline) Neely, was of foreign descent, but a native of New York; she died in Homer, N. Y. She was the mother of six children, viz.: Mrs. Hannah Scuder, Abraham, Robert (deceased), Mrs. Sarah Boyles (deceased), Mrs. Jane Barnum, and Andrew D., our subject, who was educated at Homer Hill, N. Y. He farmed in early life. In 1849 he came West, and crossed the plains and freighted about one year for Perry & Young, between Leavenworth and Salt Lake City. He participated in several severe Indian fights; then took sick and returned East, where he remained one year, when he came West again and settled in Rockford, Winnebago Co., Ill. There he farmed about five years, and then removed to Oneida, Knox Co., Ill.; was there two years, and roamed about three years through Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas and Santa Fé, N. M., mainly to see the country. He returned to Knox County, Ill., in 1859, and in August, 1861, he enlisted in Company C of the Forty-second

Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as private, but was promoted to Color-Bearer Sergeant. He participated in the battles of Stone River, Franklin, Chickamauga, Fort Donelson, Shiloh and other engagements. He was severely wounded September 20, 1863, at Chickamauga, and lay in the hospitals fourteen months, having contracted gangreen and erysipelas. He was discharged August 19, 1864. After the war he returned to Knox County, and there lived till 1868, when he came to Neponset Township, Bureau County, where he was married September 15, 1868, to Mrs. Mary J. Russell (née Mary J. Vancactor), who was born May 17, 1836, in Plymouth, Marshall Co., Ind. She is a daughter of David and Harriet (Ward) Vancactor. Mrs. Neely is the mother of three children, viz.: Mrs. Hattie E. Dana, a daughter by her first husband, William Russell; James Eddie Neely, born July 19, 1869, and Minnie Neely, born October 15, 1875. Mr. Neely is a Republican and a member of the G. A. R., Elmira Post.

JAMES NELSON, Westfield, was born March 4, 1838, in Perth, Canada. His parents, James and Martha (Gourley) Nelson, were natives of the north of Ireland. They came to Canada while quite young. The father was a hatter by occupation and followed it in Perth and Ottawa. In 1852 he came to LaSalle County, Ill., where he died July, 1868, aged sixty-four years. The mother died July, 1867, aged fifty-six years. They were the parents of ten children, of whom the following are yet living: Elmer W., Mrs. Margaret Longworth, James (our subject), Mrs. Letitia R. Holbrook, William S., Josiah D. and Mrs. Isabell Ritchmyer. The above were all married. Our subject, James Nelson, came to Bureau County in 1854 and has been a farmer and stockman all his life and has a farm of 160 acres. Mr. Nelson was married here October 20, 1862, to Miss Mary A. Barrett, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Barrett) Barrett. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson are the parents of the following children: James B., Elizabeth L., Charles C., Warren G., Mattie M. and George E. Nelson, the latter deceased aged seven years. Politically Mr. Nelson is identified with the Democratic party.

P. J. NEWELL, Princeton, was born in Princeton, Ill., April 12, 1836, and is probably the oldest man now living in the city who was born within the corporate limits. He is the son of Benjamin and Harriet (White) Newell. The former was born in Concord, N. H., the latter in Alden, N. Y. They were married in Alden in 1835 and came to Princeton, Ill., the same year, and Mr. Newell engaged in the dry goods business and continued in the same for thirty-five years. In 1881 he moved to Denver, Col., and in 1883 to Topeka, Kan., where he now resides. In 1856 our subject began learning the hardware business in the store of A. S. & E. C. Chapman, and with the exception of short intermissions he was employed in this store for nine years. During the time in 1860 he went to Pike's Peak, where he remained some months. April 17, 1861, he entered the ninety-days' service in the army and went to Springfield, but all the troops not being required at the time, he was sent home. October 13, 1863, Mr. Newell was united in marriage to Miss Helen S. Partidge, a native of Oswego, N. Y., who had come to Peoria, Ill., about 1846, and for some years before marriage had been engaged in teaching there. Mr. and Mrs. Newell have two sons and two daughters living and also one son and daughter dead. The living are: Frank, Henry, Hattie and Minnie. The oldest son has been in Peoria, Ill., for three years where he is a book-keeper. August 31, 1864, Mr. Newell engaged in the hardware business for himself in Princeton, but sold out after eleven months, during which time he had cleared above all expenses \$1,500. For three years he worked at his trade in Galesburg, Ill., but in 1869 came back to Princeton and again went into business, this time in connection with Thompson Bros., Mr. Newell having charge of the tinware department and the Thompsons of the hardware. In 1871 he opened a stock of hardware in the old stand where he had learned his trade. In 1873 he sold an interest in the business and the firm was then Newell & Thompson, but in 1877 he sold the entire stock to Mr. Thompson. April 12, 1881, he bought out the furniture and undertaking business of E. Strong Phelps, paying for the same \$4,250

but sold the building in which he has his store to Mr. Phelps for \$3,500. At that time Mr. Newell knew nothing of his present business, but he applied himself closely to business and has been very successful as an undertaker. October, 1881, at the organization of the Illinois Undertakers' Association he was appointed one of the Executive Committee, and in the October meeting, 1882, he was appointed a member of the Finance Committee. Since 1875 Mr. N. has paid over \$6,000 security debts, but his energy has carried him through and now he carries a stock of goods valued at between \$6,000 and \$7,000, and is a stock-holder in the Princeton Homestead & Loan Association and also in the Town Hall Company. Mr. Newell is a member of the Knights of Pythias and takes an active interest in all matters concerning the order and has held various offices in the society. In politics he is identified with the Republican party.

D. T. NICHOLS, Wyandot, was born in Broadalbin, N. Y., August 3, 1812. In 1829 he removed to Livingston County, N. Y. In early life he learned the harness-maker's trade and followed that occupation in the State of New York and also in Chicago, Ill., where he landed October 8, 1839, when the city claimed a population of 3,000. He remained in Chicago for seven years and then removed to Kane County, but still later purchased land in Winnebago County, Ill., at 60 cents per acre. In 1850 Mr. Nichols was one who crossed the plains to seek his fortune in the gold fields of California. He spent one successful year in California and then returned to Illinois, riding on mule-back from Sacramento to Illinois. In 1853 he came to Bureau County and purchased a farm in Wyandot Township, and since that time he has been a resident of Bureau County. In 1854, when the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad had been completed in this county, he was at Wyandot Station as the train was passing through, when Col. C. G. Hammond invited him to take a ride to Mendota, which he did, and while on the way Col. Hammond proposed that he should take the position of Station Agent at Wyandot. His answer was that he knew nothing of railroading, nor did he care to; however, he was prevailed upon

to take the place, and since 1854 Mr. Nichols has been in the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and all this time he has been agent at Wyandot, except two years at Buda, and with the exception of J. W. Cothrin, of Galesburg, he is the oldest employe of the road. When first beginning he knew nothing about the business, but he spent one-half day with the agent at Princeton, and then studied out the remainder for himself. When first appointed agent there was no depot, and as there were only day trains, he drove into the station from his farm, and in the evening out again. Afterward he had a box car as a depot, till the present building was erected. Once during the war, several car-loads of soldiers had to be supplied with tickets, and his were all used, so he took the power upon himself to manufacture tickets, sign his name and sell them. They were accepted by the conductor, and afterward Mr. Nichols received the compliments of the Superintendent for this procedure. Mr. Nichols has grown old in the service of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, but has grown in the esteem of the officials, and all having business with the line at this point. November 20, 1834, Mr. Nichols was united in marriage to Miss Clarissa Watkins, of Onondaga County, N. Y. She died in 1845, leaving three children, viz.: W. I., of Burlington, Iowa; Minerva, wife of Andrew Garrett, of Claremont, Mo.; and Horace, who died in Herne, Tex., in 1880. In 1846 Mr. Nichols was married to Miss H. G. Barry, of Madison, N. Y., who is the mother of six children, viz.: Clarissa, widow of J. Crawford; S. E., wife of E. J. Engle; Emma, wife of W. A. Yearshaw, and C. L., of Topeka, Kan., train-master on the Santa Fé Railroad, also two children, deceased.

ISAAC H. NORRIS, Lamoille. The Norris family is of English extraction, and its genealogy is brief. Whether the family descends from some branch of the British nobility, or the more humble Puritan stock, we do not know, yet the strong traits of character and nobility which shine forth in the progenitors of our subject leads the genealogist and biographer of these lines to wish he knew more of their past.

The grandparents of our subject, William and Mary (Hays) Norris, were natives of Frederick County, Md., where they owned a large plantation which, as was quite customary in those days and in that State, was worked by slaves. Mr. and Mrs. Norris were members of the Episcopal Church, and were reared to believe that slavery was a lawful institution. Upon reaching maturity they began to doubt this belief and formed resolutions to free the slaves and incur all the risk and criticism which such an action would lead to from their friends and relatives. Overhearing the prayer of a slave, they put their resolution into execution by liberating all of them that were twenty-seven years old, this being the provision of the law; and when a further stay in the old home became disagreeable they emigrated to Belmont County, Ohio, in 1808, where William Norris died the following year. They were among the pioneers of Belmont County, and though not inured to the privation of border life, nor even accustomed to light work, they yet bravely faced all for the sake of principle. In the wilderness they became members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Mary Norris, not content with what she had already done for her former servants, and perhaps knowing the danger of their again falling into slavery, went back twice to her old home in Maryland, through the wilderness on horseback and alone, to see that all papers were made out properly, and that all slaves were freed as soon as they reached their majority. We deplore lack of space for a more just tribute to the memory of this noble woman who has set such a grand example to her posterity. She who had every wish gratified, and who after coming to Ohio had to learn the simplest kind of work and do it herself, sacrificed all for the sake of justice. Of her eleven children, all except four died of consumption. She attained a green old age and died surrounded by her many friends. All honor to Mother Norris! hail and farewell. Luther M. Norris, a son of William and Mary (Hays) Norris, was born February 4, 1793, in Frederick County, Md. He was a farmer by occupation and quite a public man in Ohio, a great admirer of Henry Clay and an advocate of the Whig and afterward

the Republican party. He was married February, 1817, to Pleasant Hoge, who was born June 9, 1796, and was a Quaker lady, a daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Nicholas) Hoge, the former of Scotch descent, and with her parents was a native of Loudoun County, Va. She was a domestic, intelligent woman, a friend to all humanity; she was the mother of the following children: Isaac H. (our subject), Mrs. Sarah M. McMillan, William, Mrs. M. Elizabeth Mogus and Joshua H. Norris, the latter deceased. Mrs. Pleasant Norris died in Belmont County, Ohio, April 14, 1833, aged thirty-seven years. Luther M. Norris was married a second time January 23, 1836, to Jane Rawlings, born 1792. She died here July 9, 1870. He came to Bureau County, Ill., in 1853, and died here March 20, 1869. The first American ancestors of the Hoge family were William and Barbara (Hume) Hoge. The former was a native of Musselburg, Scotland, where the family is traced back to the twelfth century; his father was a Baron, related to the royal house of Stewart of Scotland. The latter was a daughter of Sir James Hume, a relative of Hume the historian. William Hoge, aged eighteen years, and Barbara Hume, the latter accompanied by her parents, immigrated to America at the same time. Sir James Hume and wife died on the voyage, leaving their little daughter in charge of William Hoge, who conducted her safely to her relatives in New York. The memory of his little charge seems to have clung to him, for he returned when she had arrived at womanhood and made her his wife. The result of this romantic marriage was five sons. The family lived many years in Chester County, Penn. Their oldest son, John Hoge, removed to the Cumberland Valley, where he died in 1752. In 1735 the family removed to the Shenandoah Valley, where the parents died. The second son, William, became a Quaker and married a Quakeress, and was the father of Solomon Hoge, who married Ann Rawlings about 1750; they were the parents of eleven children. Solomon Hoge was married a second time and seven children were the result of that union. Of the eleven children, the seventh child, Isaac Hoge, born January, 1763, married Elizabeth Nichols. She was

the mother of ten children, of whom Pleasant Hoge married Luther M. Norris, who was the father of Isaac H. Norris. Among the ancestors of the Hoge family were many distinguished men, members of Congress, lawyers, and for five generations Doctors of Divinity of the Presbyterian Church. Among the Congressmen William Hoge served during Thomas Jefferson's entire administration. His brother John, who was also a Congressman, held many offices of trust in Washington, Penn. The Hoge and Blaine families intermarried at different times in the latter place. Isaac H. Norris, whose name heads this sketch, was born April 13, 1818, in Belmont County, Ohio, where he was reared on a farm and also received a limited education in a pioneer school held in a log-cabin conducted on the subscription plan. Mr. Norris came to Bureau County, Ill., December 13, 1846, and worked a rented farm in Lamoille Township, where he bought 400 acres of raw prairie the next year, which he improved and on which he commenced to raise stock, which occupation he has followed with such eminent success that to-day he is at the head of the business, and on his farm of over 2,000 acres has imported cattle and horses, importing of the latter as high as fifty head per annum. Our subject is a self-made man in every respect; he is no office seeker, but takes a great interest in public affairs, being identified with the Republican party. He was married June 16, 1840, in Belmont County, Ohio, to Elizabeth D. Maus, who was born in February, 1812, in Bucks County, Penn. She died here December 13, 1859. She was a daughter of William and Ann (Rawlings) Maus, natives of Philadelphia; he was a jeweler by occupation; his father was of German and his mother was of English descent. To Mr. and Mrs. Isaac H. Norris seven children were born. Of these only Clarkson Norris and Mrs. Anna N. Kendall (*nee* Norris), reached maturity; of the other children William and Pleasant died in infancy; Sarah M. died aged fifteen years; Jane was six years and Isaac five years old when they died. Clarkson Norris was born August 23, 1850. To some extent he is following in the footsteps of his enterprising father, devoting all his attention to the stock business. He was married the

first time to Miss Lucy C. Frary, who died soon after marriage. He is married now to Margaretta Hoge, born February, 1851, a daughter of Isaac and Rachel (Shoefield) Hoge, and a native of Loudoun County, Va. She is the mother of Elizabeth D. and Josephine H. Norris. Mrs. Anna N. Kendall, born October 11, 1844, is the widow of James Lyman Kendall, who was born August 30, 1840, in Passumpsic, Vt. He was a son of James E. and Relief (Wilder) Kendall, and was well-known in this county as one of our brightest young men, the son of whose genius set only too soon. He studied law with Milo Kendall, was admitted to the bar in April, 1865, and after practicing law successfully two years in Des Moines, Iowa, was married June 16, 1867, to Miss Anna Norris. June 16, 1868, their only child Isaac Norris Kendall, was born. Mr. Kendall followed his profession in Des Moines till his death, which occurred October 16, 1869.

WILLIAM NORRIS, Clarion, was born May 20, 1825, in Belmont County, Ohio. He is a son of Luther M. and Pleasant (Hoge) Norris, (see preceding sketch). Our subject was reared in his native State, where he farmed with his father till he attained his majority. In October, 1846, he arrived in Princeton, Bureau Co., Ill., where he rented land in Lamoille Township, and worked in partnership with his brother. The next year he bought 160 acres of land in Section 31, Clarion Township, where he yet resides. In 1852, he crossed the plains with an ox team in company with a party of four men. It took them 100 days to go from Omaha to Sacramento, Cal., where he mined some, and returned to Bureau County the next year, *via* Central America. About 1854 he dissolved partnership with his brother, and moved onto his farm, which he improved, and devoted his attention to farming and stock-raising with good success. He owns now a farm of 1,250 acres of land, the result of his industry and economy. Since 1860 he has been raising blooded stock, and has one of the largest herds in the county; of these over eighty are recorded. He has on his farm an average of 350 head of cattle and fifty head of horses. Of the latter five are imported Percherons. Mr. Norris was married, August 6, 1854, to

Mary W. Maus, a daughter of William Maus. She was born April 19, 1828, in Bucks County, Penn., and died January 4, 1879. She was well known for her many good qualities. She was the mother of six children, viz.: William L., Alfred, Isaac H., Lundy, Pleasant J., and Luther, the last three deceased. Of the above, William L. was born April 20, 1859; Alfred, born March 20, 1863; and Isaac H., born July 4, 1866; Pleasant J., born May 7, 1856, died June 20, 1877. Her memory will ever be cherished by all who knew her. William Norris has met with many trials in life, but has borne up bravely, and as the evening shadows of life gather about him, looks hopefully to the beyond where dear ones await him. He is a quiet, unostentatious man, whose word is regarded as good as his bond. Among his many virtues temperance takes a prominent place, he using neither stimulants nor tobacco in any form. Politically he was formerly a Whig, but is now identified with the Republican party.

GEORGE NORTON, Neponset, was born March 24, 1817, in Brawby, Yorkshire, England. He is a son of John and Sarah (Noble) Norton, both natives of England. They were the parents of six children who reached maturity, viz.: Robert, William, Thomas, George, our subject; Ann and Fannie, the last two deceased. The oldest child, Robert, was killed in Baren Grove by a tree falling on him; he left a wife, Mary (Robinson) Norton, and nine children. John and Sarah (Noble) Norton came here November 1, 1840, and died here; they were active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are well remembered by our old settlers. George Norton, the subject of this biography, came to Neponset in the spring of 1841. About 1844 he entered some land where he now resides, and to this he added from time to time till at present he has accumulated a handsome property of 320 acres of good land. His success in life may be attributed to his own perseverance and industry, as he started in life without any parental aid. Mr. Norton was married here, April 13, 1847, to Miss Ann Studley, born January 6, 1827, in England. She came to Morgan County, Ill., about 1836, with her parents, William and Annie (Chapman) Studley, who were the parents of eight children,

and who were the first settlers in Neponset Township. Mrs. Ann Norton is the mother of ten children, viz.: Mrs. Sarah A. Hood, Mrs. Eliza Sadler, Thomas N., Mrs. Emma Scaife, Levi G., Mrs. Addie J. Pratt, Moses J., Fannie E., Edwin F., and Irena C. Mr. Norton is identified with the Republican party, and interested in every good cause. He and his wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

H. H. OBERSHALP, Princeton, was born August 20, 1820, in Bielefeld, Westphalia, Germany. His father, Bernhart Obershalp, died in Germany. His mother died in St. Louis, Mo. Of her eight children the following came to America: Casper Oberlohman, Mrs. Anna Bent (*nee* Oberlohman), Herman H. (our subject) and John H. Obershalp. The first two children are by a former marriage. Mr. Obershalp and his brother John came to America in 1846. They landed in New Orleans, and worked two winters and one summer in the South. In March, 1848, he came to St. Louis, where he worked in a brickyard. In 1856 he came to Bureau County, and after working one year at brick-making bought twenty acres and started a brickyard of his own, and yet follows that business. He had to borrow money to come to America with, but to-day is quite well off. He has ninety-three acres of land near Princeton, with good improvements, and 240 acres in Kansas, the result of his industry. He was married January 16, 1850, in St. Louis, Mo., to Catharina Draman, born in Hanover, Germany. She is the mother of the following children: Louis H., Gotlieb, Anna, William, John, Mary and Henry. Mr. and Mrs. Obershalp are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Politically he is a Democrat. He stores and sells 450 tons of ice annually, and also raises fish.

PHILIP OGAN, Dover, was born in Green County, Ohio, April 22, 1829, a son of Evan and Susan (Wycle) Ogan. His father was a native of Greenbrier County, Va., and removed with his parents to Ohio when small. He was a son of Peter Ogan, of Welsh descent, who lived to the age of ninety-six years. The mother of our subject, Susan Ogan, was of German descent. She was

born in Ohio, but died in this county. They were the parents of eighteen children—ten sons and eight daughters—all of whom are still living, except one daughter, who died in September, 1881. The others are scattered through several States. Four of the sons went through the war with Grant and Sherman, and, though wounded, all survive. Evan Ogan came to this county with his family in 1848, and settled on the farm now owned by his son Philip. He lived here until the fall of 1867, when he removed to Missouri, and died there in the spring of 1868. He was killed by a runaway horse, that being the fourth time he had met with similar accidents which had proved nearly fatal. Philip Ogan now owns and resides on the farm first settled by his father in 1848. It contains eighty acres of land. October 18, 1875, Mr. Ogan's house and contents were destroyed by fire, the family barely escaping with their lives. He was married in this county February 17, 1853, to Miss Mary J. Ross, who was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, November 10, 1835, a daughter of James Ross, one of the most successful farmers of Ohio Township. They are the parents of nine children, six of whom are now living; viz.: Lizzie, born November 5, 1853; George W., born January 5, 1855, now living in Iowa; Clara O., born March 1858, died January 2, 1883; Mary M., March 27, 1860, died in infancy; Nellie R., June 1, 1862, wife of Lincoln Lamb, of Iowa; Joel R., born February 11, 1867; Rebecca A., born September 11, 1870; James W., born November 26, 1873; John W., born July 8, 1875, died January 18, 1877. Mr. Ogan is a Republican in politics. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Protestant Church of Limerick.

ANDREW OLOFFSON, Manlius, was born in Sweden, September 23, 1831. He is the son of Oloff Johnson. Our subject was reared on a farm in his native country, and educated in the common schools. June 8, 1854, he landed at Princeton, Ill., and has lived in this county since, except 1867, when he went to Iowa, where he remained one year. In the spring of 1869 he came to his present farm of 140 acres, in Section 25, Manlius Township. Mr. Oloffson has always fol-

lowed farming. In politics he is Republican. He is a member of the United Brethren Church. August 26, 1866, he was married to Mrs. Rachel (Hosier) Clary, who was born in February, 1836, in Indiana. She is the daughter of John and Rebecca Hosier. Mrs. Oloffson's first husband, Sylvester Clary, was a native of Ohio. He died in Indianapolis, Ind., in 1863, being at that time a member of Company G, Forty-seventh Indiana Infantry. He left two children, viz.: John Clary, born June 12, 1858, and Sylvester, born April 19, 1862. By her present husband Mrs. Oloffson has four children, viz.: Francis A., born June 27, 1867; Minnie A., September 8, 1871; William A., January 1, 1877, and Ora J. Garfield, September 29, 1880.

ANDREW F. B. OLSON, Concord, was born in the southern part of Sweden, at Christianstad, February 6, 1832. He was reared on a farm, and as his parents were poor he had to earn his own living. At the age of seven or eight he tended the geese and sheep, and as soon as he was old enough drove a team on the farm, but for his work received only his living. His oldest brother loaned him money enough to come to America, and he reached Princeton July 11, 1857, and since that time has lived in the county. The first year he worked for S. S. Newton at \$14 per month, then two years for Amos Bacon, of Princeton Township, after which he rented land and began farming for himself. In 1864 he ran in debt for eighty acres of land, and has since added to it, till he now owns 160 acres, besides a recent purchase of 160 more. Although he started with nothing, he has been very successful in his work. In politics he is an independent Republican. He was married at Princeton, January 31, 1862, to Mary Johnson. They are the parents of nine children, viz.: Ellen H., Nels G., Albert O., Edward C., Nettie E., Esther B. V., Fredolph R., Jennie E. and Julia J.

DANIEL O'SHEA, Hall, was born November 29, 1790, in County Kerry, Ireland. His parents, John and Julia (Doyle) O'Shea, lived and died in the old country. They had eight children, four boys and four girls, none of whom came to America except our subject. Daniel O'Shea came to the United States in

1834, traveled in the South till 1838, when he came to Peru, Ill., and worked on the Illinois and Michigan Canal till it was completed. In 1843 he bought eighty-two acres of land at \$1.92 per acre in Hall Township, Bureau County. He now owns 242 acres as the result of industry and hard work. He was married in LaSalle County, Ill., to Mrs. Elizabeth Harrington (*nee* Cahill), a native of County Kerry, Ireland. She is the mother of the following children: Mary and Johanna Harrington, Mrs. Julia Garvey (*nee* O'Shea), John (deceased), Allen and Elizabeth. Mr. and Mrs. O'Shea are members of the Catholic Church. Politically he votes with the Democratic party.

GEORGE OTLEY, Neponset, was born May 20, 1824, in Westow, England. He was a son of John and Jane (Chapman) Otley, who were natives of England, where the former was born at Kerby Misperton. He died August 5, 1864, in Scott County, Ill. The latter was born January 8, 1796, in Byton, Yorkshire. She died October 29, 1875, near Kewanee, Ill. They were the parents of ten children, viz.: Ann, Mary, Hannah, George, Jane, John, Robert, Thomas C., Richard and William. The four girls died in England, and the two youngest boys, Richard and William, died after the family had immigrated, and were on their way from New York to Scott County, Ill. Richard was buried at Louisville, Ky., and William at St. Louis, Mo. Our subject was educated in England. He came to the United States with his parents, who settled in Scott County, Ill., in the fall of 1840. He farmed in Scott County till 1853, when he came to Neponset Township, Bureau Co., Ill., where he engaged in farming and raising stock. He was one of the first to introduce thoroughbred stock into the county, and deserves credit for what he has done in that direction. Mr. Otley was married January 3, 1850, in Scott County, Ill., to Jane Haxby, a native of Baniston, Yorkshire, England. She is a daughter of George and Rachel (Hodgson) Haxby. Both were natives of England, and both died in Annawan, Henry Co., Ill. Mrs. Otley is the mother of eight children, viz.: Pamela A., Mary E., Margaret, William J., Eliza J., Christiana, Robert and

Arthur H. H. Of the above the first three are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Otley are noted for their hospitality. They are both members of the Episcopal Church at Kewanee, Ill. Politically Mr. Otley is a Democrat.

THOMAS C. OTLEY, Neponset. The subject of this sketch was born October 5, 1833, in Westow, Yorkshire, England. He is a son of John and Jane (Chapman) Otley. (See the genealogy of the Otley family in the preceding sketch.) Our subject was principally reared in Scott County, Ill., to which he came with his parents in the fall of 1840. He remained there till after he reached his majority, and then came to Neponset Township, Bureau County, where he formed a partnership with his brother George, which lasted several years. During that time they dealt in cattle and live-stock and farmed. After they dissolved partnership, our subject continued the stock business for some years. He now lives on a farm of 160 acres in Section 22. Mr. Otley was married twice. His first wife, Emma Robinson, was a native of Dutchess County, N. Y. She died here, leaving five children, viz.: Alonzo, Addie, Jane, Lizzie and Amy. Mr. Otley was married a second time September 23, 1866, to Charlotte Phillips, who was born May 6, 1844, in Cortland County, N. Y. She is the mother of Charlotte Otley, who was born January 24, 1868. Mrs. Otley is a daughter of William and Malinda (Helmer) Phillips, natives of New York, where the latter died. The former died in Neponset, Ill., to which he came in 1864. Mr. Otley is no office-seeker, and politically he is identified with the Democratic party.

W. J. OTT, Walnut, was born in Frederick City, Md., June 21, 1836. He is the son of William and Elizabeth (Rouzer) Ott, both of whom were natives of Mechanicstown, Md. They came to Bureau County in 1857, and died in Hall Township, where he was engaged in farming, but by trade he was a tanner. By trade W. J. Ott is a miller, learning his trade in Frederick City, where he began in 1855, and almost his entire life has been given to this business. In 1861 he came to this county from his native State. From 1861 till 1875, excepting two years he was following his trade in Peru, Ill., he was

head miller in the mills at Princeton. In November, 1875, he engaged in business for himself at Walnut, where he has since continued. The mill was built in 1874 and 1875 at a cost of \$9,500, as a custom mill, by G. W. Hockenbury, C. H. Adams and U. D. Heiser. Mr. Ott first purchased the interest of Mr. Heiser, and the three continued together till 1880, when Mr. Adams sold his interest to the other members of the firm, who have since remodeled the mill, and changed it to a merchant and custom mill, with a capacity of forty-eight barrels per day. The roller process is used in the manufacture of flour, and most of the grain is shipped from Kansas. Mr. Ott was married in this county, March 1, 1868, to Hattie Pinnell, who was born in Bureau County December 5, 1844, and is the daughter of John and Louisa Pinnell, who were among the early settlers in Bureau County. They died in Hall Township. Mr. and Mrs. Ott have one child, viz.: Vernie, born August 21, 1870. In politics Mr. Ott is Republican. He was made a Mason in 1861 in Peru, Ill., and is now a member of the Walnut Lodge, No. 722, A. F. & A. M. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, of Walnut.

STEPHEN GORHAM PADDOCK, Princeton, was born in Hudson, Columbia Co., N. Y., April 22, 1828. He is the son of George Hussey and Maria (Bolles) Paddock, both of whom were natives of Hudson, N. Y. The father died in Peoria, Ill., in 1852, and the mother in Princeton in 1863. They were the parents of the following children: Solomon Allen Paddock, who was Lieutenant-Colonel in the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, and died in 1862; Stephen G., of Princeton; Richard Bolles Paddock, who went to sea with a whaling crew, and has not been heard of since 1852; George Laban Paddock is an attorney of Chicago; Sarah Elizabeth Paddock resides in Princeton; Charles Barnard Paddock died in 1863 in a Rebel prison in Florence, S. C.; Henry G. Paddock has been for years County Surveyor of Bureau County. In infancy Stephen G. Paddock was taken to Augusta, Ga., where his father was engaged in business. In the summer of 1835 he removed to New York City, and in the schools of that city received

most of his education before he was fourteen years of age; however, during his entire life he has been a close observer, and a diligent student in his own library. In the fall of 1846 Mr. Paddock came to Bureau County with his father's family, but not liking the West he remained only one year, when he returned to New York City. After leaving school he was engaged as a clerk in a broker's office in Wall Street for sometime, and during his remaining stay in that city was clerking in a wholesale dry goods house on Pearl Street. In 1853 he came to this county again to assist in settling his father's estate, and instead of remaining only a few weeks, as he intended, this county has been his home since. At first he engaged in farming, but the year following, 1854, he was elected Sheriff of the county. In 1857 he was elected to the office of County Clerk, and again in 1861, and served till 1865. In 1867 he was Clerk of the Illinois House of Representatives. In 1868 he became Secretary of the Princeton Manufacturing Company, and filled that position ten years. In 1877 was re-elected County Clerk, and again in 1882. For four years Mr. Paddock was a member of the Board of Supervisors, and during his service was Chairman of the Board. He has always been interested in school matters, and was elected in 1854 a School Director in the country district where he then resided. He took an active part in establishing the present high school, and since 1873 has been a member of the High School Board. Mr. Paddock circulated the call previous to the organization of the Agricultural Society, and was elected its first Secretary, and served in that capacity for a number of years, after which he was Treasurer during the years 1878, 1879 and 1880, and then resigned on account of sickness. By descent Mr. Paddock was a Whig in political belief, and cast his first vote in 1852 for Gen. Scott. Previous to the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill he had taken no interest in political matters, but during the discussion of that bill he became aroused, and since that time has taken an active part in every campaign as a Republican. He is a charter member of Princeton Lodge, No. 587, A. F. & A. M. In New York City, November 6, 1855, Mr. Paddock was united in mar-

riage to Miss Margaret Seaman, a daughter of James Valentine and Maria Bogart (Wright) Seaman. One incident in the history of James Valentine Seaman's life should be mentioned, and that is, he was the first child to be vaccinated in America. His father, who was a physician, was in Europe when the theory of vaccination was first being advanced. He procured some of the vaccine, brought it home and made his first experiment upon his own son. Mr. and Mrs. Paddock are the parents of the following named children: James Valentine Seaman Paddock, who is Lieutenant of the Fifth United States Cavalry, stationed at Fort Niobrara, Neb.; Richard Bolles Paddock, Lieutenant of the Seventeenth United States Infantry, stationed at Fort Bayard, N. M.; Margaret Seaman Paddock, at home.

EDWARD N. PAGE, Malden, was born in Marshall, Oneida Co., N. Y., September 22, 1823. His father, Joseph Page, was born in Connecticut, August 3, 1788, and removed with his parents to New York when about twelve years of age, and resided there until his death, January 8, 1858. He was married December 8, 1814, in Oneida County, N. Y., to Maria Nichols, who was born in Catskill, Conn., June 9, 1793. She died in Malden, Ill., December 23, 1867. Mr. Page was engaged in farming in Marshall, where he owned 175 acres of land. He was identified with the Abolition party at its organization. They were the parents of eleven children—eight sons and three daughters. Only three of the family are now living, viz.: Edward N., Frederick H., of Malden, and Charles, of Olathe, Johnson Co., Kan. Six of the brothers settled in this county and lived here several years. Edward Page spent his early life on his father's farm in New York, and in attending school. June 1, 1850, he arrived in Dover, Ill., and the same year purchased his present farm and began improving it. It now contains 185 acres, partially within the corporate limits of Malden, it being the northeast quarter of Section 22, and part of southeast quarter of Section 32. June 13, 1851, he was married in Fremont, Sandusky Co., Ohio, to Hannah Caroline Stacy. She was born in DeKalb, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., June 7, 1828. She is the

daughter of Norman and Nancy (Peck) Stacy. The father was born at Cooperstown, N. Y., February 19, 1795, and his wife at Vergennes, Vt., February 10, 1802. They were married in DeKalb County, N. Y., and afterward moved first to Strongsville, Ohio, then to York and later to Fremont, Ohio, where he died April 29, 1854. His wife died in this county, February 10, 1875. They were the parents of eight children, six of whom are living, viz.: Lewis A., born in DeKalb County, N. Y., February 24, 1822, now of Chicago; Henry C., of Fremont, Ohio, was born in New York, January 24, 1824; Mrs. Page; Nancy M., born July 4, 1831, wife of Erasmus Donaldson, of Osage, Iowa; Elvira E., born January 26, 1833; John D., born September 20, 1835, now of Hollowayville, Bureau Co., Ill.; Timothy, born June 2, 1826, died July 22, 1836; Charles B., born April 20, 1841, died July 8, 1860. Mr. and Mrs. Page have one adopted daughter, Hattie J., born March 11, 1854, and adopted in March, 1860. She was married to William M. Winship, who was a hardware merchant in Malden at the time of his death, April, 1873. He left one son—William Edward—born April 24, 1873. Mrs. Winship was again married to George W. Manning, of Emporia, Kan., and has one child—Grace—living, and three dead, viz.: Nellie, Ernest P. and Oliver. Mr. Page is a Republican in politics, but was formerly an Abolitionist. Both he and his wife are members of the Congregational Church, of Malden, and were among the original members.

ISAAC D. PAGE, Buda, was born in Marion, Marion Co., Ohio, January 8, 1842. He is the son of Philander and Harriet M. (Gibson) Page. Both the parents were natives of New York State. The father was born July 31, 1802, at Lowville, Louis Co., N. Y. His wife was born February 7, 1818, at Unadilla, N. Y. They were married April 25, 1836, in Elyria, Ohio. Mrs. Page died in Buda, November 14, 1862; Mr. Page died April 22, 1872. Our subject is one of a family of three sons and two daughters. One of the daughters, Mary Jane, born October 5, 1840, died March 5, 1841, in Marion, Ohio; the other, Mariah, was born November 29, 1837, in Henrietta, Ohio, and died May

17, 1861, in Wabash, Ind. Of the sons, Isaac D. is in Buda. Leroy, born October 29, 1844, in Henrietta, Ohio, is at Monmouth, Ill., in the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, as yard master for the main line, train master for the St. Louis division and agent for the company. He is married and has two children, viz.: Hattie M. and Harry. His wife was Miss Lucinda Desplain. John S. Page, the third son, was born March 20, 1851, in Henrietta, Lorain Co., Ohio, and now resides at Galesburg, and is an engineer on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. He was married to Miss Mallie Tarply, and has two sons—Leroy and Frank. Mr. I. D. Page at the early age of eight years began making his own way through life, and worked on a farm till in November, 1861, when he enlisted in the service of his country in Company K, Fifty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was with his company a short time at Camp Douglas, Chicago, when he was taken sick, after which he came home on a furlough and did not join the regiment again till at Crump's Landing, but participated in the battle of Shiloh, and during the first day's engagement was severely wounded. For seven months he lay in the hospital at Evansville, Ind., when he was discharged November 14, 1862. Mr. Page had come to Illinois in 1852 and to Bureau County in 1853, and when discharged from the army he returned to Buda. After having recovered to some extent from his wounds, he attended school at Buda, and later the Bryant & Stratton Business College of Chicago. October 2, 1866, he was appointed Postmaster at Buda, under the administration of Andrew Johnson, Alexander W. Randall being Postmaster-General. From 1866 to the present date Mr. Page has continued in the office as Postmaster. He is a member of the G. A. R. Post of Buda. In politics he is identified with the principles of the Republican party.

GEORGE N. PALMER, Dover, was born near Batavia, N. Y., May 2, 1830. His father, Stephen Palmer, was born in Canada, March 14, 1796, though he was the son of David Palmer, a native of Boston, and a Revolutionary soldier. Stephen Palmer died April 27, 1884, at the age of eighty-eight years.

His wife, Martha (Johnson) Palmer, a native of New York State, died July 17, 1872, at the age of sixty-six years. In 1840 our subject removed with his parents from New York State to northern Ohio, thirty-five miles south of Cleveland. It was there that he received his education in the common schools and seminary. January 24, 1854, he was married to Miss Ellen M. Russell, in Summit County, Ohio. She was born January 17, 1836, in Wadsworth, Medina Co., Ohio. Her father, Lorenzo D. Russell, a native of Erie County, Penn., born July 16, 1811, died August 19, 1854, in Ohio. His wife, Nancy (Mills) Russell, was born in Litchfield County, Conn., January 25, 1813, and now resides with her daughter, Mrs. Palmer. Mr. and Mrs. Palmer have six children, viz.: Dr. Charles A., born September 8, 1855, a resident of Princeton; Frank R., born November 11, 1857, engaged in mining in Silver Cliff, Col.; Jennie M., born October 4, 1861; Alice B., born January 22, 1866; David G., born February 11, 1869; Fannie, born May 4, 1871. In 1855 Mr. Palmer and his wife came to Bureau County and settled on his present farm, which had then been partially improved. It contains 240 acres in Sections 6 and 7. Mr. Palmer has given most of his attention to the stock business; has been buying and feeding stock since 1860. In politics he is a staunch Republican. He has held various Township offices, and has been connected with the Agricultural Society almost from its commencement and has been President for some time. For many years he has been a member of the Methodist Church and has been an active worker in the Sabbath-school. He has always taken great interest in school matters, and in the education of his family.

CHARLES A. PALMER, M. D., Princeton, was born in Bureau County, Ill., September 8, 1855. He is the son of George N. and Ellen (Russell) Palmer. (See sketch of George N. Palmer.) The Doctor's early life was the same as that of most boys reared on a farm, but at the early age of thirteen he came to Princeton to attend the high school, and after taking the course of study here, graduated and then began the study of medicine, reading first under the instruction of Dr. G. W. Crossley, but soon entered the

Chicago Medical College, and graduated from the same in 1876. Through a competitive examination he obtained the position of Resident Surgeon in Mercy Hospital, where he remained for one year, and gained much practical knowledge which served him well in his career as physician and surgeon. In 1877 the Doctor returned to Princeton, and has since devoted his time and energy to the active practice of medicine, and although still a young man, his thoroughness and genial bearing have given him a place in the front rank of the profession in Bureau County. He has also made a special study of the eye and ear, and in order to perfect himself more completely in this department of his profession he went to New York City and studied for some months. October 19, 1882, the Doctor was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Eckels, a daughter of J. S. Eckels. To Dr. and Mrs. Palmer a daughter Margaret Ellen was born March 28, 1884. Dr. Palmer is an independent Republican, and is far advanced in the orders A. F. & A. M., and K. of P. For the latter order he is Surgeon of the Grand Division of the State.

MRS. MARTHA T. PALMER, Walnut, was born in Vermont April 13, 1831. She is the daughter of William and Mary Miller. She was married March 16, 1850, to Solomon Welch, who was born in Vermont, November 28, 1823. In 1855 they came to Bureau County, Ill., from Ohio, where they had resided one year. In 1857 they settled on Section 4, Walnut Township, and there made a farm. Mr. Welch's occupation was that of a farmer, but on account of ill health he left the farm and resided in Walnut Village for about one year, and there died April 21, 1874. His children were as follows: Lona L., born April 9, 1852, wife of L. S. Gatch, of Walnut Township; J. S. Welch, of David City, Neb., born June 5, 1855; Willie M., born April 13, 1859, died July 13, 1864, of rattlesnake bite; Elmer E., born August 2, 1861, died April 5, 1877; Mamie M., born November 30, 1868, died January 4, 1870, and Levi P., born April 27, 1871, at home. April 24, 1879, Mrs. Welch was married to Mr. Charles Palmer, who was born in Carbondale, Penn., February 19, 1849. He is a son of Rev. B. B. Palmer, a pastor in the Wesleyan

Methodist Church, and a native of Rhode Island. He began in the ministry in about his thirtieth year. In 1855 he came to Lake County, Ill., and four years later to Bureau County, where he remained until the spring of 1877, and then removed to Osceola, Neb., where he now resides. He was married in Pennsylvania to Julia B. Burdick, a native of that State, and the mother of two sons and three daughters, viz.: Mary E. (deceased), Charles, Julia F., Sarah E. (deceased), and Orange S. Charles J. Palmer has resided in Bureau County since he was eleven years of age, and received his education at the Dover Academy under Prof. Yocum, and at the Princeton High School under the instruction of H. L. Boltwood. Almost all of his life has been given to teaching school, having taught about twenty-two terms in all, and most of the time in this county. For six years he has also followed farming. In politics he is identified with the Republican party. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MICHAEL PANTENBURG, Westfield, was born October 22, 1830, in Mehren, Rhein Prussia, Germany. His parents, Peter and Gertrude (Pantenburg) Pantenburg, were natives of Germany, where she died, and he was married a second time. In 1845 the family came to America. Peter Pantenburg died in 1874, in Troy Grove, aged eighty-one years. His wife died in 1846 in Peru, Ill. Our subject was one of a family of five children, viz.: Margaret, Michael, Catharine, Mary and John Pantenburg. Michael Pantenburg farmed here till 1853, when he went overland to California, where he mined till 1857, and came home *via* Panama and New York. After his return he bought eighty acres of land in Westfield Township, which he improved and where he lived till 1871, when he bought 262 acres where he now resides. He has altogether 382 acres of land. He was married here April 4, 1858, to Emma M. Lunkenheimer, born October 15, 1836, in Hossen-Darmstadt, Germany. She is the mother of six children, viz.: Peter, Nicholas, Mrs. Mary Billesback, John, Emma and Fred. Mr. and Mrs. Pantenburg are religiously connected with the Catholic Church at Peru. Politically he is a Democrat.

H. R. PARISH, Arispe, was born March 26, 1814, in Maples, Ontario Co., N. Y. He is a son of Erastus and Charlotte (Kent) Parish. The Parish family is of Welsh extraction. In the latter part of the seventeenth century, three brothers—Elisha, Levi and Reuben Parish—came to America from Wales. Of these Reuben is the progenitor of our subject's family. One of his descendants, Eli Parish, was the great-great-grandfather of our subject. He was the father of Levi Parish, who was the father of Reuben Parish, who married Sarah Bishop. They reared nine children, natives of Massachusetts, and died in New York. Of the children Oris and Jeremiah B. Parish were Judges of the Circuit Court. Erastus Parish died in 1868, aged seventy-five years, in Trumbull County, Ohio. His wife died in June, 1882, aged ninety-three years. She was the mother of eight children, viz.: Homer R., Otis L., Drusilla, Fannie, Austin, Andrew J., Granger (the five latter deceased) and Fielder Parish. Our subject was educated in Trumbull County, Ohio, where he taught school and farmed. He came to Jo Daviess County, Ill., in 1832. In 1846 he came to Bureau County, where he has farmed most of his time. For two years he was also engaged in the mercantile business in Tiskilwa, with disastrous result. He has now 200 acres of land. Mr. Parish was a soldier in our late war, and participated in the battles of Fort Henry and Donelson, Pittsburgh and Iuca. He was in Company F of the Fifty-seventh Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was married to Mrs. Sarah Edwards (*nee* Balden), a native of Knox County, Ohio. Politically he is a Prohibitionist, and with his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The life of Mr. Parish has been a checkered one, with ups and downs. His grandmother, Sarah Granger, was a niece of the first Postmaster-General in the United States.

ISAAC PARSONS, Ohio, was born June 8, 1833, in the State of New York, and is the son of Isaac and Mary Parsons, formerly of Canada, who came to this county in 1850, and settled on Section 9, Ohio Township. The father was born in New York, December 24, 1787, and died in California, March 17, 1875. The mother was born in Virginia, in

1803, and died in California, February 14, 1881. These were the parents of a family of nine children, seven of whom are now living: Walter, lives in Canada; Morilla (Mrs. D. D. Brady), in California; George, died in California, August 4, 1882; Isaac, subject of this sketch; Electa, wife of Alanson Smith, of Walnut, Ill.; Lewis lives at Ohio, Ill.; Jonas, lives in California; Nelson, lives in California; Wallace, died in California, June 4, 1878. The subject of this sketch came to this county with his parents, in 1850. October 14, 1854, he married Fannie E. Hawkins, of Lee County, who was born April 28, 1837, and is the daughter of John R. and Lucretia Hawkins, who came from Ohio to Lee County in 1848. Mr. Parsons has been a farmer since his first settlement in this county, and bought the farm on which he now lives, in 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Parsons have a family of four children, all living: Electa Ann, born August 30, 1857, Ohio, Ill.; Homer W., born January 11, 1859, Ohio, Ill.; George M., born October 11, 1862, Ohio, Ill.; Estella A., born August 31, 1868, Ohio, Ill. The wife's father, John R. Hawkins, was born in 1797, and died in 1858. Her mother was born in 1803, and died in 1873. Mr. Parsons' parents removed to California in 1869. In 1870 and 1871 the subject of this sketch spent nine months in California. During the war of 1812 Mr. Parsons' father was conscripted into the English service from Canada, serving as a teamster, but on the opportunity presenting, he deserted team and all, and joined the American forces. Mr. Parsons owns eighty acres in Ohio Township, and 320 acres in Spink County, Dakota; is Republican, and a member of the Ohio Christian Church.

JAMES M. PATT, Tiskilwa, was born June 3, 1810, in Rhode Island. His parents, Benjamin and Adah (Arnold) Patt, were natives of Rhode Island, where they died. The father was a mechanic by occupation. The family is among the oldest in that State. They were the parents of thirteen children, of whom eleven reached maturity, viz.: Jabal, Deborah, Lydia, Zerviah, Ada, Benjamin, James M., William, Mary, Jeremiah and David. Our subject was reared in Rhode Island, where he also learned the carpenter's

trade with his two oldest brothers. He followed his trade there till 1855, when he came to Tiskilwa, Bureau Co., Ill. Here he has also followed his vocation till the last few years. Mr. Patt was married March 26, 1835, in Cumberland, R. I., to Miss Abigail L. Haven, who was born August 12, 1814, in Attleboro, Mass. She is a daughter of Lovett and Lucinda (Bacon) Haven, both natives of Massachusetts, and of English descent. To Mr. and Mrs. Patt seven children were born, viz.: Alfred L., Mrs. Lucinda B. Spaulding, J. Henry and Frank William are natives of Creston, Iowa; Mrs. Ada A. Beatty, a resident of Iowa; Anna V., deceased, and Benjamin F., who is a minister of the Baptist Church. Mrs. Patt is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Patt has been a school officer, and has always been identified with the Democratic party.

C. L. PENDLETON, Princeton, was born in Bureau County, Ill., September 23, 1839. He is the son of A. B. and H. N. (Loomis) Pendleton, natives of Connecticut. In 1838 they came to Bureau County, Ill., from Tolland County, Conn. By trade the father was a carpenter, but most of his life, after coming to Bureau County, was spent on a farm. He died in June, 1880, at the age of seventy years. His widow now resides in Princeton. She has one son and one daughter now living, viz.: C. L. Pendleton and Harriet, wife of W. W. Powell. Our subject was reared in this county, and has made it his home during life. His occupation has been that of a farmer and stock-dealer, and he has made a success of life, having now a farm of about 300 acres and well stocked. In 1882 he was married to Mrs. Sarah Bennett. She was born in Kewanee, Ill., and is the daughter of Rev. William F. Vaill, deceased. He continued in the ministry till his death, which occurred when he was about eighty-two years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Pendleton have one child, viz.: Porter Pendleton. By her first husband she has one son—Willie Bennett.

JOHN PERKINS, Lamoille, was born February 17, 1833, in Washington County, N. Y. He is a son of Edward and Mary (Wall) Perkins, both natives of Queens County, Ireland. They came to the United

States in 1828, and farmed in New York State about five years. They then removed to Ohio, and the next year to Chicago, and from there to LaSalle. In April, 1842, they entered 160 acres of land in Section 20, in Lamoille Township, Bureau County, which they improved and on which they died. Of their nine sons only six reached maturity, viz.: Edward, who died in Louisiana; William, who died in Leadville, Col.; John, our subject; Charles, deceased; Joseph, who lost an arm in the siege of Atlanta, and was an employe in the Pension Office in Washington (he died at the home of our subject); Thomas, who died on the old homestead; Peter, died in infancy; Henry, deceased, and Steven Perkins, a resident of Kansas. Our subject was educated principally in Illinois. He has made farming his occupation, and now has a fine farm of 160 acres near Van Orin. In 1852, in company with his brother William, he went overland to California with an ox team, occupying five months on the trip. He mined there with moderate success, returning to this county in 1856, *via* Panama and New York City. Here he married Isabella Martin, oldest daughter of William Martin, an old settler. They have six children now living, viz.: La Monte, Carrie, Jennie, May, Fannie and J. Martin Perkins. Mrs. Perkins is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Perkins is a member of A. F. & A. M. fraternity. Politically he is identified with the Prohibition party.

JOHN W. PERRY, Malden. John Perry, father of the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, June 17, 1809. He resided in his native place till about 1842, when he removed to Guernsey County, Ohio. He was reared on a farm, but when he started in life for himself he was first a school teacher, then a clerk, and in 1840 started in business in Centerville, and afterward in Claysville, Guernsey Co., Ohio. In 1869 he came to Malden and entered the mercantile business, the firm being known as Perry & Sons. He was married in Belmont County, Ohio, in 1836, to Martha Young, a native of Morgan County, Ohio, born July 4, 1809. She died in this County, March 26, 1882. They were the parents of six children, three of whom are now

living, viz.: John W., Jesse A. and Anna M., all of whom reside in Malden. Mr. Perry continued in business till his death, January 1, 1877, since which time his sons have carried on the business under the name of Perry Bros. They carry a very complete stock of goods of all kinds, varying from \$7,000 to \$10,000. John W. Perry was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, July 19, 1843. August 2, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Ninety-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, most of the time under Col. Barnes, afterward Secretary of State in Ohio. Mr. Perry served nearly two years, and was wounded at Missionary Ridge. He was in the hospital eight months and then discharged for disability. He was married September 12, 1871, in Kingston, Ross Co., Ohio, to Harriet A. Nevin, born in Barnesville, Belmont Co., Ohio, January 21, 1843, a daughter of John Nevin (born November 1, 1795, died December 17, 1868), and Eliza (Green) Nevin (born August 10, 1815, died June 7, 1875). Mr. and Mrs. Perry have three children, viz.: Martha E., born July 12, 1872; John N., born September 30, 1877; William W., March 31, 1881. Mr. Perry is a member of Bureau Lodge, No. 112, A. F. & A. M., of Princeton; also Princeton Chapter, No. 28, and Temple Commandery, No. 20. In politics he is identified with the Republican party. Jesse A. Perry was born December 26, 1847. He enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Seventy-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the spring of 1864, and served for about five months, being on guard duty. He was married in this County October 18, 1876, to Julia Rackley, daughter of George Rackley, an early settler in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Perry have one son, George N., born August 21, 1880. Mr. Perry is a Republican. He has been Notary Public since 1883, and Township Clerk since 1872 and Township School Treasurer for several years. He is a member of the same orders as his brother. Both have been engaged in mercantile business in Malden since coming to the county in 1869.

J. M. PETERSON, Princeton, was born February 17, 1830, in Apelnas, Beorktorp Soken Elsborgs Lain, Sweden. He is the son of Par and Carrie (Colson) Anderson. The father died when our subject was but

fourteen months of age. However, the mother lived many years longer. Mr. Peterson was reared on a farm in his native country. In 1854 he came to the United States, and located at Princeton, Ill., which he has continued to make his home since. Till 1866 he worked for wages, but he then began farming for himself on rented land, but soon accumulating some money he bought land. Through hard work he has been successful, and now owns a well-improved farm of ninety acres in Section 22, and also timber land in Section 35. In 1866 he was married at Princeton to Miss Sophia C. Rostat, who was also born in Sweden. She is the mother of the following-named children: Mentor M., Frank E., Willie E. S., Minnie A., Haillma S., Charles A., Annie and George, and Joseph, who died in infancy in 1882. Both Mr. and Mrs. Peterson are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. In politics he is identified with the Republican party.

M. H. PETERSON, Princeton, was born April 5, 1859, in Princeton, Ill. His parents, Jonas and Cora Peterson, were natives of Sweden. They immigrated to America in the summer of 1853, and settled in Princeton, Bureau Co., Ill., where the father followed the carpenter and furniture business. After a residence of thirteen years in Princeton the family removed to Wyand, where Mr. Peterson is now engaged in the furniture and undertaking business. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson are the parents of the following children: Peter, a resident of Chicago; Mrs. Augusta Tragordh and Malcolm Hamilton Peterson (our subject) who was named after the famous Swedish officer. Malcolm H. Peterson received the benefit of the common schools of Wyand and also attended the Bryant & Stratton Business College, of Chicago. For several years he assisted in his father's business. In the fall of 1884 he was nominated by the Democratic County Convention to the office of Circuit Clerk and Recorder of Bureau County, and although the county is strongly Republican, he was elected and now fills that office. Mr. Peterson is identified and has always been imbued with the principles of the Democratic party, casting his first Presidential vote in 1880 for Gen. Hancock.

JOHN T. PETTY, Wyand, was born in

Warren County, N. J., March 14, 1829. His parents were natives of the same county. His father, William Petty, was born October 6, 1803, and died April, 1883. His mother, Effie Titsworth, was born June 3, 1810, and died in September, 1882. They were the parents of five boys and six girls, all of whom are living, two sons and one daughter in Illinois, and the rest in New Jersey. William Petty was a shoe-maker, and his oldest son, John T., learned the same trade, and worked at it most of the time until he came West. In 1856 he came to Princeton, and after living there and at Dover a short time he went on to a farm in Dover Township. In 1866 he bought his farm of 250 acres three miles north of Wyandot, and lived there until 1883, when he moved to the village. Since 1880 he has been engaged in business in Wyandot, carrying a general stock of goods, school-books, etc., averaging \$5,000. His success in life is due to his own energy and industry, as he had little when he came to this county. In 1849 Mr. Petty was married in New Jersey to Hester Nixon, daughter of George and Mary (Bodine) Nixon, of Warren County, N. J. Mr. Petty reared a family of sixteen children, fourteen of whom are still living, viz.: George H. and Mary E. (twins), born May 7, 1850, the former a resident of Cass County, Iowa, and the latter of Benton County, Iowa; William W., January 27, 1852, a resident of Bureau County, Ill.; Whitfield C., September 10, 1853, a resident of Hamilton County, Neb.; Francis, December 8, 1854, a resident of Bureau County, Ill.; Jacob, November 2, 1856, a resident of Bureau County, Ill.; Sarah J., November 2, 1858, a resident of Bureau County, Ill.; Alonzo, October 1, 1860, a resident of Bureau County, Ill.; Orrin and Ella R. (twins), August 23, 1862, the former a resident of Hamilton County, Neb., and the latter of Bureau County, Ill.; Thomas, December 22, 1864, died December 7, 1882; Ida L., December 2, 1866, of Bureau County, Ill.; Margaret, March 2, 1868, died October 3, 1879; Lucius I. and Lewis Z. (twins), June 2, 1870, both of Bureau County, Ill.; John F., October 19, 1871, of Bureau County, Ill. Mr. Petty was again married September 12, 1876, to Frances A. Mosher, born in Chenango County, N. Y.,

December 3, 1836. Her parents, John H. and Charity (Rowe) Mosher, were natives of Dutchess County, N. Y., and moved to Illinois in 1858. Mr. Petty had two children by this marriage, both of whom died. He is Republican in politics, and has held township offices. He is a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

GEORGE R. PHELPS, Princeton, the gentleman whose name heads this paragraph, is of an old English family. William Phelps, his lineal ancestor, came from England to Dorchester in 1630, and removed to Windsor in 1635 or 1636, and died there July 14, 1672. His widow died in 1689. He and his wife were members of Mr. Washam's church in Dorchester and Windsor. Mr. Phelps was here a Magistrate and leading man for many years. His children were: William, Nathaniel, Samuel, Joseph, Timothy, Mary and Sarah. Nathaniel Phelps, the son of William Phelps, married Elizabeth Copley, September 17, 1650. He removed to Northampton, Mass., in 1650, and died there May 27, 1702. She died December 6, 1712. He was a Deacon in the church, and the father of the following children: Mary, Nathaniel, Abigail, William, Thomas and Mary. Nathaniel Phelps, the son of the first Nathaniel, was born April 2, 1653, and died June 20, 1719. He married Grace Martin August 27, 1676. She died August 2, 1727. She was a native of England, and a woman of strong will and excellent character. Her children were: Grace and Nathaniel, both of whom died in infancy; Samuel, Lydia, Grace, Elizabeth, Abigail, Nathaniel, Sarah and Timothy. Nathaniel Phelps was born February 13, 1692. He died October 14, 1747. He was a son of the second Nathaniel. He married Abigail Burman, who died June 12, 1727. He then married Mrs. Catharine Heacock, May 25, 1730. The children of the first wife were: Charles, Anne, Nathaniel and Martin. Of the second wife were: Catharine, Lydia, John and Mehitabel. Nathaniel Phelps, son of the third Nathaniel, was born December 13, 1721, and died October 29, 1789. He married Elizabeth Childs, of Deerfield, Mass., in 1750. She died July 28, 1769. In 1773 he married Mrs. Rebecca Childs. Their children were: Burnham, Elizabeth, Abigail,

Nathaniel, Elijah (who died in infancy), Elijah, Ann and Rufus. Nathaniel Phelps, a son of the fourth Nathaniel, was born June 5, 1757, and died March 4, 1833. He was married to Lucy Strong, June 5, 1781. She died in 1834. Her children were: Diana, Burnham, Ebenezer S., Nathaniel, Lucy (who died in infancy), Adelia, Lewis, Lucy, Lucinda and Charles. The latter was born October 24, 1802, in Northampton, Mass. He died July 2, 1874, in Princeton, Ill. He was married June 10, 1824, to Mary Strong, who was born December 24, 1801. She died December 2, 1877. She was the mother of eight children, viz.: Maria, George R., Harriet N., Ebenezer S., Mary E., Charles P., Elijah P. and Lucy A. George R., our subject, was born February 20, 1827, in Northampton, Mass. He came to Bureau County with his parents in 1836. He has been a farmer. In 1871 he visited Northampton, Mass., and there, in May 17 of the same year, married his cousin, Julia R. Phelps, who was born November 19, 1828. She is a daughter of Lewis and Aseneth (Wilder) Phelps. This union was blessed with one child, that is now living, Grace Martin. She was born June 29, 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Phelps are members of the Congregational Church. He is a dimitted member of the A. F. & A. M. In political matters he has been a Republican.

ORRIS S. PHELPS, Princeton, was born May 3, 1817, in Middlebury, Vt. He is a son of Bernham (also spelled Burnham) Phelps. He was born in Northampton, Mass., and was a blacksmith by occupation; he came to Bureau County in the spring of 1839; he worked at his trade and farmed, and here died. His father, Nathaniel Phelps, was a native of Massachusetts, and also a blacksmith. The mother of our subject was Mary D. (Hooker) Phelps. She was born in Middlebury, Vt., and was the mother of the following children, viz.: Lobisa, Orris S., Lucy, Christopher C. and Americus V. (were twins), and Diantha Hope. Our subject was educated in Northampton, Mass. He came to Bureau County, Ill., in 1838, settling in Dover Township. At present owns 300 acres of land, and has always been a successful farmer. In November, 1872, Mr. Phelps moved to Prince-

ton. He was married, January 31, 1850, to Miss Mary A. Hills, born November 15, 1820, in New Hampshire. She is a daughter of Josiah and Mary G. (Dow) Hills. Mr. and Mrs. Phelps are members of the Baptist Church. They have an adopted daughter—Sarah L. Phelps—who is the wife of Frederick Rhode, an attorney in Burlington, Iowa. A more complete genealogy of the Phelps family appears in the preceding biography.

CHRISTOPHER C. PHELPS, Selby, was born in Northampton, Hampshire Co., Mass., July 7, 1823. He is the son of Burnham Phelps (see sketch of O. S. Phelps). In October, 1838, our subject, with his parents, started for Bureau County, Ill., first taking a canal-boat from Northampton to New Haven, and then to New York City by water, and then to Louisville, Ky., via Albany and Buffalo, N. Y., Cleveland, Ohio, and the canal across the State to the Ohio River, then down the river to Cincinnati, and finally to Louisville, where the mother, who had been sick some years with consumption, died. The family remained in Louisville for some months, the father working at his trade of blacksmith, while his son, C. C., worked in a hotel for his board. In March, 1839, they resumed their journey, taking a boat to St. Louis, then to Peoria, Ill., and finally at Peru they took teams to this county, their goods having been re-shipped no less than ten times. When settling in Bureau County it was in Dover Township, where Mr. Burnham Phelps put up a blacksmith shop, which was probably the first in that township. C. C. Phelps attended school for parts of two winters at Dover after coming to the county, but most of his time was employed in helping improve the farm. When starting for himself it was as a laborer by the month, and for five years he worked in this county and in Wisconsin for from \$8 to \$12 per month. In 1855 he purchased his present homestead, and the following spring moved to it, when there were but very few improvements. His farm now contains 167 acres of land. November 16, 1854, he was married, in Troy, Wis., to Miss Harriet Leonard. She was born in Yates County, N. Y., February 7, 1827, and is the daughter of Truman and Roxanna (Allis) Leonard, who were natives of Massa-

chusetts. When Mrs. Phelps was small her parents removed to Medina County, Ohio, and there died, he in March, 1846, and she in September of the same year. They were the parents of eleven children, all of whom were born in Yates County, N. Y. Of the family the following yet survive: Ebenezer Leonard, resides in Michigan; Mrs. Dorcas Edwards, in Kansas; Ezra Leonard, Mrs. Lavinia Thayer, Roxanna A. Leonard and Mrs. Sarah Wadsworth, are in Ohio; Truman Leonard, in Davis County, Utah; Franklin Leonard, in Iowa; and Mrs. C. C. Phelps, of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Phelps are parents of two children, viz.: Alice A., born October 3, 1858, and Lyman S., born April 22, 1861. In politics Mr. Phelps has ever been a staunch Republican. He experienced all the difficulties and hardships to which the pioneers were subjected in their milling experiences, and trips to market at Chicago, descriptions of which are given in the General History.

JOHN D. PHILIPS, Berlin, was born in Chester County, Penn., December 9, 1817, a son of Joseph and Rebecca (Dennison) Philips, both deceased. The great-grandparents of our subject, Joseph and Mary Philips, came from Wales in 1755, and settled in Chester County, Penn., on the same place where Mrs. Amanda Bingham, a sister of our subject, now resides. Joseph and Mary Philips had four sons: David, John, Josiah and Joseph. Josiah, grandfather of our subject, was twice married. By his first wife, Martha Edwards, he had one son, Josiah Philips. His second wife, Sarah Thomas, raised six children, viz.: Joseph, Owen, Martha, Mary, Sarah and Hannah. Of these, Joseph married Rebecca Dennison, a native of Ireland, but reared in Chester County, Penn., where they both died. They were the parents of six children, viz.: Sarah, John, Margaret T., Mary A., John D. (our subject), and Amanda. John D. Philips was reared and educated in his native county. He was married in February, 1840, to Ellen E. Lewis, a native of Chester County, Penn., daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Thomas) Lewis. Mrs. Philips died in Chester County, June 5, 1852, at the age of thirty-two years. She was the mother of five children, viz.: Thomas

L., of Lee County, Ill.; Joseph P., a Baptist minister; William D. and Mason K., both deceased; John Henry, who is farming at home. Mr. Philips came to Bureau County, Ill., in July, 1854, and bought eighty acres of land in Berlin Township. His farm now contains 125 acres of good land. He was married in this county, February 14, 1856, to Mrs. Hannah M. Lockard (*nee* Morgan), a native of Chester County, Penn. Mr. and Mrs. Philips are members of the Baptist Church. In politics he is a Democrat. He has filled the office of Township Assessor seven terms and Supervisor four terms, and has also served in school offices.

JAMES A. PIERCE, Berlin, was born in the State of New York, May 20, 1821. His parents, Nathaniel C. and Dorothy (Pattee) Pierce, were natives of New Hampshire. They removed to New York soon after their marriage, but when their son James was about six years old they returned to New Hampshire. In the fall of 1843 the family came to this county, and settled in Berlin Township, where the parents died. The father was born August 14, 1791, and died in October, 1846. His wife was born July 10, 1791, and died January 13, 1879. They reared a family of six children, three of whom are now living, viz.: Daniel P., of East Kingston, N. H.; James A., and Jesse F., of Des Moines, Iowa. James A. Pierce spent his early life chiefly in New Hampshire. He had but poor advantages for obtaining an education, but after reaching his majority he attended school long enough to master the common branches, and afterward taught for some time. He came to this county in 1845 and engaged in farming. In 1849 he settled on his present farm, which was then but little improved. He has since added to his original purchase of eighty acres, till he now owns 248 acres in this county and 300 acres in Pottawatomie County, Iowa. June 13, 1847, he was married in this county to Esther Green. She was born in Kentucky, and came to this county when quite small. She is a daughter of James Green. Mrs. Pierce died July 25, 1852, leaving two children: Anne E., wife of William Booth, of this township; Florence Mildred, wife of W. Scott Martin, of Lamoille. Mr. Pierce was mar-

ried April 24, 1855, in this county, to Mary J. Perry, born in Belmont County, Ohio, January 1, 1834, a daughter of Jesse and Belinda (Poole) Perry, who came to this county in 1854. Mr. and Mrs. Pierce are the parents of ten children, nine of whom are living, viz.: Sherburn, near Carson, Iowa; Jessie B., a teacher in this county; James A., in Charles, Mix Co., Dak.; Rodney E., in Pottawatomie County, Iowa; Lewis E., Olive B., Mary L., Carl, and David H., at home. In politics Mr. Pierce is Republican, and has held various township offices. He and his wife are members of the Congregational Church of Dover.

WILLIAM W. PIERCE, Bureau, was born in Plainfield, Sullivan Co., N. H., August 6, 1828. He is the son of Job and Rebecca (Alexander) Pierce, also natives of New Hampshire, where they spent their lives. The mother died when our subject was but five years old; the father died in November, 1861. W. W. Pierce spent his early life on a farm, and then learned the shoe-maker's trade, which he followed until 1856, when he came to Bureau County, arriving here February 14. For two winters he worked at his trade in Princeton, and in 1857 engaged in farming for himself, and has since given his attention entirely to that business. November 2, 1862, he came to his present farm, which now contains 270 acres, in Bureau Township. When Mr. Pierce came to this county he had but 75 cents, and his success in life he owes to the energy and united efforts of himself and wife. He was married October 1, 1857, to Sarah Lucretia Stiles, sister of Alvah Stiles. (See sketch.) Mrs. Pierce was born November 30, 1834, in Logan County, Ohio. She is the mother of six children, viz.: Henry Sumner, born March 11, 1861, married to Nancy Carl; Franklin H., born August 29, 1863; Asa, born March 15, 1866; Luther M., born June 11, 1868; Clara M., born June 13, 1871; Sarah L., born July 9, 1858, died November 20, 1861. In politics Mr. Pierce is an active Democrat. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

LEANDER T. POMEROY, Ohio, was born December 7, 1829, in Jefferson County, N. Y., and is the son of Hiram S. and Esther

Pomeroy. The father, Hiram S., was born February 1, 1797, at Somers, Conn., and first came to this county from Jefferson County, N. Y., in 1850. He entered the north half of Section 15, and the southeast quarter of Section 10 in Ohio Township, and is still living in Ohio Township. The mother was born November 23, 1798, at Dummerston, Vt., and married Hiram S. Pomeroy in 1820. She resided in Jefferson County, N. Y., till 1853, when she came to this county, and made Ohio Township her home till August 21, 1883, when she died at the age of eighty-four years. The subject of this sketch, Leander T. Pomeroy, resided on the farm in his native State till he came to this county in 1853, and settled on the farm which he now occupies. He was married January 1, 1856, to Nancy F. Wilson, the daughter of Stephen and Amy Wilson, who came to this county in 1837 from Ohio, and settled at Princeton, where they remained till 1851, when they removed to Ohio Township. Mr. and Mrs. Pomeroy were married at Bridgeport, Ohio, at the residence of John Warfield, now of this county. Mrs. Pomeroy was born September 17, 1835, at Uniontown, Ohio, and came to this county when but two years of age. She was married to Mr. P. January 1, 1856, and immediately settled with her husband on their present homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Pomeroy are the parents of eight children, five of whom are now living: Hattie A., born February 1, 1857, died February 27, 1862; Hortense, born August 19, 1859; Stephen W., born February 13, 1862; John W., born December 31, 1864, died October 20, 1865; Hiram S., Jr., born February 22, 1866; Charles D., born May 28, 1870; Eliza J., born April 27, 1872, died July 20, 1876; and Vespasian, born May 8, 1875. The children now living are all at home with the parents. Mr. Pomeroy since 1856 has given his whole attention to farming and stock-raising, and his farm and its improvements are a living testimony of the diligence with which he has pursued his calling. In politics Mr. Pomeroy is Republican. He is the owner of 320 acres of land in this township, and 560 acres in Dakota.

STERLING POMEROY, Ohio, son of Hiram S. Pomeroy, was born in Chaumont,

Jefferson Co., N. Y., October 28, 1832. He was reared on the farm and educated in the common schools of his native county. June 17, 1854, he was married in Jefferson County, N. Y., to Henrietta S. Jackson, who was born in Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., August 28, 1837. She is the daughter of Henry and Eleanor (Westcott) Jackson, who were both natives of New York. Mr. Jackson came to this county in 1866, and now resides in Ohio Township. His wife died in New York when her daughter, Mrs. Pomeroy, was small. June 23, 1854, Mr. Pomeroy came to Bureau County, and settled on his present farm of 200 acres, which his father had entered. His main occupation has been that of farming, but he has also been engaged in shipping stock and in banking in Ohio Village. He cast his first vote for John C. Fremont, and has been a Republican ever since, except that he voted for Greeley. He has served eight terms as Supervisor of Ohio Township. During the war Mr. Pomeroy acted as agent for the township to fill its quota. He took an active part in procuring the Clinton branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and also in paying the bonds issued by the township. Mr. Pomeroy and Mr. J. H. Bowlus were instrumental in obtaining the Ohio Township Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of which Mr. Pomeroy is now President, and Mr. Bowlus Secretary.

WARREN POOLE, Dover, was born in Williamstown, Vt., February 8, 1834. He is the son of George and Mary (Wight) Poole. The father was born in Putney, Vt., December, 1798, and removed with his parents to Williamstown in 1800, where he resided till 1848, when he came to this county, and remained until his death July 23, 1879. His wife was born in Connecticut, May, 1799, and died in Dover, October 5, 1879. They were married at Williamstown in 1829, and were the parents of seven children, five of whom are now living, Mrs. S. P. Clark and our subject residing in this county. Warren Poole came to Illinois with his parents and settled in Bureau County, when in his fifteenth year. His education he received from the common district schools of that date. He was reared on a farm and has always made farming his occupation. He was mar-

ried February 8, 1859, to Miss Sarah V. Humphrey, who was born July 25, 1840, in Palermo, Oswego Co., N. Y. She is the daughter of Theodore and Fanny (Phelps) Humphrey. Both were natives of Connecticut. He was born January 1, 1794, and she January 17, 1794. They were married at Burlington, September 25, 1817, and a few years later removed to New York. In the fall of 1843 they came to this county, where they resided until they died, he March 29, 1856, she July 23, 1862. They were the parents of three sons and two daughters, of whom Mrs. Poole is the youngest and the only one now living. Mr. and Mrs. Poole have four children: Henry H., born October 24, 1861; George T., August 13, 1863, died September, 1884; Fanny P., November 17, 1867; Edward W., March 22, 1876. Mr. Poole is Republican in politics, and has held various township offices. The farm which he now owns is that which his wife's father bought on first coming to this county. It contains 186 acres adjoining the village of Dover.

JACOB POPE, Clarion. This old German pioneer was born December 25, 1815, in Truebenbach, Saxony, Coburg, Germany, where his parents, Nicholas and Catharine Pope, died. They reared a large family, of whom our subject was the oldest. Jacob Pope came to America in August, 1839. He worked on the Erie Canal near Albany, N. Y., till the next spring, when he came to Joliet, Ill., where he worked on the canal till August, 1841, when he entered eighty acres of land in Clarion Township, where he afterward owned 480 acres, and also 480 acres in Lee County, which his children now own. After working alone for many years, he had his old schoolmate and sweetheart from the old country, Kunigunda Schmidt, come to the New World, and in the fall of 1845 they were married. Here is another example of the old time truth and fidelity which is one of the noblest characteristics of the human family, and a special trait of the German race. Mrs. Kunigunda Pope was born December 28, 1815, in Truebenbach, Germany. She was the mother of the following children: Mrs. Margaret Betz, George, Lorenzo, Mrs. Barbara Fauble, Fred and Edwin Pope, the

latter deceased, aged twenty-seven years. Mrs. Kunigunda Pope assisted her husband materially in the way of accumulating property, and after a long sickness died in Lamoille, August 5, 1884. It is but a just tribute to her memory when we say that she was a fond mother, and a faithful, loving wife. The family are members of the German Evangelical Church.

P. R. PORTER, Concord, was born October 18, 1825, in Franklin County, Ohio. He is a son of James and Catharine (Reed) Porter, natives of Pennsylvania. They were the parents of the following children: John, Philip R. (our subject), Mrs. Eliza A. Enyart, Mrs. Margaret Applegate, James, Mrs. Catharine Holmes, Mrs. Caroline Holmes and Mrs. Martha Triplett. Of these, John and Philip R. Porter, Mrs. Holmes and Mrs. Triplett are residents of Bureau County. Our subject was reared in his native State. In 1850 he accompanied his parents to Bureau County, where the latter died. He made farming his occupation, and started without means. He bought his first eighty acres on time, and being a good manager has acquired a fine property in Concord Township, consisting of a well-improved farm of 400 acres. He was married here June 24, 1856, to Miss Sarah Seaton, daughter of James Seaton (see history of Seaton family). Mrs. Porter is the mother of six children, viz.: James S., Arthur H., George I., Ora S., Estella and Catharine Porter. Mr. and Mrs. Porter are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

W. G. PORTER, Lamoille, was born November 22, 1810, in Litchfield, Conn. His parents, Solomon and Lucy (Wightman) Porter, were also natives of Connecticut. They removed to Seneca County, N. Y., in 1812. In 1828 he removed to Michigan, and about 1838 came to Knox Grove in LaSalle County, where he farmed and died February 25, 1850, aged seventy years. In life he was a successful man, and a Captain of artillery in the war of 1812, participating in the battle of Plattsburg. Mrs. Lucy Porter died April 7, 1861, aged eighty years. She was the mother of the following children: Monroe, deceased; Lovinia, deceased; Walter G., our subject; Albert G., formerly a prominent citizen of Bureau County, but now a resident

of Waterloo, Iowa; Thaddeus W., of Morris, Ill.; Esther, deceased; Mrs. Clarissa Brockway, deceased, and Henry Porter, of Polo, Ill. The Porter family is of English extraction. Our subject was educated in Ovid, N. Y. He went to Michigan in 1827 and came to LaSalle, Ill., the same year the Illinois and Michigan Canal was finished. He has followed a mercantile career. He has been married three times. He married his first wife, Catharine Carver, in Detroit, Mich. She died in LaSalle, Ill., leaving one child—Mrs. Lucy Pilcher (deceased), who was the mother of four children. Mr. Porter was married a second time to Rebecca M. Bennett, who died in LaSalle, Ill. He married his present wife, Mrs. Eliza Benton (*nee* Angier), a daughter of Abel and Lovina Angier, in Lamoille, Bureau Co., where he now resides. Mrs. Eliza Porter came to this county in 1833, being one of the pioneers. She is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Porter is a staunch Republican, an A. F. & A. M., and also an I. O. O. F.

JOHN PRIESTMAN, M. D., Neponset. Among the physicians of Bureau County who have gained wealth and an enviable reputation by close application to their chosen profession we are glad to record him whose name heads this sketch. Dr. Priestman was born April 19, 1830, in Witham, Lincolnshire, England. His father, Thomas Priestman, was born in 1796 in the same place. He was a farmer in England, and died July 15, 1881, in Neponset, Ill., to which place he came with his children in 1858. The grandfather of our subject was Robert Priestman, a native of England, where he farmed and died. The mother of our subject was Elizabeth Tebbutt, also a native of England, where she died. She was the mother of twelve children who reached maturity. Of these seven came to this country, viz.: Charles J., William, Lawrence, Mrs. Jane Christian, Mrs. Sarah Maul, Frederick, and John, our subject, who was educated in his native country, receiving his medical education at the Cambridge University. Dr. Priestman practiced medicine about three years in England, and in 1858 located in Neponset, Bureau Co., Ill., where he has followed his profession successfully ever since. He was married in Wolverhampton,

Staffordshire, England, to Martha Law, a native of the above place. Her father was Richard Law. She is the mother of seven children, viz.: John L. (who is also a physician), Mary, William H., Ida, Amy, Lillie and Minnie. Dr. Priestman is a member of the Kewanee Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, and of the Temple Commandery, No. 20, K. T., of Princeton, Ill. Politically he is a Republican. Has filled school and town offices many years. In 1882 he visited England, and returned in January, 1883.

JOHN PRIOR, Sheffield, was born in Essex County, England, April 22, 1846. Most of his years in England were spent in London. His mother died in 1854, and in 1855 his father, William Prior, came to America, and settled at Sheffield, Ill., where he died June 14, 1870. Of his family three sons and one daughter came to the United States; three daughters and one son yet live in England; one son died there, and yet another died in the East Indies while in the British Army. Of those who came to America two of the sons, John and Henry, who came in 1856, are in Sheffield; the other son, William, came with his father in 1855, and now resides in Springfield, Ill. The daughter did not come to America till 1869, and now lives at Galesburg, Ill., and is the wife of William Edmonds. In January, 1865 John Prior enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Fifty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served in the army for about one year, not being discharged till in 1866. During most of his service he was in Georgia, on the Freedmen's Bureau. After the war he returned again to Sheffield, and this has been his home ever since. In 1870 he, in partnership with his brother Henry, engaged in business, and have since run a meat market at Sheffield, but in connection with other business. For some years they farmed also, and since 1872 have been dealing in stock, and now their annual shipments will average about 100 cars. Each has a farm of one-half section in Franklin County, Neb. In politics they are identified with the Democratic party. Our subject was united in marriage December 24, 1868, to Miss Mary E. Taylor, who was born in Licking County, Ohio, June 6, 1851. She is the mother of the three fol-

lowing children, viz.: Letty Estella, born October 30, 1869; Leona Sarah, November 24, 1871, and Percy Edward, June 11, 1876.

W. PRUNK, Indiantown. The subject of the following biography was born March 22, 1836, in Hennepin, Ill., to which his parents came in 1831, before the Black Hawk war. His father, Daniel Prunk, was born in West Virginia. He lived there till he came to Putnam County, where he farmed till 1844, when he came to Bureau County, where he entered 160 acres of land in Sections 11 and 14, where his son now resides. He died here March 14, 1861. The Prunk family is of German descent. The mother of our subject, Catharine Hammond, was a native of Maryland. She died in Minnesota in February, 1880. She was the mother of the following children: Mrs. Martha Gould, Mrs. Jane Jackson, John (deceased), Hammond, Madison, Mrs. Maggie Polk, Daniel H., George E., Washington (our subject), Mrs. Catharine Blaisdel and Mrs. Mary A. Burrington. Mr. Prunk received a common school education in this county, where he has made farming his occupation. He has now 240 acres of land. Politically he is a Republican, and in behalf of his country enlisted in the fall of 1862 in Company E, of the Ninety-third Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving till the close of the war. He participated in many engagements, among others that of Champion Hill, Miss., where he was wounded in the foot. Mr. Prunk was married December 24, 1865, to Mrs. Lotta Stewart, a native of Fulton County, N. Y. She is the mother of four children, viz.: George W., Bertha E., Harry O. and Myrtle Rome. Mr. and Mrs. Prunk are religiously connected with the Baptist Church.

ADAM PRUTSMAN, Princeton, was born in Tioga County, Penn., July 23, 1809. His parents, Jacob and Mary (Miller) Prutsman, were natives of Northampton County, Penn., and were of German descent. They died in Tioga County, Penn. They were the parents of fifteen children, five of whom are now living. Adam Prutsman resided on a farm in his native county until 1840, when he came to this county. He came by wagon a distance of 800 miles in three weeks and

four days. He settled on his present farm, purchasing fifty acres with scarcely any improvements, and has added to it till he now owns 188 acres. He was married in Tioga County, Penn., June 5, 1836, to Mrs. Zilpha (Jackson) Isenhower. She was born March 15, 1806, a daughter of Ebenezer and Abigail (Kyes) Jackson. Her grandfather Jackson was a Colonel in the Revolutionary war, and her father, though a mere boy, was with him at the surrender of Burgoyne. He was a cousin of Gen. Jackson. Ebenezer Jackson was a native of Vermont, and his wife of Connecticut. They were of old New England families, but settled in Pennsylvania. Mrs. Prutsman was first married January 3, 1822, to John Isenhower, by whom she had four children, viz.: Henry H., deceased; Crawford, of Wakarusa, Kan.; Susannah, of Princeton, widow of Watson Cook; Sarah, wife of Peter Searl, of Iowa. Mr. Isenhower died May 15, 1829. Mr. and Mrs. Prutsman have one son, Charles L., born February 20, 1840, and married Lazette M. West, February 6, 1862. She was born in Tioga County, Penn., February 23, 1843, a daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Kelsey) West. They came to this county in 1860, and the father died in the army. The mother is still living in Hortonville, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Prutsman are the parents of the following children: George C., born October 15, 1863; Charles A., July 28, 1865; Gilbert E., March 2, 1867; Sarah Z., October 26, 1869; Edna L., February 3, 1873; Mary R., March 1, 1876; James B., November 11, 1882; Henry, November 11, 1882. Charles L. Prutsman is a farmer, and owns 360 acres in Selby Township. He is a Democrat in politics, as is also his father. The family are members of the Christian Church.

HERBERT PUTNAM, Hall, was born September 18, 1857, in Hall Township, Bureau Co., Ill. His grandfather Sewel Putnam was a native of Brattleboro, Vt., and died in Trenton, N. Y. He was one of a family of seven children—six brothers and one sister—Mrs. Sylvia Hamilton, mother of Gen. Hamilton, of the United States Army. Sewel Putnam married Rebecca Shepard, who was the mother of ten children—five boys and five girls. Harvey Putnam, their son, was

born November 25, 1818, in Schoharie County, N. Y. He married Lurinda Dewey, who was born in Oneida County, N. Y., May 24, 1833. They came to Bureau County, Ill., in April 1856, and he died here January 4, 1863. They were the parents of three children: Mrs. Lilian Gleason, of Kansas; Herbert, and Mrs. Sabina Fox, of Nebraska. Herbert Putnam was educated in the Princeton schools. His occupation is that of farming. He is a member of the Baptist Church; in politics is Republican. Mrs. Putnam was married a second time to Alfred McKee, a native of New York, who came to this county in 1851. They have two daughters—Mittie M. and Edna I.

F. D. RACKLEY, Berlin, was born in Orange County, Vt., December 9, 1829. His father, Peletiah Rackley, was also born in Orange County, December 16, 1798. He was married in his native county January 16, 1823, to Dorothy Kenney, a native of the same place as her husband, born November 17, 1802. In 1834 they removed to Genesee County, N. Y., where they lived till 1838, when they came to Bureau County. The first winter they lived in the house where Phillips was killed, and the following spring removed to what is now Berlin Township, and in 1841 to the present farm of F. D. Rackley. They were among the earlier settlers on the prairie in this township, and at that time had to go forty miles to mill, and Chicago was their market for grain, etc. They were the parents of four children, viz.: Warren, born May 12, 1825, died October 5, 1879, leaving a wife and one daughter; F. D., born December 9, 1829; David, born April 15, 1834, died February 18, 1863 (he enlisted in 1861, in Company B, Fifth Kansas Cavalry, but was discharged on account of disability and died soon after); Joanna, born April 3, 1841, wife of William J. Fish, of Whitney, Jackson Co., Kan. Mr. Rackley was a strong party man, and till 1856 was a Democrat, but from that time till his death he was Republican. He died April 19, 1875. His widow still survives and resides on the old homestead. F. D. Rackley came to this county with his parents when a boy and has since lived on his father's old farm. His opportunity for

obtaining an education was very limited, having no schools to attend but the early district schools, and those only when he could not work. His occupation has been that of farming, but for twelve years was engaged in the threshing business. For several years he has rented his farm which contains 179 acres and since 1881 has been associated with A. L. Steele, of Dover, in the agricultural implement business. Mr. Rackley was married June 7, 1866, to Anna E. Fish, born in Clarkson, Monroe Co., N. Y., May 4, 1824. She is the daughter of Josiah and Mary (Pierce) Fish. Her father was a native of Vermont, but died in New York State. In 1855 his widow and three of her children removed to LaSalle County and in 1857 to this county, where she died in 1859. She was the mother of six sons and three daughters, all of whom are still living except the oldest son. All of the sons but one were in the Civil war; three served three years and one went through the war; one, however, lost his health and had to return after nine months. Mr. Rackley is a member of the Crystal Fount Lodge, No. 178, I. O. O. F., of Dover, and has been an officer in the Lodge for several years. Mrs. Rackley is a member of the Baptist Church, of Dover.

GEORGE RACKLEY, Malden, was born in Vershire, Orange Co., Vt., November 2, 1821. His father, Nathan Rackley, was born December 15, 1800, in Orange County, Vt., on the same farm where our subject was born, and lived there until he left the State. He was married in Orange County, Vt., January 28, 1821, to Susannah Judd, who was born March 6, 1802. In 1828 they removed from Vermont to New York State, Genesee County, and resided there till the spring of 1836, when they came to this county and settled on the farm in Section 29, in Berlin Township, where they yet reside. Mr. Rackley and his sons were firm Democrats until 1856, when they changed and have since been staunch supporters of the Republican party. Mr. and Mrs. Rackley are the parents of four children, viz.: George; Louisa, born September 15, 1825, died January 12, 1877, wife of Martin R. Zearing, of Princeton; Nathan F., born October 13, 1827, married to Phebe Sutton, February 19, 1856, a native of Bel-

mont County, Ohio, born January 10, 1832; Phebe A., of Malden, wife of D. K. Morris. George Rackley came to this county with his parents in 1836. He was reared on the farm and educated in the common schools. He also attended the academy at Princeton, taught by James H. Smith. He was married March 24, 1842, to Calista Abel, born in Alden, Erie Co., N. Y., October 14, 1822. She is a daughter of Thomas and Julia (Robinson) Abel, who came to this county in 1839. Mr. and Mrs. Rackley have one daughter, Mrs. Julia Perry, wife of Jesse A. Perry. She was born June 7, 1858. After his marriage Mr. Rackley removed to Lee County, and engaged in farming for three years, when he again returned to his farm in Berlin Township. Three years later he engaged in the grain and lumber trade at Malden, at first working for other parties but afterward for himself. He continued in this business till 1876, when he retired from active life. He now owns 286 acres of land besides other property. For sixteen years he was member of the Board of Supervisors, and for about one-half the time was Chairman of the Board. He is a member of I. O. O. F., Crystal Fount Lodge, No. 158, of Dover, also of the A. F. & A. M., Bureau Lodge, No. 112, of Princeton, and of Princeton Chapter, No. 28, and Temple Commandery, No. 20. He is a member of the Congregational Church of Malden.

THE RADCLIFFE FAMILY, Princeton. Daniel Radcliffe, the grandfather of George M. Radcliffe, was of Welsh extraction, and was born on the south branch of the Potomac River, in Virginia. He was employed as a scout and hunter by the pioneer settlers of that country, and at the age of twenty-two years was killed by the Indians. He left a widow, whose maiden name was Reed, and two children, viz.: Daniel and Sarah Radcliffe. The latter married Joseph Duncan and died near Princeton. Grandmother Radcliffe was married a second time to James Taffe, and reared several children. One of her grandsons, John Taffe, Jr., lived in this county when a young man. He afterward emigrated to Nebraska Territory, and was there the first delegate to Congress. He served two years after Nebraska was admitted as a State. He died in 1883 at North Platte, where he was Receiver in the

Land Office. Daniel Radcliffe, Jr., was taken by his mother to Bourbon County, Ky., where he was reared. His mother died in Indianapolis, Ind. He was in the Northwestern Army under Gen. Harrison, in the war of 1812, and after that settled in Clinton County, Ohio, where he filled county offices and was County Treasurer for ten consecutive years. In November, 1836, he came to Bureau County, Ill., and the following February built his cabin four miles south of Princeton, where he bought 240 acres of land, to which he afterward added many acres and also entered one-half section east of Princeton. He farmed here, and in 1846 built a saw-mill on Bureau Creek, which burned down. He died on his homestead in June, 1873, aged eighty-nine years. Daniel Radcliffe was a prominent man among the early settlers of Bureau County. (See General History.) He was self-educated and was admitted to the bar in Wilmington, Ohio, and at that place was married to Rachel McMannis, who died November, 1873, aged seventy-four years. She was a daughter of Judge George McMannis, and was the mother of five children, viz.: Mrs. Juliet Mosely, Mrs. Sarah Lomax and Mary (twins), George M., and Henry, the latter deceased. George M. Radcliffe was born January 15, 1828, in Wilmington, Ohio. He came to Bureau County with his parents, and was educated at "James Smith Academy" and Bethany College, Virginia. For many years he carried on his father's business, and in 1856 was elected to the Legislature, serving one term. In the spring of 1860 he was elected Supervisor of Arispe Township, and in the fall of the same year was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court and served four years. After this he farmed, and in 1867 sold out and engaged in the newspaper business in Ottawa, Ill., where he edited the *Ottawa Republican* till 1871, when he sold out and was appointed to the office of Internal Revenue Assessor for that district, filling the position till that office was abolished by Congress. In 1873 he bought an interest in the *Joliet Sun*, and converted that paper into the first daily paper issued in Joliet. After four and one-half years of faithful labor, he sold out and returned to Princeton, where he in partnership with C. L.

Smith, established the *Bureau County News*, in 1881, of which he is now senior editor. Mr. Radcliffe has been married twice. His first wife, Lucy King, was a native of Ohio, and a graduate of Gen. Garfield's Academy at Hiram. She died here in 1861, aged twenty-one years. She was the mother of Frank C. Radcliffe, now a resident of California. His second wife, Minerva Corwin, daughter of Hon. Frank Corwin, of LaSalle County, Ill., died November, 1878. She was the mother of three children, viz.: Harry S., Charles D. and Corwin Radcliffe. The two oldest are printers. In religious matters Mr. Radcliffe has been a very active member of the Christian Church.

JOSEPH RAUH, Selby, was born in Bavaria, Germany, July 15, 1826. He was reared in his native land and educated in its schools. In 1848 he entered the army, but served only about four months when his father died, and being the oldest son he was relieved from duty. In 1851 he came to America, remaining in New Orleans several weeks, then came up the Mississippi River to St. Louis, and from there to Peru, Ill., where he landed July 4, 1851, and has since made Bureau County his home. When he came here he was in debt \$20, and until the season of 1852 worked by the month. He then began farming with one horse, gradually increasing his means, until in 1863 he was able to buy 160 acres of his present farm, moving on to it in 1864; at that time but a small portion of his farm was cleared. He now owns 175 acres in Sections 26 and 27. Mr. Rauh was married in his native land to Elizabeth Young, who was born May 5, 1825. She died August 17, 1879. She was the mother of eight children, viz.: William, born August 17, 1849; Joseph, born February 28, 1853; Anna, born June 20, 1854, wife of Anton Hartzog; Andrew, born January 11, 1856, died August 16, 1877; Elizabeth, born October 29, 1857, died July 25, 1858; Philippa, born February 28, 1859, wife of George May; Valentine, born June 25, 1860, now of Nebraska; John, born July 13, 1862, at home. All are in Bureau County except Valentine. Mr. Rauh was married February 17, 1881, to Mrs. Louisa (Raker) Cogler. She was born in Bavaria, November 9, 1851, and came to

America when about a year old. By her Mr. Rauh has one child—Henry, born March 25, 1882. By her first husband, Fred Cogler, Mrs. Rauh has the following children: Louis, born August 5, 1871; Mary, born May 30, 1873; Clara, born April 2, 1875. Mr. Rauh and family are members of the Lutheran Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

HON. CHARLES G. READ, Malden, was born in Mt. Morris, Livingston Co., N. Y., January 10, 1816. He is the son of Horatio and Jemima (Mead) Read, both natives of Vermont. Our subject was reared on a farm, one of a family of eleven children, whose father was blind for many years. He continued farming in his native county till 1845, when he came to Bureau County. He then had in his possession but \$7 in money, and most of his clothing had been stolen in Chicago. For two and a half years he lived at Dover, and was engaged in the cementing business. From Dover he removed to Sugar Grove, Kane County, where he bought a farm at Berlin Centre, but four years later sold it and returned to Dover. When the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road was in course of construction he bought his present farm, which contains 152 acres adjoining the village of Malden. He lived on the farm till 1873, since which time he has resided in Malden. Mr. Read was the first to begin buying grain in Malden, and continued in that business for six years. He was an energetic business man, and did a large amount of hard work, and through his industry has accumulated a competency. He has always been a liberal friend to those in distress, and has been through the township several times soliciting aid for those in need of assistance. In politics he has always been an active Republican. In 1869 and 1870 he was a member of the State Legislature from this district. May 16, 1842, he was married, in Gainesville, Wyoming Co., N. Y., to Miss Olivia Wood, born in Wyoming County, March 12, 1824. She was a daughter of Deacon Asahel and Olivia (Hall) Wood, who came to this county in 1845, and resided at Dover until their deaths. Mr. Wood died April 12, 1883, and would have been ninety-one years old May 3, 1883. His wife died some years before. Mr. Read had one son—Chester—who was born

August 25, 1839, and accidentally killed in this county in 1857. This was a son by a former marriage, the mother dying when he was four months old. Mr. Read has no children by his present wife, but they have reared a girl and boy, viz.: Mary Young, now wife of James Wentworth, of Leland, Ill., and Henry Read, of Oswego, Ill.; he is married to Florence Kellogg, of Oberlin, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Read are members of the Congregational Church.

HENRY REAM, Hall, was born August 26, 1825, in Lebanon County, Penn. His parents, Samuel and Eva (Bullman) Ream, were natives of the same place, as were also his grandparents, Peter Ream and wife. The great-grandparents came from Germany. Samuel and Eva Ream and their seven children came West in the spring of 1852, and settled in Peru, Ill. The next spring the parents and one son, Benjamin, moved on to the old Henry Miller farm, in Hall Township, where the father died in 1861, at the age of sixty-four years. The mother died at the home of her son, Henry, in July, 1881, aged nearly eighty-four years. She was the mother of ten children, viz.: Benjamin, now of Chicago; Henry; Mrs. Caroline Zimmerman, of Peru; Mrs. Chestine Smith, of Peru; Eva; Samuel; Michael, deceased, and Peter (twins); Franklin, deceased; Eliza. Henry Ream came to Peru, Ill., in April, 1851, a year before the others, and worked at the carpenter's trade until the fall of 1854. He then farmed on the old Miller place until 1866, when he bought the John Wilhite farm. He now owns 270 acres in Hall Township, and 380 acres in Ford County, Ill. Henry Ream was first married to Elizabeth Hackman, who died in Peru. His second wife, Elizabeth Ott, died leaving two children—Franklin L. and Cora B. His present wife, Mrs. Lucetta Sepp (*nee* Miller), is a native of Pennsylvania,, daughter of Jacob Miller. She has four children, viz.: Lena, Olvena and Edward Sepp, by her first husband, and Lucetta Ream. Mr. and Mrs. Ream are members of the Lutheran Church. He votes with the Democratic party.

H. C. REASONER, Princeton, was born February 16, 1828, in Egremont, Berkshire Co., Mass. He is a son of Egbert Reasoner,

who was born June 15, 1797, in Dutchess Co., N. Y. He died November 26, 1876, in Bureau County, Ill., to which he had removed in 1849. He was a carpenter and joiner by occupation, but followed farming mainly, especially after he came West. His father was Peter Reasoner, who was born in New York State, where he died. During the Revolutionary war he suffered many indignities from the hands of Tories. The origin of the Reasoner family dates back to the French Huguenots, who were driven out of France to Germany, where they resided many years and then immigrated to the Colonies of America, landing in Philadelphia. Longevity is one of the characteristics of the family, many members living to be over ninety years old. The mother of our subject is Eunice P. Karner, born August 31, 1802, in Egremont, Mass. She is yet living. Her parents were Pliny and Rhoda (Noble) Karner; they were natives of Massachusetts, and of German descent. Pliny Karner was a Major in the war of 1812. Henry C. Reasoner has one sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Field. He was educated in the East, and came to Bureau County in 1848, where he has been a successful farmer ever since. Here he was married, January 24, 1861, to Miss Ellen M. Ward, born May 22, 1842, in Waverly, Ill. Her parents are Norman and Delila (Corey) Ward. Three children were the result of this union, viz.: Pliny W., born May 6, 1863; Egbert N., born May 24, 1869, and Julia P., born January 7, 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Reasoner are esteemed members in the society where they reside and of the Presbyterian Church. In politics he advocates Republican principles.

ADAM REDER, Clarion, was born June 17, 1823, in Neuengronau, Hessen, Germany. He is a son of Henry Reder, who died in Germany, and who was the father of twelve children, of whom five came to the United States. Our subject came to America in 1839, and settled in Butler County, Penn. After two years he went to Niagara County, N. Y., where he farmed till December, 1868, when he came to Illinois. He lived between two and three years in Lee and LaSalle Counties and then came to Bureau County, where he now owns 240 acres in Clarion

Township, and is a steady, hard-working farmer. He was married, July 28, 1844, in Niagara County, N. Y., to Miss Sarah Dunkleberger, a daughter of Solomon and Christiana (Harmony) Dunkleberger. Mrs. Reder was born January 11, 1825, in Perry County, Penn., and is the mother of five children now living, viz.: Edmund W., Mrs. Mary A. Neff, Mrs. Tillie E. Rehm, Ella A., Daniel G. and Christian E. (deceased, aged nine years). Mr. and Mrs. Reder are religiously connected with the German Evangelical Association. Politically he is a good Republican, and is strongly in favor of prohibition.

E. A. REED, Lamoille. The genealogy of the Reed family from whom the subject of this biography descends is as follows: Peter Reed came from Holland in 1632, and settled in Albany, N. Y., where he resided with a brother till difficulties arose with the Governor, when they removed to Stouchsburg, Berks Co., Penn., where the family flourished for more than two centuries. The graves of Jacob Reed, the great-great-grandfather of our subject, and his son and grandson, named after him, can yet be seen—one of the headstones bearing the date of 1692. The parents of our subject, Jacob J. and Elizabeth (Weiser) Reed, were also natives of Berks County, Penn. They came to Mendota, Ill., in 1856, where the former died in March, 1870, aged seventy-one years, and where the mother yet resides, aged seventy-seven years. She was a daughter of Conrad Weiser, of German descent. She was the mother of eleven children; of these, eight are yet living, viz.: Elmira, Amanda, Emma, Amelia, Jacob, John, George, and Edward A. Reed, who received his primary education in Mendota, where he also clerked five years in a drug store, and in March, 1874, graduated at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. He then clerked in Mendota till 1878, when he came to Lamoille, where he has kept a drug store ever since. Mr. Reed was married in Dalton, Ohio, to Miss Letitia A. Porter, born November 13, 1852, in Homer, Ill. She is the mother of Elizabeth A. Reed, born April 17, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Reed are members of the Presbyterian Church. They have one adopted child—Maggie B. Reed.

TRACY REEVE, Princeton, was born

February 22, 1807, near Mt. Hope, Orange Co., N. Y. He is the son of Gabriel and Hannah (Barton) Reeve. The father was born in New York, March 9, 1777, and lived an eventful life. When a young man and starting in life he went to Marietta, Ohio, in 1814, with letters of recommendation to the Surveyor General, but not finding him at home he was determined to find employment. So he walked to Chillicothe, then the State capital, but still not finding work he went to Cincinnati, and from there to Paris, Ky., where he was engaged as a clerk for several years. Finally he decided to return to his old home. He traveled down the Mississippi River to the Gulf, and then made the voyage around to Philadelphia, and then up the Delaware River to his home. During his stay in Ohio he was drafted into the army, and helped guard the prisoners captured on Lake Erie by Commodore Perry, but the hardships of a soldier's life were too severe for his constitution, and while in the service his health was so impaired that he never fully recovered from the effects. He died February 24, 1825, in Ohio. His wife, Hannah Barton, was born in New Jersey, November 23, 1783, and died in Lamoille, Bureau Co., Ill., October 15, 1853. She was the mother of the following named children: Volney, Tracy, Elijah B., Hugh B. and Frances A. Tracy Reeve was reared on a farm, and received his early education in the subscription schools of Ohio. In May, 1834, he came to Bureau County, Ill., bringing with him \$200 in money. This Mr. Reeve applied in entering 160 acres of land. He also borrowed \$100 at 50 per cent interest, with which he entered eighty acres more. This was the beginning of a remarkably successful business career. In 1836 he had out the village of Lamoille, and started a store at that point, which he carried on in connection with his farm. Mr. Reeve resided at Lamoille till 1839, when he came to Princeton, where he has lived in as much retirement as his business would permit. Mr. Reeve has since added to his first purchases of land till he now owns 2,000 acres in Illinois and an equal amount in Iowa. He was the founder of the Citizen's National Bank of Princeton, and has since been its President. He is also the largest stockholder in

the national bank at LaSalle, Ill.; also a stockholder in the First National Bank of Princeton, and of the Shenandoah Bank, Iowa. Mr. Reeve was first married to Miss Mary Glenn, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1817. She died March 17, 1841, in Bureau County, Ill. She was the mother of two children: Laura, widow of Rev. Benjamin Thomas, and William G., born February 8, 1839, and died in November, 1847. His second marriage was to Miss Sarah L. Bryant, who was born September 16, 1820, in Cummington, Mass., and is a daughter of Col. Austin Bryant, and a niece of William Cullen Bryant. The result of this union is the following named children: William G., born June 4, 1847; Austin B., born August 7, 1859; and Frances A., born June 18, 1861, now deceased. The elder son is now Cashier of a national bank in Peru, Ill., while the younger is Cashier of the Citizen's National Bank of Princeton. The mother of Mrs. Reeve was Adeline (Plummer) Bryant, born in Berkshire County, Mass., May 24, 1801, and died February 26, 1882. She was the daughter of Edward Plummer, a native of Massachusetts. In the quiet of his comfortable home in the city of Princeton, surrounded by his family and troops of friends, Mr. Tracy Reeve is enjoying those blessings that can only come in the evening of a well-spent life. He was the architect of his own fortunes, and in the trials and severe struggles of the new West (as was this county when he came) was only developed that inner self-reliant and manly life that constitutes his green and happy age, and may well furnish a type of character for the healthy study and contemplation of the youths of the State or of the country. It is the simple and sublime story of the lives of real and true men, that should be made the fundamental textbooks of our children. Nothing is more interesting to the young than biographical history. It charms and leads and draws them after it, and barbarous fathers tell to their children the story of warriors and robbers, and even our civilization has long thought that it was only the great General, the noisy politician, or the individuals who were notorious, eccentric or infamous who were worthy of a place in tradition, song or romance. It is

time for us to know that the true life is the modest, and therefore often the obscure, life. And the story of such lives, when properly told, is the fairest page in the book of history.

LEWIS E. REMSBURG, Ohio, was born December 28, 1831, in Sandusky County, Ohio. He is the son of Casper and Mary Remsburg. The father was born February 24, 1786, in Frederick County, Md. The mother was born November 19, 1792, in Frederick County, Md., and is the daughter of Jacob and Margaret Bowlus, who were born in Maryland, and came to Ohio in 1822. On the mother's side Mrs. Remsburg is of German parentage. The subject of this sketch, with his parents, first traveled through this county in the spring of 1841, and returned in July to their home in Ohio. In the spring of 1853 Mr. Remsburg came with his mother to this county, and remained for a few days in Ohio Township. They then went to Rock Island, Ill., where the mother remained about a month, when she returned to Ohio. Lewis E. remained till October of 1854, when he came to Ohio Township, and worked at the carpenter's trade till June of 1855, when he bought eighty acres of land, being a part of the farm on which he now resides. This land was bought from the Illinois Central Railroad Company at \$11 per acre, which at that time was considered a high price for land. This same land is now worth \$75 per acre. Casper and Mary Remsburg are the parents of nine children, two of whom came to this county, viz.: Perry and Lewis E. The father died in Ohio, August 22, 1849, but the mother is still living (now in this county with her son, Lewis E.) at the advanced age of ninety-two, and is the oldest person now living in Ohio Township. She still has a clear recollection of events transpiring in 1800, and tells several pleasing and interesting anecdotes of the war of 1812. In 1857, October 15, Mr. Remsburg was married to Mrs. Emily J. Losee, the daughter of Sylvester and Safrona Cowles, of Medina County, Ohio. She was born May 14, 1832, in Marion, N. Y. Immediately following the marriage Mr. and Mrs. Remsburg came to Ohio Township and began housekeeping on their present farm, upon which Mr. Rems-

burg had previously erected a house. Mr. and Mrs. Remsburg are the parents of seven children, all living, Mrs. R. having one child when they were married, Ellen T. Losee, born August 31, 1853, widow of Arthur W. Chase, Ohio, Ill.; William E. was born November 6, 1858; Dilla E. was born January 5, 1862; Alta B. was born April 1, 1864; William S. was born March 29, 1868; Gertie M. was born April 2, 1872; Minnie D. was born May 21, 1876; Ada W. Chase was born January 7, 1879. Arthur W. Chase died June 13, 1878. Mr. Remsburg owns 240 acres in Ohio Township, 320 acres in Dakota and town property in Ohio Village. He is a Republican, and member of Methodist Protestant Church.

SOLOMON REMSBURG, Ohio, was born January 20, 1820, and is the son of Christian and Catharine Remsburg, of Frederick County, Md., where the subject of this sketch was born. The father was born November 28, 1784, and died March 29, 1874. The mother was born March 23, 1786, and died August 12, 1851. The son was raised on a farm, where he resided till 1843, when March 23, he married Mary A. Michael, the daughter of John Michael, of Maryland. Mrs. Remsburg was born January 30, 1821, and died in Sandusky County, Ohio, November 28, 1846. Of this marriage there is a family of two sons, both living: Isah W. Remsburg was born January 18, 1844, is married, and lives in Ohio Township, this county; Carlton J. Remsburg was born April 6, 1845, and resides in Ford County, Ill., is married to Sarah Haninstein, and has two daughters and one son. November 2, 1847, Mr. Remsburg married Margaret Shawl, the daughter of Michael and Eleanor Shawl, of Sandusky County, Ohio, who was born February 26, 1827. The father was born in 1803 and died July 14, 1882. The mother was born in 1806, and died November 27, 1875. Of this last marriage there are two children, a daughter and a son: Annie R. Remsburg, wife of James G. Ruff, banker, Ohio, Ill., was born September 29, 1848, has three children; George W. Remsburg was born June 6, 1850, married Margaret R. Ross, is now a widower, and has two children. In March, 1857, Mr. Remsburg removed from

Ohio to this county, and settled on Section 21, Ohio Township, where he lived till 1873, when he moved to the village of Ohio, where he now resides. He owns 230 acres in Ohio Township, also an interest in 390 acres in Missouri, and residence with other property in Ohio Village. In politics Mr. R. was formerly a Whig, and is now Republican. He is a member of the Methodist Protestant Church.

J. D. REYNOLDS, Indiantown, was born November 25, 1827, in Hadley, Hampshire Co., Mass. His parents, Thomas and Mary (Dickinson) Reynolds, were both natives of Massachusetts, where they died, the former in 1834 and the latter in July, 1874, aged eighty-six years. They reared the following children: Elizabeth, deceased; Thomas, a resident of Hadley, Mass.; Frederick, deceased; Mrs. Charlotte Baker, of Hartford, Conn.; John D., our subject, and Charles William, deceased. The progenitor of the Reynolds family in America came from England in an early day. Our subject was educated in his native town and is a well-read man. He has made farming his occupation in life. In the spring of 1856 Mr. Reynolds came to Bureau County, where he raised one crop and that fall brought his family from Belchertown, Mass., to this county. He resided in Macon Township till December, 1860, when he removed to Buda, where he lived two years and then came to Indiantown Township, where he now resides and owns a farm of 160 acres in Section 6. Mr. Reynolds keeps himself well-informed on all political matters both local and general and is identified with the Republican party. He was married April 16, 1851, in Belchertown, Mass., to Mary J. Hannum, who was born December 17, 1827, in the above place. Her parents were Stiles and Lydia (Miller) Hannum, natives of Massachusetts. To Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds five children who are now living were born, viz.: Frederick A., George A., Mrs. Nellie B. Wilkinson, Milton E., Frank E. Two other children—Charley and Lizzie—died in infancy. Religiously Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds are active members of the Congregational Church at Buda, Ill.

P. C. RHEA, Neponset, was born May 16, 1828, in Washington County, Virginia.

His father, Joseph C. Rhea, was born in the above place. He was a blacksmith by occupation. In 1833 he removed to Bartholomew County, Ind. There he followed his trade and also farmed. He was a good member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died there in 1836. The grandfather of our subject, Joseph Rhea, was a native of Ireland, but it is supposed of Scotch descent. He was a weaver by occupation and came to the United States in early life, settling in Washington County, Penn., where he died. His wife, Margaret (McCormic) Rhea, was also a native of Ireland, but died in Virginia. They reared ten children, viz.: Thomas, William, John, James, Robert H., George G., Joseph C., Mrs. Peggy Spraggins, Mrs. Catharine Blackinmaker and Jennie Rhea. The mother of our subject, Mary (Catron) Rhea, was a native of Washington County, Va. She died in Bureau County, Ill. She was a daughter of Philip and Elizabeth (Spraker) Catron, natives of Germany. They died in Washington County, Va. Their children were: Mrs. Peba Daniels, Stofel, Mrs. Betsey De Bush, Frank, Christley, John and Mrs. Mary Rhea, who was the mother of three children, viz.: Philip C., our subject, James and Mrs. Margaret E. Sharp. Our subject was educated in Washington County, Va.; there he learned and followed the blacksmith's trade. He came here in the fall of 1861, and has farmed here successfully ever since. He owns 200 acres of land in this county. He was married in the fall of 1862 to Eliza E. Parks, born October 1, 1837, in Washington County, Va. She is a daughter of Granville and Nancy (McKee) Parks, natives of Virginia. Granville Parks, one of our most respected citizens, is yet living in Neponset Township, to which he came in 1854. His wife died January 31, 1875. She was the mother of ten children, viz.: Robert B., Eliza J., Sarah A., William A., John R., Joseph B., Bethia, James M. (deceased), David O. and Clifford C. To Mr. and Mrs. Rhea three children were born, viz.: Joseph C., born November 25, 1864; Margaret E., born August 10, 1868, and Nancy C., born December 14, 1870. Mrs. Rhea is a member of the Baptist Church. He is a Republican and an I. O. O. F.

DR. GEORGE IDEN RICE, Lamoille.

The genealogy of the Rice family in America is as follows: The progenitor of the family as far as known is Edward Rice, an Irish gentleman, whose son Edward Rice, Jr., emigrated from the parish of Killman, County Tyrone, Barony of Dunganon, Ireland, in the year 1736. He came to America and settled in Bucks County, Penn., where he was among the earliest pioneers, and reared a family of eight children. Of these, Joseph Rice was born on the old homestead where he died. He married Letitia Hartley, a native of North Wales, who was the mother of four children, viz.: William, Catharine, Letitia and Joseph Rice, Jr. The latter was a farmer by occupation, and died there in June, 1863. He was married to Julia Iden, also a native of Pennsylvania, where she died in June, 1861. She was of Welsh descent, and a daughter of George and Hannah (Folk) Iden, who were the parents of eight children, viz.: Anna, John, Thomas, Greenfield, Jacob, Elizabeth, Paulina and Julia. Mrs. Julia Rice was the mother of four children, viz.: Joseph G., William H., George Iden, our subject, and Lewis C., who is also a physician. Our subject entered a printing office at the age of fourteen, where he remained till he was nineteen years old, and then attended William McLean's school in Salem, Ohio, for two years, after which he taught school. In 1856 he entered the Pennsylvania Medical College at Philadelphia, where he graduated in 1858, and located in Morrisville, Penn. When the war clouds gathered Dr. Rice was not inactive, and tendered his services to his country. He received a commission as Assistant Surgeon, and was appointed to the Third Regiment of Pennsylvania Reserve Veteran Corps. In March, 1863, he was sent to the Nashville Hospital, No. 1, where he labored till September, 1864. In October of the same year he came to Arlington, Ill., and in 1870 located in Lamoille, where he now enjoys the confidence and patronage of the people. Dr. Rice was married to Miss Julia M. Newport, a daughter of Nathan and Elizabeth Newport and a native of Belmont County, Ohio. She is the mother of the following children: Mrs. Ellulia E. Morrisson, Gertrude C., George I. and John Rice (deceased).

Dr. and Mrs. Rice are members of the Congregational Church. Their ancestors were Quakers. He is identified with the Republican party, and is a Master Mason of the A. F. & A. M. fraternity.

O. D. RICHARDS, Wyanet, was born in Erie County, N. Y., April 4, 1819. He is the son of John M. and Mary (Foy) Richards, both natives of Vermont. His father was born September 10, 1788, and died in Whiteside County, Ill., November 6, 1867. His mother was born June 10, 1793, and died May 26, 1821, when our subject was only two years old. The Richards family originally came from Wales and settled near Boscawen, N. H., at a very early date. John M. Richards was a soldier in the war of 1812. Our subject spent most of his life previous to 1844 in Cattaraugus County, N. Y. When his parents first settled there, together with two other families, their nearest neighbor was ten miles away, and they experienced all the privations incident to pioneer life. In 1844 Mr. Richards went to Kendall County, where he remained two years, then moved to DuPage County, and afterward to Prophets-town, Whiteside County, twenty-five miles from the nearest market, Sterling. In 1864 he bought his present farm of 110 acres, and has resided on it since 1865. October 1, 1844, he was married, in Kendall County, Ill., to Mercy Bullock, who was born March 9, 1821. She is the daughter of Jesse and Annis (Rodman) Bullock. They made their home in western New York, though they were natives of the eastern part of the State. Jesse Bullock was born January 22, 1783, in Delaware County; he died September 14, 1842. His wife was born in Columbia County, February 22, 1789, and died January, 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Richards have four children living, viz.: Aras O. (born October 28, 1849; he lives in What Cheer, Keokuk Co., Iowa), Hester (wife of Perry Allen, of Manawa, Ill., born December 26, 1852), Ansel D. (born October 28, 1860, lives at home), Fanny A. (born July 2, 1863, at home). Four children died when small. Mr. Richards is a Republican, and for sixteen years was Justice of the Peace in Whiteside County. For many years he has been a member of the church, first of the

Methodist Protestant, but in later years of the Congregational.

WILLIAM RILEY, the pioneer of Mineral, was born July 30, 1824, in Licking County, Ohio. His parents, Paul and Elizabeth (Laughrey) Riley, were native of Pennsylvania. They farmed many years in Ohio. In 1835 they immigrated to Concord Township, Bureau Co., Ill., where Sheffield now stands. At that time Bureau County was a mere wilderness, scarcely vacated by the red man of the woods. They eventually removed to Mineral Township, where both died. They were both members of the United Brethren Church, and reared twelve children, viz.: Mary (deceased), Susan, Ellen (deceased), William and James (twins), Rachel, Sylvanian, Elizabeth and Margaret (also twins), Cyrus, Emma and Perry. Mr. Riley came to Bureau County with his parents. In 1842, shortly after he was married, he removed to Mineral Township, where he now resides. He has been a successful farmer, and now owns 331 acres of land. He is the founder of the village of Mineral, and was the first station agent, which position he fills to the present day. Mr. Riley was married in the spring of 1842 to Eveline Baker, a daughter of Andrew Baker, and a native of Tennessee. This union was blessed with eight children, viz.: Mary, Ellen (deceased), James, Charles, Jane (deceased), Wilson, John and Frank. Mr. and Mrs. Riley are both members of the church. Politically he is a strong Republican.

JOSEPH RILEY, Bureau, was born in Garrett County, Md., September 24, 1834. His father, Stephen Riley, was of Irish descent, though the family had lived in Maryland for generations. His wife, Catherine (Whetstone) Riley, was of German descent, but was born in Garrett County, Md., where she is yet living. Her husband died there. They were the parents of eight children, six of whom are living, our subject being the only one in Bureau County. Joseph Riley was reared on a farm, and educated in the schools of Garrett County. Soon after reaching his majority he went into the western part of Virginia, and for five years worked for a Baltimore company getting out ship lumber, barrel staves, etc. June, 1861,

he entered the army in the Second Virginia Infantry, and served for two years, and was then changed to the Fifth Virginia Cavalry, and served one year. During his service of three years he did not receive a wound, although he was in many engagements—at Huntersville, second battle of Bull Run, etc. He was mustered out at Wheeling, W. Va., in June, 1864. In the fall of 1864 Mr. Riley came to McLean County, Ill., but a year later returned to Virginia and worked for the Baltimore company. In 1866 he came to Bureau County, Ill., and has since been engaged in farming. He now owns 160 acres in northeast Section 13, Bureau Township. He was married, in this county, December 31, 1868, to Miss Huldah Coddington, a native of Garrett County, Md. Her father, Jonathan Coddington, was born in Maryland in 1799, and came to Bureau County in 1853, residing here until his death in 1879. His wife, Rebecca Frantz, was born in Pennsylvania in 1811, and is living on the old homestead in Bureau Township. Of their five children, four are residents of this county, viz.: Mrs. Elizabeth Shugart, John W. Coddington, Mrs. Huldah Riley, Sarah A. Coddington. Asa F. is in Nebraska. Mr. and Mrs. Riley have five children, viz.: William C., John H., Cora May, Bertha D., James G. In politics Mr. Riley has been a staunch Republican since the breaking out of the war. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HARRY C. ROBERTS, Princeton, was born November 6, 1851, in Peru, LaSalle Co., Ill. He is a son of Abraham Roberts, born December 7, 1804, in Waterford, Ireland. He came to the United States in 1833, and for some years lived in Pittsburgh, Penn. In 1836 he went to Vicksburg, Miss., where he lived till, 1842, when he went to St. Louis, Mo. After a three years' residence in the latter place he went to Peoria, Ill., and in 1848 came to Dover, Bureau Co., Ill., where he kept a general store, having followed the mercantile career most of his life. He died May 2, 1869. His father, John Roberts, was also a native of Ireland, where he was an attorney by profession. The mother of our subject was Elizabeth (Zearing) Roberts. She was born August 20, 1822,

in Shiremantown, Penn., and died February 23, 1882, in Princeton, Ill. She was a daughter of Martin Zearing, deceased (see sketch). She reared four children, of whom Harry C. and his sister, Mrs. Lizzie Colton, are now living. Harry C. was educated at the Dover Academy. In early life he clerked three years in Foster's book store, and then went to Ackley, Iowa, where he was a book-keeper in a bank for eight months. He then returned to this place, May 27, 1872, and began clerking in the First National Bank, with which he has been connected ever since. August 26, 1875, he became Assistant Cashier, and on January 9, 1877, he was elected Cashier. Mr. Roberts was joined in matrimony, May 16, 1878, in Philadelphia, Penn., to Miss Emma Steckel, born September 13, 1852, in New York City. Her parents, Solomon and Emeline (Heinley) Steckel, are both natives of Pennsylvania. Her father was a merchant by occupation. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts are active workers in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a member, and is Superintendent of the Sunday-school. He is an A. F. & A. M., Princeton Lodge, No. 587, of which he has been Secretary three years, and is now J. W. In politics he is a Republican. His father was a strong Abolitionist, although at one time he owned slaves.

DR. F. C. ROBINSON, Wyanet. Millard Robinson, grandfather of the above-named gentleman, was born November 13, 1792, and his wife Electa (Grimes) Robinson was born May 28, 1795. Both were of Scotch descent and were natives of Edinburg, Saratoga Co., N. Y. They early settled on a farm in Pompey, Onondaga Co., N. Y., rearing a family of fifteen children, eight boys and seven girls, thirteen of whom survived them. Mr. Robinson died August 19, 1867, and his wife October 9, 1863. Nathaniel Robinson, second son of Millard Robinson, was born in LaFayette, Onondaga Co., N. Y., February 26, 1813, and now resides at Paw Paw, Lee Co., Ill. His wife, Dorcas (Wallace) Robinson, was born in Fabius, Onondaga Co., N. Y., August 24, 1817, and died at Paw Paw, Lee Co., Ill., February 24, 1883, cherished in the memories of her children and the community where she had lived, for her many deeds of Christian kindness, love and benefi-

cence. Her father, Elijah Wallace, was born in Vermont April 23, 1781, and died in Pompey, N. Y., December 25, 1866. He was a descendant of Sir William Wallace, of Scotland, and for forty-five years had resided on the farm where he died. His wife, Dorcas (Burdick) Wallace, was born January 21, 1781, and died September 22, 1822. Fernando Cortez Robinson, son of Nathaniel and Dorcas Robinson, was born in Pompey, Onondaga Co., N. Y., January 9, 1837. He was the oldest son in a family of eight, and has two brothers and two sisters living. Henry and George are farmers in Dakota, and Sarah Anna a milliner in Wyanet. Seven years of the Doctor's childhood were spent in Pompey, and seven in Otisco, N. Y. His father's farm was on the west shore of Otisco Lake, and near by was the old schoolhouse where he first learned to read. When he was fourteen years old his parents moved upon a dairy farm in Tully, where he lived four years. He received his education in the academies of Onondaga and Cortland and at East Paw Paw Seminary, De Kalb Co., Ill. At the age of sixteen he taught his first school in Cardiff, N. Y., (where the Cardiff giant was found and exhibited as a specimen of ancient art till the fraud was discovered). In March, 1855, he came to Paw Paw Grove, Lee Co., Ill., and during the next three years worked on a farm or at the carpenter's trade in summer, and taught school in the winter at Paw Paw and at Four Mile Grove, LaSalle County. In the spring of 1858 he rode through Bureau County on horseback to Galesburg and thence to Canton, Fulton County, where he was engaged in teaching for two years, one term in a select school, assisted by W. H. Haskell, School Commissioner, and President of State Teachers' Association. Dr. Robinson commenced the study of medicine in 1860, reading in the office of Dr. J. W. Edwards in Mendota, and attending three courses of lectures in Rush Medical College, Chicago, graduating February 23, 1863. He then settled in Wyanet for the practice of medicine and now resides there, enjoying the confidence and respect of the community. In 1865 he became a member of Wyanet Lodge, No. 231, A. F. & A. M., was three years Master and several years Secretary.

In politics he is a staunch Republican and has voted for every Republican President since the party was organized. He has held corporation and town offices and in 1880 was elected Coroner of Bureau County. July 15, 1865, he was married to Mary E. Hall. She was born near St. Clairsville, Belmont Co., Ohio, December 29, 1846, and came to Wyandot with her widowed mother March 4, 1861. Her father, Jacob Hall, was of English descent, and born at Village Green, Chester Co., Penn., April 3, 1814, and died at St. Clairsville, Ohio, October 8, 1855. He was a Quaker in religious belief, well-educated, a successful merchant, and high officer in the Masonic fraternity. The farm where he was born has been in the Hall family 156 years, and the manor house where his nephew resides was built more than 100 years ago. Margaret Hall, wife of Jacob Hall, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, October 3, 1813, and now resides with her eldest son, James. Her sons Hibbert and Jesse were born April 17, 1843, the former a blacksmith in Centerville, the latter a wagon-maker in Wheeling, W. Va. Lambert, the youngest, was born in St. Clairsville, Ohio, February 24, 1851, and is a guard in the Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet. Dr. and Mrs. Robinson have two children: Henry H. was born in Wyandot April 29, 1866, and at this date, June, 1884, has just completed his junior year in Monmouth College, taking first-class honors; Amy A. was born in Wyandot September 25, 1868.

J. H. ROBINSON, Indiantown, was born November 14, 1817, in Licking County, Ohio. His father, Martin Robinson, was born December 2, 1792, in Virginia, and when a young man went to Ohio with his father, Stephen Robinson, also a native of Virginia. In Ohio he farmed till 1845, when he came to Morgan County, Ill., and the next year settled in Concord Township, Bureau County, where he died February 25, 1852. He was married to Christina Hass, who was born November 10, 1791, in Virginia. Her father, John Hass, was of German descent. She was the mother of the following children: John H. Robinson, Mrs. Sarah Johnson and Harrison Robinson. She died June 11, 1876. Our subject came West in the fall of 1844. He stayed in Missouri till the following March, then went

to Wisconsin and then to Cass and Morgan Counties, Ill., then through Indiana to Ohio, returning to Illinois in October, accompanied by his parents. He was married here April 15, 1847, to Hannah Zink, born March 4, 1825, in Pennsylvania. She is a daughter of Samuel and Catharine (Hanawalt) Zink, natives of Pennsylvania. The latter is yet living among her children, a wide-awake, intelligent woman, aged ninety-five years, born August 26, 1789. The number of her descendants is 122, including great-grandchildren. Mrs. Hannah Robinson is the mother of eight children now living, viz.: Mrs. Christina K. Howland, Mrs. Mary S. Scheottler, Mrs. Lucy J. Horney, Samuel S., Owen J., Emma S., Abraham L., Christ C. Mr. Robinson has filled township offices, being connected with the Republican party. At present he resides in Indiantown Township, where he has a farm of 190 acres.

J. H. ROBINSON, Princeton, was born November 6, 1846, in Bureau County. He is a son of Joseph Robinson, a native of Pennsylvania. He came to this county in 1834, and settled in Berlin Township. He was married in 1841, to Jemimah A. Britt, a native of Bureau County. Her father was Obadiah Britt. Mr. Joseph Robinson died in this county. He was a farmer by occupation, and was the father of the following children, viz.: Martha J., wife of Peter Nevious; Mary A., wife of Jacob Fisher; James H., our subject, and Ella. After the death of Joseph Robinson his widow married Isaac N. Montgomery, May 9, 1854. This union was blessed with the following children: Lenora, Janetta C. and Theodore J. (deceased). Our subject worked on a farm till he was eighteen years old, and then obeyed the call of his country to protect the stars and stripes, and enlisted February 22, 1864, in the Thirty-fourth Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was always ready to do his duty in camp as well as on the battle-field, suffering all the hardships of a soldier's life. He participated in the battles of Rockyface and Resaca, Ga. At the latter place he was wounded, and lost his left arm in the defense of his country. He was honorably discharged December 22, 1864. After the war our subject sought to gain a

better education, and went to Mount Vernon, Iowa, where he studied nearly one year, and after he returned to Bureau County he taught seven terms of school. He served three terms as Town Clerk of Walnut Township, where he also served one year as Collector and twelve years as Constable. In the winter of 1881-82 he was elected and served as Door-keeper in the House of Representatives of the Thirty-second General Assembly. In November, 1882, he was elected Sheriff of Bureau County, which office he at present fills. He was married July 2, 1870, to Miss Sarah A. Kimmell, born October 25, 1852, a daughter of Amos and Nancy (Hummell) Kimmell. Mrs. Robinson is the mother of three children, viz.: Joseph, born February 26, 1873; Ettie and Nettie, who are twins, were born March 4, 1875. Mr. Robinson is a strong supporter of the Republican party, and a member of the G. A. R. Mrs. Robinson's father, Amos Kimmell, was born May 15, 1813. He was married January 15, 1837, to Nancy Hummell, who was born February 10, 1815. She died January 14, 1862. She was the mother of fourteen children, of whom a number are yet living in this county: Oliver P., Catharine, Hannah, Elizabeth, Kisia, Margaret, Mary C., Alden A., Hattie E., William B., Joseph H., Marshall M. and Sarah A. (who are twins), and Louisa.

JOHN S. ROBINSON, Macon, was born in Somerset County, Me., April 11, 1828. He is the son of Josiah and Hannah C. (French) Robinson. The mother was reared in Cornville, Me., and the father was born in Hallowell, Me., but both died in Cornville, she in 1850, and he in 1856. They were the parents of four children, viz.: John S.; Richard J., who resided on the old homestead in Maine; Mrs. Judith A. McDaniel, widow of C. C. McDaniel, of Cornville, Me., and George H., a resident of Illinois. In early life John S. Robinson lived on the farm, and received such an education as the common schools then afforded, after which he attended Bloomfield Academy for three terms. Before leaving his native State, his occupation was that of a farmer and lumberman, working either in the woods, on the river or in the ship-yards. In 1852 he came to Bureau County, Ill., and bought land in

Macon Township, but afterward went into the lumber regions of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, and did not locate permanently in Bureau County till 1855, since which time he has resided on his present farm and engaged in farming and stock-raising. His farm now contains 406 acres of land; but Mr. Robinson has accumulated his property since coming to this county. In 1857 he was united in marriage to Miss Rosilla Bigelow. She was also born in Somerset County, Me., April 13, 1834, but came to French Grove, in this county, in October, 1852, her father, A. Bigelow, having come the year previous. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson have three children, viz.: Lottie May, wife Charles Norton, of Neponset, Arthur M. and 'R. W., both on the farm. Arthur is married to Miss E. C. Aldrich. The parents of Mrs. Robinson, A. and Rebecca (Bray) Bigelow, were both natives of Maine, he being reared at the foot of Mt. Bigelow. Both died in this county, he September, 1859, and she February, 1882. They were the parents of seven children, five of whom yet survive. Only Mrs. Robinson resides in this county. Mr. Robinson is an active member of the Democratic party.

S. F. ROBINSON, Princeton, was born May 13, 1823, in Williamstown, Orange Co., Vt. He is a son of David Robinson, who was born June 10, 1782, in Vermont, and died July 17, 1863, in Bureau County, Ill., to which he had come in 1835, settling on a farm east of Princeton. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was at Detroit when Gen. Hull surrendered. The mother of our subject was Lenda (Farnsworth) Robinson, a native of Vermont, where she was born January 10, 1795. She is yet living, as are also five of her younger brothers. She is a daughter of Thomas Farnsworth, of English extraction, whose great-grandfather came over to this country in the "Mayflower." Thomas Farnsworth was born in Connecticut; he was a farmer by occupation and died in New York State aged eighty-four years. He married Demus Ladd, who died in Alden, Erie Co., N. Y., aged nearly ninety-four years. She was a daughter of Lemuel Ladd, who was of Scotch descent and a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Lenda (Farnsworth) Rob-

inson reared nine children, viz.: Mrs. Elvira Sherwin; George, now a resident of Colorado; Solomon F., our subject; David, a resident of Chicago; Mrs. Laura Smith; Mrs. Eliza D. Baker, who died in California; Mrs. Ellen R. Thompson; Prentis J., a resident of Montana Territory, and Thomas M., a resident of Colorado. Our subject received a limited education partly in the East and partly in Bureau County, Ill., to which he came with his parents. Here he farmed till the spring of 1865, when he removed to Princeton. He was married September 3, 1879, to Sarah A. Norton, who was born April 27, 1839, in Cummington, Mass., where she was an efficient teacher for many years. She died September 15, 1883, in the prime of her life. She had the faculty of making and retaining many friends, who will ever revere her memory. She was a daughter of Warner and Esther (Narramore) Norton, both natives of Massachusetts and farmers by occupation. Both died in Cummington, Mass. Mr. Robinson was Marshal of Princeton for two years, and Constable for about nine years. His mother is living with him. In political matters he has been identified with the Democratic party.

W. H. ROBINSON, Princeton, born May 28, 1856, in Bureau County, Ill. He is a son of William Robinson, M. D., who was a native of Pennsylvania. He was educated in the East and practiced his profession in this county, where he was also a druggist. He died August 24, 1881. His parents were John and Eleanor Robinson, of Lancaster County, Penn. Dr. Robinson was the father of the following children: John H., America V. (deceased), James M., Eleanor L. and William Helmer, our subject. The mother of our subject was Sarah (Zearing) Robinson. She was married May 4, 1845. She is a daughter of Henry and Maria E. (Rupp) Zearing, both of German descent. The Rupp family is a very old family, but the Zearing family is still older. Henry Zearing was a great grandson of Ludwig L., who was a native of Baden, Germany, from which he emigrated about 1725, settling in Pennsylvania. More in regard to the family appears elsewhere. Our subject was educated in this county, where he has followed the occupation

of a farmer for the last five years. He was married May 1, 1879, to Miss Belle Booth, who was born here February 12, 1859. She is a daughter of Hiram and Caroline (Hosmer) Booth, both natives of Massachusetts and yet living in this county, to which they came in 1853. The parents of Mrs. Booth are Luther and Abiah Hosmer. Two children are the result of this union, viz.: Edna, born September 14, 1880, and Ava, born October 23, 1882. Mr. Robinson is identified with the Democratic party.

H. G. ROSINE, Lamoille, is a native of Hanover, Germany, where he was born August 10, 1854. His parents, John and Mary (Brunell) Rosine, were natives of Hanover, where the father is yet a large and well-known merchant. The mother died there in 1877. She reared a family of five children, viz.: John Rosine, Mrs. Mary Blanck, Mrs. Lizzie Rewinkel, William Rosine and Henry G. Rosine, our subject. He received his primary education in Hanover, and then attended the University of Goettingen two years. After this he came to the United States, landing in New York. From there he went to Chicago, where he lived about one year and made himself more familiar with the English language. From Chicago he went to Morrison, Ill., where he clerked five years, and then came to Lamoille, where he clerked three years for A. E. Porter & Co. About this time he, in partnership with two other men, bought out the old firm, but since August 8, 1881, he has been sole proprietor and conducts the largest general store in the town to the entire satisfaction of his numerous patrons, who realize that he always keeps choice goods. Thus has this enterprising young Hanoverian, step by step, risen in the world. Mr. Rosine was married, 1882, to Emma A. Williams, who was born here October 14, 1862. She is the mother of Myron Howard Rosine, born April 2, 1883. Her parents are Onam and Mary A. (Mills) Williams. Mr. Rosine made a trip to Europe in 1867, returning the following spring. Politically he is a Republican.

ANDREW ROSS, Ohio, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, May 28, 1823, and is the son of Rev. William and Jane Ross. (See sketch of James Ross.) Mr. Ross lived

on a farm in his native county and State till 1845, when he came to this county and settled in Ohio Township, and is the oldest settler in the township, with one exception, that of Mrs. Bearnard Kirk, formerly Miss Melvina Abbott. Mr. Ross entered the land on which he settled and which is now a part of the home farm. October 20, 1846, he married Hannah Randall, the daughter of William and Rebecca Randall, of Ohio. Mr. Randall was a soldier in the war of 1812. Hannah Randall was born January 5, 1825, in Indiana, and came to this county immediately following her marriage, where she died August 25, 1856. In 1857, January 18, Mr. Ross married his present wife, Miss Selina Ireland, the daughter of Jonathan and Eliza Ireland, of Virginia. Mrs. Ross was born February 8, 1822, in Harrison County, Va., and came to this county with her parents in 1834. The mother died in 1860. The father, Jonathan Ireland, died in 1873. Of the first marriage there is a family of five children, all now living: George R. Ross, born August 23, 1847, a merchant in Ohio, Ill.; Sarah J. Ross, born May 27, 1849, now Mrs. W. S. Mayhall, of Ohio, Ill.; Margaret C. Ross, born March 18, 1851, now Mrs. Milton Matson, of Ohio, Ill.; Mary A. Ross, born December 29, 1852, now Mrs. John Walter, of Ohio, Ill.; Joseph A. Ross, born February 15, 1855, farmer and stock-raiser, at Cookville, Woodson Co., Kan. Of the second marriage there is a family of four children, three of whom are now living: Franklin F. Ross, born December 28, 1857, farmer, Ohio, Ill.; Hannah E. Ross, born April 24, 1859, Ohio, Ill.; Campbell Ross, born May 11, 1862, died in infancy; Juliet Ross, born January 10, 1864, Ohio. Mr. Ross occupies a prominent place in the settlement and organization of his township and in the church and political history of this county. He was the first class-leader of the Methodist Protestant Church established at Limerick, and is now an ordained Elder in the Church of Christ. In politics Mr. Ross is Republican, and during the late war, without waiting the result of a draft, he hired a man to go into the ranks of his country, though himself not subject to conscription at that

time. Mr. Ross owns 360 acres of land in Ohio Township, and eighty acres in Dover, with 3,620 acres in Allen and Woodson Counties, Kan., and 260 acres in Sack County, Iowa; also property in the village of Ohio. Mr. R. is an extensive farmer and stock-raiser, and has one of the largest barns in Bureau County.

JACOB ROSS, Princeton, was born in Somerset, Somerset Co., Penn., October 12, 1809. He is the son of William and Jane Whitaker Ross. The father was a native of Ireland, but the mother was born in Pennsylvania. In 1816 they removed to Tuscarawas County, Ohio. They came to Bureau County, Ill., in 1851, and died here. When first settling in Ohio Mr. Ross selected the place where he would make his home, and unloaded his goods at the roots of a large tree. He then began erecting a shelter, which consisted of four posts set in the ground, and so arranged that a covering of loose boards could be put on—this sufficed till the cabin could be built. Under such circumstances was the youth of our subject spent, and, as is the case with boys reared on the frontier, with but poor advantages for a school education, but he did learn the lesson of self-reliance. In 1849 Mr. Ross came to Bureau County, and began to improve a new farm. He had bought two land warrants for \$133 each, and so got a half section of land very cheap. He remained on the farm till March 17, 1873, since which time he has resided in Princeton, but still retains 200 acres of his original farm. In March, 1832, he was married in Ohio to Mrs. Jemima (Butt) Baker, a native of Ohio. She died October, 1866. She was the mother of eight children, viz.: William B., of Lyon County, Kan. (his twin brother, Joseph W., died at the age of seventeen); George W., of Pottawatomie County, Iowa; James P., of Lyon County, Kan.; Frank, of Page County, Iowa; David M., deceased; Mary J., wife of Isaac Kurtz, of Walnut, Ill., and Jacob K., also of Walnut. March, 1867, Mr. Ross was married to Mrs. Jane Pritchard, a sister of the first Mrs. Ross, and the widow of Dr. Reason Pritchard. She had previously been widowed by the death of her first husband, John Casebeer, by whom she has three children, viz.: Rev. Jacob B.

Casebeer, minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Marshall, Iowa; John R. Casebeer, of Pope County, Iowa, and Martha, wife of G. W. Ross, of Pottawatomie County, Iowa. By her second husband she has one son, viz.: Dr. Harvey Pritchard, a physician of Des Moines, Iowa. Mr. Ross is a member of the Methodist Protestant Church, and in politics is identified with the Republican party.

JAMES ROSS, Ohio, was born February 22, 1808, at Somerset, Penn., and is the son of Rev. William Ross, who was born in Antrim County, Ireland, November 1, 1767, and immigrated to America in 1803. About 1807 he married Jane Whitaker, who was born in this country July 4, 1785, and they settled in Somerset, Penn., where the subject of this sketch was born and resided till he was nine years of age. He removed with his parents to Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in 1817, where he resided till 1851, when he came to this county. February 27, 1831, James Ross married Margaret Butt, who was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, December 9, 1812, and is the daughter of William and Mary Butt. Of this marriage there is a family of thirteen children, nine of whom are now living, viz.: Elijah Ross, Limerick, Ill., born June 23, 1832; Mrs. Sarah A. Mulvane, Topeka, Kan., born May 5, 1833; Mrs. Mary J. Ogan, Limerick, Ill., born November 10, 1835; Jemima Ross, born November 10, 1837, died September 6, 1846; William P. Ross, born November 21, 1839, died August 28, 1844; Rachel Ross, born December 25, 1841, died August 29, 1844; Joel D. Ross, Limerick, Ill., born December 1, 1843, and served in the late war of the Rebellion, enlisted August 13, 1862, in Company I, Twelfth Illinois Infantry, and served till May, 1865; Mrs. Elmira Mulvane, Limerick, Ill., born June 23, 1846; Mrs. Martha E. Kasbeer, Altona, Iowa, born July 17, 1848; James W. Ross, Princeton, Ill., born April 19, 1850; Mrs. Margaret R. Remsburg, born March 23, 1852, died January 15, 1882; Mrs. Ama W. Matson, Limerick, Ill., born July 19, 1854; Abigail Ross, born April 16, 1856, at home. Mr. Ross' grandfather on the mother's side (Joseph Whitaker) came to this country in the English service during

the Revolutionary war, but subsequently deserted the English ranks during an engagement, and joined the Continental forces. Thus, by his own voluntary act he forfeited all right which he might otherwise have had as an heir to his father's vast estate and wealth in England. Mr. Ross is a Republican, and a member of the Methodist Protestant Church. He owns 669 acres of land in Ohio and Dover Townships, and is a thrifty farmer and stock-raiser.

REV. WILLIAM ROSS, Ohio, was born November 24, 1814, in Somerset County, Penn., and is the son of Rev. William and Jane Ross, who came to this county in 1851. (For history of parents see sketch of James Ross.) The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm in Ohio, and at the age of twenty was licensed to preach in the Methodist Protestant Church, and two years later was ordained as a minister of the Gospel. He remained in Ohio, Virginia and Pennsylvania, traveling a portion of the time, till May, 1852, when he came to this county, and settled in Ohio Township, on Section 30. June 22, 1841, Mr. Ross married Mary Davis, the daughter of James and Elizabeth Davis, of Jefferson County, Ohio. She was born June 22, 1820. The father was born December 15, 1772, and served in the war of 1812, and participated in the battle of Tippecanoe, under Gen. Harrison. He died March 29, 1856. The mother died May 21, 1852. Mr. and Mrs. Ross are the parents of six children, three of whom are now living: Mrs. Elizabeth J. Burns, was born April 18, 1842, is the widow of the late Rev. John Burns, who died July 27, 1882, Plano, Ill.; John C., born December 7, 1844, died October 11, 1859; Sarah C., born November 15, 1846, died February 23, 1850; James W., born June 5, 1855, Princeton, Ill.; Charles S., born January 23, 1858, died May 3, 1858; Florence V., born December 3, 1860, teacher in public schools, Plano, Ill. After coming to this county Mr. Ross engaged in farming and frequently preached to the settlers of his locality till 1863, when he removed to Princeton, Ill., and afterward lived in various parts of this State. In 1874 he removed to Ohio Village, where he now resides as Postmaster of the town, which position he has held for the past seven years.

HENRY RUDIGER, Manlius, was born in the south part of Prussia, May 11, 1826. He was reared on a farm, and remained there till entering the Prussian Army in 1847, where he served for nearly four years, and was a soldier during the revolution of 1848. After returning from the army he remained at home till 1853, when he came to America and settled in Bureau County. For about three years he worked in the brick-yards at Princeton. In 1856 he began farming in Bureau Township, but in the spring of 1866 he came to his present farm in Section 1, Manlius Township. He owns 386 acres in Sections 1 and 2, in this town. Mr. Rudiger has been very successful in business. He gives most of his attention to the stock business. In 1856 he was married, at Princeton, to Elizabeth Trum. She is a native of Bavaria, and is the mother of the following children: Andrew, married to Mary Hechtner; Mary, wife of Andrew Jurgeson, of Wyanet; Kate, wife of Mat Follett, of Bureau Town; Henry, George, William, Lizzie, Horace, Fred, John and Caroline. In politics Mr. Rudiger is Democratic. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church of Princeton.

W. H. RULE, Neponset, was born December 19, 1859, in Bureau County, Ill. His parents, John and Jane (Hume) Rule, are natives of Scotland. They came to the United States about 1852, and settled in Stark County, Ill. Eventually the family removed to Neponset Township in Bureau County, where they now reside on Section 31, where they have 240 acres of land. They formerly lived on Section 32. Mr. and Mrs. John Rule are worthy members of society, and are the parents of ten children, viz.: Alexander, Mrs. Jane Armstrong, Mrs. Mary Boardman, Mrs. Charlotte Wright, James, William, John H., Katie, Walter H. and Thomas. Our subject, Walter H. Rule, was educated in Stark and Bureau Counties, Ill., and is a wide-awake young farmer, ever willing to fulfill his obligations. He was married December 27, 1883, to Miss Ellen Turnbull, who was born March 25, 1859. Her parents are James and Ann (Matheson) Turnbull, natives of Scotland.

E. C. RUSSELL, Neponset, was born December 11, 1838, in Marion County, Ohio; a son of James Russell, a native of Ohio, where

he was born in 1808. He died in 1862 in Bureau County. He was a farmer by occupation, and took a deep interest and was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The grandfather of our subject, James Russell, Sr., was also a farmer, and died in southern Indiana. The mother of our subject, Harriet (Pittenger) Russell, was born in 1809 in Pennsylvania. She died here May 1, 1883. She was the mother of eleven children. Of these only Elnathan C. (our subject), Mrs. Sarah A. Vanvactor and Stephen S. are now living. William, Mrs. Elizabeth Ledbetter, Samuel, Marietta and Harriet E. reached maturity, but died here. Our subject came to this county with his parents in 1856. He was educated principally in the district schools of his native State. In Bureau County he has followed farming, and at present owns a good farm of 160 acres. Here he was married November 15, 1861, to Margaret Fellows, who was born July 3, 1841. She is a daughter of Philip and Elizabeth (Weatherwax) Fellows. Mrs. Russell is the mother of three children who are now living, viz.: William C., born September 26, 1867; Jessie V., born February 6, 1871, and Mattie L., born July 25, 1874. Mr. Russell and lady are advocates of true hospitality. Politically he is identified with the Republican party.

S. S. RUSSELL, Neponset, subject of the following sketch, was born April 28, 1850, in Marshall County, Ind. He is a son of James and Harriet (Pittenger) Russell (see preceding sketch). Our subject was educated in Bureau County, to which he came with his parents. He is one of our most wide-awake, thrifty farmers, and owns a farm of 160 acres. He was married here January 4, 1877, to Miss Eliza E. Gould, who was born July 8, 1856, in Neponset Township. Her father, Abraham Gould, is a native of England. This union has been blessed with one child—Ward Russell—who was born September 30, 1879. Politically Mr. Russell is a supporter of the Republican party.

GEORGE SADLER, Neponset, subject of the following sketch, was born April 7, 1834, in Leavening, Yorkshire, England. His parents, William and Hannah (Bois) Sadler, came from England in 1853. They settled

in Kewanee, Ill., where they died. Our subject was educated in England. He came to Kewanee in 1855. The next year he came to Neponset Township, where he has farmed ever since, owning eighty acres of land near Neponset. He was married September 17, 1867, to Mary A. Norton, born November 12, 1844, in Canada. She is a daughter of Thomas and Frances (Walker) Norton. She is the mother of three children, viz.: Frederick N., born June 18, 1868; Elsie E., born September 8, 1871; and Ida M., born September 9, 1875. Mr. Sadler is a Republican and one of our patriots of the late war. He enlisted in the fall of 1862 in Company H of the Ninety-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served till the close of the war. He was most of the time on detached duty as provost guard at Gen. Smith's headquarters.

S. P. SALMON, Princeton, was born January 8, 1830, in Morris County, N. J. His father, John S. Salmon, was also a native of New Jersey, and was born in the same house as his son, S. P. Salmon. He came to Bureau County, Ill., in the fall of 1853, and was accompanied by his family. Here he has been engaged successfully as a farmer and is yet living in Princeton. His parents were William and Dorothy (Stephens) Salmon, who were natives of New Jersey. The mother of our subject was Mary Caroline (Bartley) Salmon, who was born in New Jersey. She died in Bureau County. Her parents were Hugh and Sarah (Potter) Bartley. Mr. Salmon has one brother, Harlan P. Salmon, who is also living in this county. Our subject was educated in New Jersey, where he was also married, April 3, 1851, to Angeline Salmon, who was born April 5, 1831, in Morris County, N. J. Her parents, Joshua and Jane (Bodyne) Salmon, have four children, viz.: Nelson, Clarinda, Angeline and Almira. Mrs. Angeline Salmon is the mother of two children, viz.: Jonathan B., born August 19, 1853, and Sering J., who was born August 20, 1864. The oldest son is married to Ella Blacklor. They have one son, Sering P. Salmon. Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Salmon and children are members of the Presbyterian Church of Princeton. He came to this county in the fall of 1853, and has been successfully engaged in farming

ever since. He resided twelve years in Selby Township, and while there served satisfactorily as Supervisor and Assessor. Politically Mr. Salmon is a Democrat.

H. P. SALMON, Princeton, was born July 20, 1843, in Morris County, N. J. His parents were John S. and Mary C. (Bartley) Salmon. Mr. Salmon was principally educated in Bureau County, to which he came with his parents in 1853. Here he has devoted his attention to farming, and at present owns a fine farm of 246½ acres. He was united in marriage December 15, 1869, in his native county, to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Stephens, who was born May 19, 1845, in Morris County, N. J. She is the daughter of George W. and Elizabeth (Budd) Stephens, who were farmers and natives of New Jersey. This marriage resulted in the following children, viz.: George W., who was born September 11, 1871; Oliver H., born August 8, 1874; Mary C., born March 30, 1880; and Ebon S., who was born December 28, 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Salmon are active members of the Presbyterian Church. He has been very successful as a farmer. Politically Mr. Salmon is not identified with any particular party, rather independent, aiming to vote for principle instead of party.

G. H. SAMPSON, Princeton, was born March 19, 1835, in Woodstock, Vt. He is an only son, as were also his father and grandfather. The latter, George Sampson, was a native of Massachusetts. He was a land owner, and during the Revolutionary war served as a Musician in the Colonial Army. He died in 1841, in Vermont, aged eighty-two years. His son, George W. Sampson, was a native of Vermont, where he died in 1870, aged seventy-four years. He married Roxalana Hyde, a native of Randolph, Vt.; she died in the latter State in February, 1836. Our subject came to the State of Illinois in 1854. He was married December 24, 1862, in Chicago, Ill., to Miss Jane E. Cumins, a native of Vermont and a daughter of Solon Cumins. At present Mr. Sampson is Secretary of the I. M. B. S., with headquarters in Princeton. Politically he is identified with the Democratic party.

ANDREW SAPP, Wyandot, was born in Kent County, Del., November 11, 1834, and came with his parents to Bureau County in

1842, settling in Wyand Township. His father, Hezekiah Sapp, resided here until 1874, when he moved to Iowa, where he now resides. His wife, Mary Jane Bosket, died in this county in 1846. She was the mother of six children: Andrew; Elizabeth, wife of Nathan Harrington; Major, of Hancock County, Iowa; Unity, wife of M. Pierce; Sinia, wife of Welcome Mowry; Mary Jane, of Kansas. Mr. Sapp also has a half-brother and sister, Hezekiah and Amelia. Our subject was reared in this county, and at the age of twenty began working for himself, attending school after that time. His occupation was that of farming until 1865, when he removed to Wyand, and has since made that village his home. For a number of years he was engaged in buying grain and stock at Wyand, and at the same time carried on his farming. He has been very successful in business, and now owns 1,217 acres of land in Wyand and Bureau Townships. Mr. Sapp was married in Wyand Township April 6, 1858, to Ann Eliza Ziegler, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1833. She is the daughter of Joseph Ziegler, who now lives with her; her mother died when Mrs. Sapp was a child. Mr. and Mrs. Sapp have two children: William E., born June 12, 1859, married to Cora Sparks, and lives in Wyand Township; Elmer, born June 15, 1866. In politics Mr. Sapp is a firm believer in the principles of the Democratic party.

SOLOMON SAPP, Princeton, was born January 4, 1808, in Kent County, Del. He is the son of Elijah and Lydia (Cain) Sapp. The subject of this sketch was reared on the farm and educated in the schools of his native county. May 8, 1828, when only twenty years of age, he was married to Miss Margaret Wilson, who died in January, 1829. October 8, 1829, he was married to his second wife, Margaret B. White, who lived only till January, 1832. She was the mother of one son—John W., who lived to reach manhood. He enlisted in the service of his country in 1862, but in 1863 was taken sick and came home and died March 3 of the same year. December 20, 1832, Mr. Sapp was again married in his native State to Miss Ann Carter. She was reared in the same neighborhood as her husband. She is the mother of eight

children, six of whom yet survive: Henry, Elijah, Alfred, Sarah E. (wife of Frank Foreman, of Marshall County, Iowa), Ann Eliza (wife of Josephus Clark), and Juliet (wife of E. K. Mercer). April 27, 1835, Mr. Sapp left his native State for the lead mines of Illinois. July 6 of the same year he arrived in what is now Bureau County, and being well pleased with the country he decided to buy land and settle here. However, in 1836, he removed to Galena, but remained only about eight months, when he returned to his farm in this county, where he resided till October 20, 1875, when he removed to Princeton, where he has since resided. When first coming to the county Mr. Sapp bought 240 acres of land, and, as his capital increased, he continued to invest in land, until now he owns over 1,000 acres in this county. Mr. Sapp has done much to develop the farming industry of Bureau County. During his long residence in the county he has improved over 1,000 acres, and made productive farms where the prairie grass before held sway. Not only has he done much toward improving the material resources of the county, but has exerted his influence in advancing religion and morality also. In early manhood he had united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has been an active member since. In political matters he has ever held to the principles of the Democratic party, but not such an adherent but what he will vote for the man he considers can best fill the position.

ANTHONY SAWYER, Dover, was born January 7, 1814, in Franklin County, Mass. The Sawyer family came from England about 1630, and settled in Worcester County, Mass., where they resided for several generations. The father of our subject, Oliver Sawyer, was born there in 1772, and his wife, Polly Wilder, in 1779. About the year 1800 they removed to Franklin County, where they lived about forty years, afterward going to Westminster, Vt., where they died, the father in 1859 and the mother about three years previous. They were the parents of nine children—two sons and seven daughters—all of whom are yet living except one daughter, who died in 1849. The oldest was born in 1801, being now eighty-three years of age. The

youngest is sixty-six years old; she was for twenty five years a missionary in India, part of the time at Ceylon. Our subject was reared on a farm, and educated in the common schools of Massachusetts. His occupation has always been that of farming, except that for some years he was a teacher in the district schools. In 1838 he came to Bureau County, and has resided here ever since. His farm now contains 290 acres, 200 of which he entered in 1848. In politics he has been a Republican since the party was first organized. January 1, 1849, he was married to Mary Warbington, who was born near Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1820. She is the daughter of John Warbington, who removed from Ohio to Terre Haute, Ind., and from there to Bureau County in 1846 or 1847, and died a few years later. His wife died when Mrs. Sawyer was a child. The family consisted of one son and four daughters. The son died in California, but the daughters still survive. Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer have three children, viz.: John, Mary Lillian (wife of Arthur Hussey of Tiskilwa), Cora Elma.

GUSTAV SCHULTZ, Bureau, was born in Prussia, January 27, 1830. He was educated in the schools of his native country, attending till he was fourteen years old. He then served an apprenticeship of three years at the shoe-maker's trade, and did journey work for three years, after which he was in the army for three years. His father, Jacob Schultz, died in 1853, and his wife, Mary (Goersz) Schultz, came to America in 1854 with her family, and died in Iowa in 1865. She was the mother of six sons and two daughters, all of whom, except one daughter, came to America and are now living in Poweshiek County, Iowa. Gustav Schultz arrived in Princeton, Ill., the last of May, 1854. In 1857 he began farming on rented land near Princeton, but the following year he went to Iowa, where he purchased land, and remained for five years. At the end of that time he returned to Bureau County and purchased the old homestead in Section 36, Bureau Township. Three years later he sold out and again removed to Iowa, Muscatine County. In 1868 he again returned to Bureau County and purchased his present farm in Sections 25 and 26, which contains 240 acres, and he

has deeded 160 acres to his children. August 6, 1854, he was married at Princeton, to Mary Hechtner, sister of John Hechtner (see sketch). She was born in Prussia, August 24, 1831. Mr. and Mrs. Schultz are the parents of four children, two of whom are living: Frederick, born September 25, 1858, in Poweshiek County, Iowa, is now living on the old homestead (he married Mary Lempke, born in Chicago, February 14, 1859; they have two children, viz.: Gustav, born March 9, 1882; Fred, born February 25, 1884); Henrietta, born December 6, 1860, in Poweshiek County, Iowa. She married John Becker and has three children: Freddie, born January 6, 1881; Mary, born September 21, 1882; John, born June 25, 1884. In politics Mr. Schultz is a staunch Democrat. He and his son are members of the A. F. & A. M. of Wyandot, and he is also a member of I. O. O. F. of Princeton. His son-in-law is also a Mason and member of I. O. O. F.

JOHN SCOTT, Princeton, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, December 15, 1837. He is the son of John Scott, a native of Pennsylvania, and who in youth and early manhood was a book-keeper and master of large iron works in Westmoreland County. Near middle life he immigrated to Ohio, where his wife, our subject's mother, died. In 1844 he removed to Bureau County, Ill., and settled on a farm in Dover Township, where he died in 1874. The subject of this paragraph remained on the farm till he was twenty-one years of age, after which he attended Knox College for two years. At the age of seventeen he had begun reading law during his leisure hours at home, and after quitting Knox College he went into the office of Judge George W. Stipp, but later read with Levi North, Esq., and was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Ottawa in February, 1866. In 1868 he opened a law office in Princeton and has continued to do a general law practice here since, being one year in partnership with Milton T. Peters. In politics Mr. Scott has always been identified with the Republican party, and is a strong temperance man. He is a member of the Knights of Honor, Guardian Lodge, No. 1123. He was married in Ottawa, Ill., to Miss Carrie J. Betts, who was born in Dela-

ware County, N. Y., and is the daughter of William H. Betts, who came to Ogle County in 1855 or 1856, but is now a resident of Princeton. Mr. and Mrs. Scott have one daughter, viz.: Elsie L. Scott. Mr. Scott has been successful in his chosen profession, but his success in life has been obtained through his own exertions, he being in every sense a self-made man. More of his career as an attorney will be found in the chapter on the Bench and Bar, to which the reader is referred.

R. SCOTT, Neponset, was born January 10, 1825, in Jefferson Co., Ohio. His parents, John and Nancy (Crouch) Scott, were natives, he of Pennsylvania and she of Maryland. They died in Jefferson County, Md. The grandfather of our subject was James Scott. Our subject did not receive the benefit of an education, six months being all the time he spent in a school room, and his desire for knowledge is only satisfied by constant reading. He was reared in Jefferson County. At the age of twenty-two years he enlisted in the army, and served six months in the Mexican war. At the close of the war he returned to Ohio and lived five and one-half years in Washington County. In 1854 he came West, and settled in Stark County, Ill., where he resided one and one-half years, and then removed to Henry County, where he remained one year, and then returned to Stark County, and the following year settled on Section 23, in Neponset Township, Bureau County, but afterward removed to Section 27, where he farmed till the spring of 1883, when he removed to Neponset, where he now resides. Mr. Scott was married in Washington County, Ohio, October 30, 1852, to Deborah Dufee, who was born March 21, 1835, in Athens County, Ohio. She is a daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Styles) Dufee. Mrs. Scott is the mother of four children, viz.: Melvin O., now a resident of Grinnell, Iowa; Sidney W., a farmer of Neponset Township; Mrs. Laura A. Bennett, and Rosannah J. Financially Mr. Scott has been a successful farmer, and politically he is an Independent.

JOHN S. SEARL, Selby, was born in Greene County, Ohio, July 28, 1830. He is the son of Brown and Barbara Ann (Hosier) Searl. The father was born in Chemung

County, N. Y., May 16, 1797. At the age of seventeen years he went with his parents to Greene County, Ohio, and remained there till coming to Bureau County, Ill., in 1834. He was reared on a farm, and such was his occupation during life. When moving to this county he brought ox and horse teams, and drove sheep with him from Ohio. He was one of five brothers who came to this county. His brother Job came with him in 1834. In 1835 David came, and in 1836 Timothy and John Searl also came. The total weight of these five brothers after they reached manhood was over 1,000 pounds. When the delegates from Princeton to Hennepin went to examine the poll books after the election forming Bureau County, four of the Searl brothers went along with the delegates as protectors, and their presence did much to keep down the opposition. The Searl brothers have all passed away, but left families behind, but of their families all have gone from this county except a son and daughter of John Searl, and the widow and two daughters of Timothy Searl (his widow has passed her eighty-eighth year), and the widow and one son of Brown Searl. When our subject's father, Brown Searl, came to the county he brought some money with him, and bought out the claim of John Hall, and lived on the same farm till his death, January 28, 1867. His widow was born near Wheeling, Va., January 31, 1799, and is yet living. She is a member of the Methodist Church, as was also her husband. She is the mother of five children, viz.: Timothy, who is a farmer in Page County, Iowa; Peter H., a farmer living near Brooklyn, Iowa; John S., of this county; William, who is in the hotel business in Clarinda, Iowa, and Mrs. Malissa Hoskins, wife of Jesse Hoskins, a farmer in Page County, Iowa. All are married and have families. Our subject was reared on a farm, and was educated in such schools as could then be found on the frontier. In starting in life for himself he chose the occupation he has since followed—that of farmer and stock dealer. When married he had but little property, but his wife had a capital of \$800, with which they bought a home and made a start, and have been very successful in accumulating a good property, as

he now owns twenty-three eighties of land, etc. Mr. Searl's life has been that of a business man, but he has taken an active and leading part in local politics. He is a staunch Republican, and has held nearly all the offices in the township. He is a member of the Bureau Lodge, No. 112, A. F. & A. M. His father was a member of the same order, having become a Mason in 1818. August 28, 1851, Mr. Searl was united in marriage to Miss Amanda Miller, who was born in Greene County, Ohio, January 29, 1830. She is the daughter of Isaac and Sarah Miller, both of whom died in Ohio. Mrs. Searl is the mother of nine children living and one deceased, viz.: William W., Benjamin F., Sarah A. (who died at the age of twenty years), Mary A., Andrew J., Millard F., Samantha J., Samuel L., Grant E. and Maria D.

SEATON FAMILY, Selby. James Seaton (deceased) was born near Winchester, Frederick Co., Va., March 27, 1796. In 1803 he removed to Louisville, Ky., and lived near there until 1835, when he came to Bureau County, Ill. His occupation during life was that of farming. His father, Housen K. Seaton, was a Revolutionary soldier. He was reared in this country but was of Scotch ancestry. James Seaton was married in Jefferson County, Ky., December 16, 1819, by Rev. James Ward, to Nancy Wilhoit, who was born in old Virginia July 25, 1801. She is the daughter of Aaron Wilhoit, of German descent. Mrs. Seaton removed with her parents to Kentucky while young, and after marriage lived in Oldham County, Ky., till 1835. Mr. Seaton came to Bureau County in the spring of 1835, and bought the claim on the southeast quarter of Section 13, in Selby Township, of Elisha Isaac. In October, 1835, Mr. Seaton moved his family to his farm and resided there until his death, March 28, 1879, having lived one hour and twenty-six minutes over his eighty-third birthday. He was known far and near, as he was Postmaster for many years, and also kept a tavern while the stages passed through here. He was a liberal contributor toward the building of bridges and improvement of roads, and it was through his exertions that the road from Princeton to Peru was made. Mrs. Seaton is still living. They were the parents of the

following children: William C., born in Jefferson County, Ky., February 7, 1821, was married to Melinda Williams December 21, 1848; he died in Bureau County, January 11, 1854; Isom Wilhoit, born in Oldham County, Ky., November 19, 1823, has lived on the old homestead in Selby Township since 1835. His principal occupation has been that of farming, but he has now retired from active life. He owns 389 acres, besides five-eighths of the old homestead of 200 acres. In June, 1880, he engaged in mining, owning a coal shaft in partnership with his brother, James H.; Eliza J., born in Oldham County, Ky., January 12, 1826, married H. W. Munson October 23, 1844, now residing in Hall Township; James Henry, born in Oldham County, Ky., February 21, 1828, married Elizabeth A. Harris April 8, 1857, now of Hall Township; Sarah C., born in Oldham County, Ky., June 12, 1830, married Philip R. Porter, June 24, 1856, of Concord Township; Mary Ann, born in Oldham County, Ky., September 29, 1832, died in Bureau County, September 21, 1849; Martha E., born in Oldham County, Ky., April 5, 1835, died December 1, 1861, in Bureau County; America, born July 4, 1837, in Bureau County, Ill., now living on the old homestead; Nancy, born in Bureau County, January 19, 1840, married William C. Ott, October 15, 1861, now residing in Hyde Park, Ill.; Lucetta, born June 22, 1842, in Bureau County, married October 9, 1873, to James F. Lee, of Selby Township.

JAMES H. SEATON, Hall, was born February 21, 1828, in Oldham County, Ky. He is the son of James and Nancy (Wilhoit) Seaton. (See sketch of Seaton family.) James H. Seaton came to Bureau County with his parents in 1835, and has been engaged in farming most of his life. He first bought a farm of 120 acres, which he improved and has added to it till he now owns 600 acres in Selby and Hall Townships. Politically he is a Democrat. He has filled various school and township offices, has been Justice of the Peace four years, Assessor, Commissioner and Supervisor four terms. He was married in this county April 8, 1857, to Elizabeth A. Harris, a native of New Jersey, but reared in Ohio. Her parents, Jacob

M. and Mary A. (Shurts) Harris, came to this county about 1855. Mr. and Mrs. Seaton have four children living, viz.: Mrs. Emma I. Nelson, of this county; Oliver H., William A. and George P. Franklin W. and Nora E. died, the former at the age of fourteen, the latter two years.

SOLOMON SEELIG, Princeton, was born in west Prussia, December 3, 1845. He is the son of Isaac and Bertha (Kuthner) Seelig. The father died when our subject was but four years of age. The mother yet survives and is a resident of Thorn, west Prussia. She is the mother of five daughters and three sons. Two of her daughters live in Brooklyn, N. Y., one son in Memphis, Tenn., and one in Princeton, Ill., but the remainder still live in Germany. In 1866 Mr. Seelig came to America, and for three months remained in New York City. From there he went to Quincy, Ill., but six months later came to Princeton and has since resided here. For nine years he clerked in one store, which he afterward owned. He then was engaged in the sewing-machine business for one year. In 1877 he bought a stock of merchandise and did a successful business till, July 24, 1884, he sold his stock of goods to Swan, Linn & Co. Mr. Seelig came to this county without any capital whatever and he has been successful in business, but not without his reverses, for he lost heavily during the hard times of 1876 and 1877. May 24, 1874, he was married to Miss Lizzie Barks, who was born in Germany, October, 1855. She came to America with her parents when young. They remained in Canada for about a year and then came to Princeton, Ill. Her father, C. F. Barks, by profession is a music teacher, but is also engaged in farming. He now resides in Marysville, Kan., where his wife died in February, 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Seelig have one son—Arthur—born June 29, 1877. While on a visit to Scotland, Germany, etc., in 1882, Mr. Seelig joined the Kennengate Lodge, No. 5, A. F. & A. M., of Leith, Scotland. He is a member of the Bureau Lodge, No. 428, I. O. O. F., also of the Bureau Encampment, No. 36. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, Beau-seant Lodge, No. 19, and Uniform Rank, No.

8. In politics he holds to the principles of the Democratic party.

J. JACOB SEIBEL (deceased) was born November 23, 1816, in Breidenstein Archduchy, Hesse, Germany. He attended school the required number of years, and then assisted his father on the farm. However, after his day's work was done he would walk to the adjoining village and attend the drawing school. While yet a young man he learned engineering and for some time followed that business in his native country, but in 1850, thinking that he could do better in his business by coming to America, he immigrated to this country, but not knowing how to speak the English language, he could obtain no employment as an engineer. For some time he did carpenter work in Ohio, and then at St. Louis, but in the same year of his coming, 1850, went the overland route to California, where for a year he was a successful miner. He then returned to the States *via* the Isthmus. He remained in Pennsylvania for a short time, and was there married February 9, 1852, and immediately came to Bureau County. He first purchased 160 acres of land in Manlius Township, and began its improvement. His first residence was a rude affair, as it was built for a stable, but as soon as was possible he erected a more commodious and comfortable home. Bureau County has had but few men who possessed more energy, or a stronger determination to make a success of life. His was a mind and body which did not think of rest, and while others were asleep he was either at work with his brain or hands. During the war, when laborers were hard to get, he began inventing and experimenting on labor-saving machines. He purchased an engine and erected shops on his farm, and there built machines. He was the first to begin building harvesters to carry the binders, and made them work successfully on his farm, but it was hard to introduce new machines, and before this could be accomplished, others had patterned after him, and reaped the benefit of his thought, and so in the enterprise instead of making money he lost \$30,000 or \$40,000, and finally the engine and machinery were put into the Buda Manufacturing Company, and after

the failure of the company the machinery was sold, and Mr. Seibel's estate received nothing. Although in this Mr. Seibel lost money yet as a farmer and stock-dealer he made a success, and at the time of his death owned about 1,600 acres of land in Bureau County. March 11, 1880, while on his way to Chicago with stock, there was a collision on the railroad at Englewood, and Mr. Seibel and his son Frank were both killed by the accident. Mr. Seibel's marriage was to Priscilla P. Follett, who was born in Susquehanna County, Penn., March 4, 1828, and was there reared and lived till marriage. She is the mother of twelve children, viz.: Celia K., born February 17, 1853, is the wife of George W. Briggs, of Glidden, Iowa; George E., born November 5, 1854, married Eva McNaughton; Chloe F., born November 13, 1856; Charles H., born October 25, 1858; Fred, born August 6, 1860, died at the age of six months; Frank L., born November 21, 1861, killed by accident; Mark B., born November 27, 1863; Clark J., born October 8, 1865; Herman M., born August 30, 1867, died at about one year of age; P. Max, born April 8, 1869; Lilly M., born November 16, 1871, died April 8, 1875; Carl B., born April 30, 1875.

CHARLES H. SEIBEL, Manlius, is the son of J. Jacob Siebel. He was reared and educated in this county. January 5, 1881, he was married to Susan Osborn, who was born in Bureau County, Ill., September 3, 1858, and is the daughter of Joseph and Mary Osborn, who have been residents of Bureau County for about thirty years, and now live in Gold Township. Mr. and Mrs. Seibel have two daughters, viz.: Cordelia Maud, born November 10, 1881, and Lilly May, born December 22, 1882. Although a young man, Mr. Seibel has made rapid strides as a successful farmer and stock-dealer. He now owns in this and Gold Townships 313 acres. He gives most of his attention to stock-raising, and now owns two splendid Clydesdale horses: Royal Stamp, imported August 17, 1882, by Lawton Webb Bros., and purchased by Mr. Seibel March 2, 1883; and Jock O'Hazeldean, which he purchased April 30, 1884, of Ezra Stetson & Sons, importers. Mr. Seibel has the pedigree of each with the Government seal attached. In poli-

tics Mr. Seibel is identified with the Republican party.

R. W. SHARP, Buda, was born in Abingdon, Washington Co., Va., October 14, 1858. He is the son of William C. and Nancy R. (Kelley) Sharp, both of whom were born in Washington County, Va., and he died there in 1869, at the age of fifty-four years. The mother yet survives, and lives in her native county, at the age of sixty-four years. She has seven sons and three daughters now living, and three of the sons are dentists, in Illinois, viz.: S. J., of Kewanee, J. W., of Toulon, and our subject. R. W. Sharp was reared on a farm, and was educated in Emory and Henry College, of Washington County, Va. In 1877 he removed to Kewanee, Ill., and studied dentistry with his brother and for some time was in partnership with him. In March, 1881, they established a dental office in Buda, but in the August following our subject purchased his brother's interest, and has since conducted the business alone, and with success. In January, 1883, he was united in marriage to Miss Lucy Hamner, who was born and reared in this county. She is the daughter of W. and Josephine (Emerson) Hamner. The father was a native of Virginia, and died in this county; the mother was born in Massachusetts, and is now a resident of Buda. In politics Dr. Sharp is identified with the Republican party.

CHARLES C. SHEPARD, Buda, son of Jeremiah Shepard, was born in Kendall County, Ill., December 14, 1858. In 1867 he moved with his parents to Aurora, Ill., where his father still resides. He attended school there until 1874, when he entered the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, in the mechanical department. In 1878 was made Chief Clerk of that department, and in 1879 was employed in the General Manager's office in Chicago. In 1880 he became Chief Clerk to the Superintendent of the Chicago division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy at Aurora. In April, 1881, he came to Buda as business manager for George F. Chalender & Co., of the Buda Foundry & Manufacturing Company, and in January, 1882, was made a partner in the business, and when the company was incorporated was made Secretary and Treasurer. He is also

Superintendent, and has absolute control of the business. Mr. Shepard was married, November 8, 1882, to Miss Virginia, youngest daughter of Dr. Abner Hard, of Aurora, Ill.

ALBERT SHIFFLET, Ohio, was born April 21, 1826, in Rockingham County, Va. He is the son of Garland and Peacha Shifflet, of Virginia, who removed to Ohio at an early day, and came from there to this county in 1844. They settled in Dover Township, where they remained three years, when they removed south of Princeton and lived several years. Afterward a part of the family removed to the Doolittle settlement, where the father died in 1863. The mother died in Ohio Township, at the home of the subject of this sketch, May 21, 1879. In 1850 Mr. Shifflet began the improvement of a farm in Ohio Township, Section 33, where he remained till 1865, when he removed to his present home on Sections 21 and 22. In 1856, June 29, he married Ellen Hensel, the daughter of John and Rachel Hensel, of Ohio. She was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, April 15, 1835. The father was born in Pennsylvania in 1800, and died in Ohio in 1870. The mother was born in Pennsylvania, in 1801, and died in Ohio, September 22, 1855. Mrs. Shifflet's grandfather, Frederick Hensel, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died in a hospital. Mr. Shifflet's grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. Shifflet are the parents of nine children, six of whom are now living: William C., born July 13, 1857, died July 15, 1857; Dell M. J., born September 4, 1858; John A., born March 27, 1860; Mary M., born September 21, 1861; Edson G., born May 9, 1863, died December 28, 1863; Asher W., born June 26, 1866; Ella L., born February 1, 1869; Jessie M., born October 18, 1872; infant son, born December 16, 1874, died an infant. Mary M. was married November 25, 1880, Ohio, Ill., to William F. Inks. They have one son. John A. was married May 13, 1884, to Nettie Whitver. He is a hardware dealer in Ohio, Ill. Mr. Shifflet owns 253 acres in Ohio Township. Is a Republican.

NELSON SHIFFLET, Ohio, was born July 23, 1823, in Rockingham County, Va., and is the son of Garland and Peacha Shifflet.

The father was born in Rockingham County, Va., in 1799, and died in this county in 1863. The mother was born in Rockingham County, Va., in 1808, and died in this county. They were the parents of twelve children. The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm in his native State until he came to this county with his parents at the age of nineteen, and settled on the farm at present owned by James Wilson, of Dover Township. Subsequently the family moved southeast of Princeton, where the father died. March 27, 1850, Mr. Shifflet married Mary R. Hunt, the daughter of Abel and Mary Hunt, formerly from Massachusetts. Mrs. Shifflet died February 18, 1865. In 1851 Mr. Shifflet moved to Ohio Township and settled on his present home farm of 160 acres. Of the above marriage is a family of seven children, four of whom are living, namely: William M., born June 6, 1851, now living at Malcom, Iowa; Albert F., born February 15, 1853 (is now living at Malcom, Iowa); Ida P. (now Mrs. A. L. Jones) Van Orin, Ill., was born March 26, 1856; Harry E., born October 6, 1864; Hannah R., died in 1866 aged six years; Clementine died in infancy. In July 9, 1865, Mr. Shifflet was married to Eliza Ogden, daughter of Samuel and Tamar Ogden. The father was from Virginia, the mother from Pennsylvania. The father died February 27, 1843, age forty-three. The mother is still living and is past eighty. Of this last marriage there was a family of two children: The first died in infancy; Hattie T. was born March 6, 1870. Mr. Shifflet was formerly a Whig, and is now a Republican. Owns 160 acres in Ohio Township, and 185 acres all improved, in Poweshiek County, Iowa. Mrs. Shifflet's grandfather, Samuel Ogden, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Her grandfather on the mother's side, Francis Johnston, was in the war of 1812. Mr. Shifflet's grandfather, John Self, was a soldier of the Revolution and also of the war of 1812. Mr. Shifflet's parentage on the father's side is French, and his grandfather, Richard Shifflet, was a soldier in the French and English war, while his uncle, on the mother's side—John Self—was in the war of 1812.

REUBEN SHILTS, Ohio, was born May 21, 1852, in Kane County, Ill., and is the son of Michael and Agnes Shilts, who came to this country from Germany in 1851. The father was born in Germany in 1816, and died in Ford County, Ill., February 12, 1884. The mother was born in Germany in 1827, and died in Ford County, Ill., February 19, 1875. Michael and Agnes Shilts were the parents of eight children, all living, viz.: John and Joseph live in Ford County, Ill.; Reuben, our subject, Limerick, Ill.; Mary, wife of Robert Underwood, Ford County, Ill.; Frank, Milan, Ford Co., Ill.; Matthew, Maggie and Katie, Ford County, Ill. The parents came to this county in 1858, and settled in Westfield Township, residing there till they went to Ford County in 1868, where they lived till they died. The subject of this sketch lived in Ford County four years; the remainder of the time he has lived in this county since 1858. In 1874, December 24, he married Sybil E. Lakin, who was born in this county October 5, 1854, and is the daughter of Henry and Mary Lakin. The father was born November 5, 1804, in Maine, and died in this county October 20, 1870. The mother was born in England, October 13, 1822, where she married her first husband, John Rodwell, by whom she had three children: Mary J., widow of John Stanard; John, of Oakland, Iowa, and Thomas, of Arlington, Ill. Of the second marriage there is a family of seven children, five living: Josiah Lakin, Neosho Falls, Kan.; Lemuel, Marshalltown, Mo.; Sybil, subject's wife; Henry, Arlington, Ill.; Frank E., of Iowa; Mary E., died July 25, 1865, and Lyman, died April 15, 1873. The mother died in this county April 26, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Shilts are the parents of three children: Charles H., born March 6, 1876; Frank J., December 11, 1877, and Clarence R., February 23, 1880. In January, 1882, Mr. Shilts bought a farm of 132 acres on Section 34, Ohio Township, on which he now resides. In politics Mr. Shilts is a Democrat.

MARK SHIRK, Walnut, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., March 8, 1816. His father, David Shirk, was also a native of Lancaster County, Penn., born March 13, 1781, and died November 17, 1861. His

wife, Susannah Mark, was born in Lebanon County, Penn., April 14, 1783, and died December 12, 1837. They were the parents of ten children, only three of whom are now living. Mark Shirk learned the trade of harness-making in his native State, and followed that business in Lancaster and Lebanon Counties for about fifteen years. In the spring of 1852 he removed to Peru, Ill., and the following spring to Walnut Township, where he has since resided. He settled on the raw prairie, when there were but few settlers in the township, and gave his attention to farming until 1882, when he removed to Walnut Village, and retired from active life. He still retains his old homestead of 240 acres. Mr. Shirk was married in Pennsylvania to Rebecca Sheetz, a daughter of Peter Sheetz. She was born in Lancaster County, Penn., in 1815, and died in this county December 17, 1854. She was the mother of six children, viz.: Edwin, born December 7, 1840, enlisted in Company I, Twelfth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, died at Corinth, June 5, 1863; Charles J., born August 12, 1843, died May 8, 1862; Franklin S., born June 18, 1845, a farmer in Adair County, Iowa, married to Calista Hodges; Thomas, born August 1, 1847, died in infancy; Emma R., born July 3, 1852, wife of William Conklin, of Greenfield, Iowa; Rebecca, born December 17, 1854, died January 30, 1855. Mr. Shirk was again married September 20, 1856, to Mary M. Kingsley, born in Kane County, Ill., May 15, 1836. Her father, John M. Kingsley, was born at Becket, Mass., September 18, 1799, and died at Bed Rock, Kane County, Ill., September 21, 1839. His wife, Annis Avery, was born in Paris, Oneida Co., N. Y., January 9, 1801, and died February 20, 1884, in Poweshiek County, Iowa. Mrs. Shirk is the mother of six children, viz.: Melora C., born July 10, 1857, married to Stiles Pierce, of Whiteside County, Ill.; James B., born May 17, 1859, a farmer in this county, married to Ida Burress; Mark E., born September 19, 1861, a farmer in this county; Mary E., born September 11, 1863; George A., born November 20, 1865, died September 18, 1866, and Ida, born January 10, 1879. In politics Mr. Shirk has always been a Democrat, and has

held various township offices. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

JOHN SHUGART, Princeton, was born May 31, 1824, in Bedford County, Penn. His father, John Shugart, Sr., was born and reared in Pennsylvania, where he kept tavern for many years; afterward he engaged in the mercantile business. In 1840 he went to Ashland County, Ohio, where he farmed till 1850, when he came to Bureau County, Ill., where he died. His grandfather was Eli Shugart, who entered the Colonial army and fought through the Revolutionary war. He was at the battle of Bunker Hill and numerous other battles, also at the surrender of Yorktown. He eventually attained the rank of Lieutenant, and at one time was ordered with his company to burn five flouring-mills, stored with flour, on the bank of a river, which were about to fall into the hands of the enemy; he accomplished it, although the British bullets were flying thick, but it was a sad task and much regretted by him as the provisions were much needed by the Americans. After the war Eli Shugart settled in Chester County, Penn., where he served many years as Sheriff; afterward he moved to Fayetteville, Penn., where he died. The mother of our subject was Mary Elizabeth (Reed) Shugart, a daughter of Philip Reed, a native of Germany. She was born in Franklin County, Penn.; she died in Chicago while visiting in that city. She was the mother of thirteen children, of whom ten reached maturity, viz.: Philip R., John, our subject, Joseph, a physician, Washington, Zachariah, Eli, Jacob H., Mrs. Phoebe Harrison, Mrs. Elizabeth Enyart and Mrs. Mary Crossley (deceased), former wife of Dr. George Crossley, Jr. (deceased.) Mr. John Shugart lived in Pennsylvania till he was sixteen years old. He then lived ten years in Ohio, where he learned the mason's trade, and in 1850 came to this county. Here he followed his trade two years, after which he turned his attention to farming, and for a number of years to raising blooded stock. When Mr. Shugart first came to this county he had only about \$200. He first entered 320 acres of land in Section 6, in Dover Township, which he traded for 130 acres where he now resides in Section 5, in Princeton Township; to this he has added

till at present he owns about 500 acres of fine land. Our subject was joined in matrimony February 9, 1853, to Mrs. Frances E. Edwards, the widow of Noah H. Edwards. She was born March 5, 1827, in Ontario County, N. Y. Her parents were Luther and Eliza (Hogeboom) Denham; the former was born May 12, 1804, in Conway, Mass.; he died here September 1, 1856; the latter was born July 9, 1806, near New York City; she died here November 19, 1854. Their children were: Frances E., Cornelius, Oliver, Elizabeth A., Lucinda and Butler L. Of these only Mrs. Frances E. Shugart, Cornelius and Oliver are now living. To Mr. and Mrs. Shugart three children were born, viz.: Frances E., born June 23, 1860 (she married Isaac Philips, a banker in Wyandot; they have one child, Mollie Frances), William R., born May 19, 1866, and May Belle, born May 9, 1871. Mr. and Mrs. Shugart are active members of the Methodist Protestant Church of Princeton. He is also an A. F. & A. M. In political matters Mr. Shugart is connected with the Republican party. His career has been a success financially and otherwise, and in the evening of life, surrounded by his pleasant family, he can take a retrospective look and be satisfied with the view.

GEORGE W. SISLER, Wyandot, was born June 9, 1814, in Lycoming County, Penn. He is a son of Louis Sisler, who was a native of Pennsylvania. He died in New York. He was a tiller of the soil and reared a large family. The mother of our subject was Margaret (Marsh) Sisler, a native of Pennsylvania. She died in Ohio. She was the mother of nine children, six of whom are now living. Our subject received a limited school education in Pennsylvania and New York. Early in life he chose farming as his vocation. He came to Bureau County in 1839, and settled in Princeton Township, where he resided about six years, and then bought a farm in Wyandot Township, where he now resides, a part of his farm lying in Princeton Township. Mr. Sisler was married twice. His first wife was Nancy Perkins, who died in 1854. She was the mother of five children, viz.: Elizabeth, deceased; Margaret, who is the wife of Amos Greenamyre; Louis, who married Zilpha Triplett; Lucy, who is the

wife of Henry Franks, and Mary, deceased. Mr. Sisler's second wife, Mary A. Whitmarsh, was a native of Massachusetts. She died here February 1, 1882. She was the mother of eight children, viz.: Edward, Annie, Houston, Nellie, Mason A., Thomas, Henry L. and Mary E. Mr. Sisler is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In political matters he is connected with the Republican party.

M. SKEFFINGTON, Westfield, was born December 15, 1837, in Ottawa, Canada. His parents, Patrick and Nora (Stackpole) Skeffington, were natives of Ireland. They were married in Canada, where they farmed till October 1, 1850, when they came to Westfield Township, Bureau Co., Ill., where they died. Here they bought first 160 acres at \$2.25 per acre, but bought more land afterward. They were the parents of eleven children, viz.: Michael, our subject; Maria; Ann, deceased; Peter; Patrick; William, deceased; John, deceased; Dennis; Joseph; Frank and Martha J. Skeffington. Our subject came to this county with his parents. He received his education in Canada and Bureau County. He has made farming his occupation and has now a fine farm of 240 acres, which is well improved and on which he has just built the finest residence in the township. He was married here March 5, 1867, to Elizabeth Coakley, a daughter of Cornelius Coakley, the old pioneer of Hall Township. She was born October 3, 1850, in Hall Township. She is the mother of seven children, viz.: John, Patrick, Teresa, Elizabeth, Ellen, Joseph and James Skeffington. Mr. and Mrs. Skeffington are members of the Catholic Church at Arlington. Politically Mr. Skeffington is identified with the Democratic party; he has filled school offices and been Supervisor five years, filling that office at present with tact and ability.

RICHARD M. SKINNER, Princeton, is a native of New Jersey, where he was born April 13, 1847. He is a son of John C. Skinner, born November 11, 1813, in New Jersey. The latter came West in 1854, settling in Princeton Township Bureau Co., Ill., where he farmed till his death, which occurred April 28, 1877. The mother of our subject, Mary (Stephens) Skinner, was born November 8, 1815, in

New Jersey, a daughter of Richard Stephens, of English extraction, and is yet living. She is the mother of five children, viz.: Sarah S. Bacon, Richard M., George S., Mary E. Lovejoy and Eliza J. Our subject received his primary education in the common schools of this county, graduating in the first class of the Princeton High School. As an evidence that he had improved his time at the high school here, is the fact that he was enabled to enter the sophomore class at the Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. After one year of study there he made up his mind to enter the legal profession, and subsequently entered the Albany Law School at Albany, N. Y., where he graduated and received the degree of LL. B., and was admitted to the bar. In the summer of 1872 he returned to Princeton, Ill., and in the fall of the same year was admitted to the bar of Illinois. In order to be more able to cope successfully with the intricacies of the law he spent the following year in reading law. In September, 1873, he commenced to practice and has been doing a general law business ever since. At present he is in partnership with his brother George S. In 1876 he was elected States Attorney by the Republican party, serving till 1880. Our subject was joined in matrimony June 12, 1878, in Hackettstown, N. J., to Miss Mary E. Sharp, born December 1, 1853, in Drakestown, N. J. She is a daughter of John N. and Nancy (McCracken) Sharp. Her father is a native of New Jersey and a merchant by occupation. Mrs. Mary E. Skinner is the mother of two children, viz.: DeWitt, born June 20, 1880, and Walter R., born July 30, 1882. Mrs. Skinner is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Skinner has gained for himself an enviable reputation as a successful lawyer, and we predict that he will gain greater laurels in his chosen profession.

HON. BENJAMIN L. SMITH, Princeton, was born in western Oneida County, N. Y., September 15, 1806. His father, Benjamin Smith, a tailor by trade, was born in Connecticut, July 18, 1769; immigrated to Oneida County, N. Y., in boyhood. He was married May 8, 1790, to Miss Abigail Platt, who was born August 10, 1770, in Oneida County, N. Y. She was the mother of four

sons and four daughters; one died in infancy, and the remainder grew to maturity, but all are now deceased except one. Abigail (Platt) Smith died June 20, 1805. November 14, 1805, Benjamin Smith married Miss Abigail Lord, who was born in Norwich, Conn., March 7, 1775. She was the daughter of Benjamin Lord, which was also the name of her grandfather and great-grandfather. This union was blessed with four sons and one daughter, Benjamin L. being the oldest; one son died in infancy; Nathan, Caroline L. and Edward reached maturity, and are now deceased. Benjamin Smith died August 11, 1816, and his wife, Abigail (Lord) Smith, died May 1, 1833. Benjamin L. Smith was placed on his uncle's farm at the age of twelve years, and worked till the spring of 1826, when he was obliged to seek other employment on account of ill-health. For the following three and one-half years he followed lighter pursuits, and regained something of his lost health, and also added to his limited education by observation and practice. In the autumn of 1829 he engaged in the mercantile and lumber business in Theresa, N. Y., and in 1833 he with his brother Paschal engaged in the manufacture of varnishes in New York City. In 1835 his impaired health necessitated a change of climate, and he arranged for a trip to the western wilds. On the 26th of September he left Sackett's Harbor and came to Detroit by steamboat. There he purchased a French pony, and with a buggy, which he had shipped from Sackett's Harbor, started on his tour through the Western States. He traveled through Michigan, into Illinois as far as LaSalle County, thence into Wisconsin, and southward through Princeton to the southern part of Illinois, and into Missouri. Being as well pleased with Princeton and its surroundings as any point examined, he returned, arriving here November 26, 1835. A stock of goods purchased before leaving Sackett's Harbor was received in December, and Mr. Smith opened a store, continuing in the business about two years. The following summer he went East, and September 15, 1836, was joined in marriage to Miss Sarah C. Seeley in Malone, Franklin Co., N. Y., and the next day the twain started for Prince-

ton, arriving October 11. Sarah C. Seeley was born in Constable, Franklin Co., N. Y., March 26, 1816. Her father, Nathan Wheeler Seeley, was born in New Haven, Conn., December 22, 1788. He was married in Constable, N. Y., April 16, 1815, to Betsey Erwin, who was born in Fairhaven, Vt. June 25, 1796. She was the mother of five sons and seven daughters. One son, Alfred Erwin, died in childhood, two sons died in infancy, and the remaining nine grew to maturity. Laura Ann and Clara M. have since died. Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Smith are the parents of four children: Caroline, the eldest daughter, died at the age of four years, four months and six days; the eldest son died in infancy; Laura A. and Selby L. now reside with their parents. Mr. Smith took an active part with others in the division of Old Putnam, and the creation of Bureau County and location of its county seat. In December, 1839, he moved with his family to his farm in Selby Township and commenced farming. He represented Bureau County and part of Stark in the General Assembly during the session of 1844-45. In November, 1849, having been elected Clerk of the County Court, he removed to Princeton and entered upon the duties of that office in December, 1849, serving until September, 1853, when he resigned. He was elected Judge of the County Court, and served from December, 1853, until his resignation in June, 1855. Since that time he has been in feeble health, and has retired from active life.

C. L. SMITH, Princeton, was born January 10, 1843, in New Berlin, Union Co., Penn. The grandparents of our subject were Philip and Betsey Smith. The former was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and participated in the battle of Brandywine. They reared six children. Of these, John Smith was the father of our subject. He was born in New Berlin, Penn., where he entered a printer's office when but fourteen years old, and after mastering the business edited the *Star*. In 1848 he removed to Pekin, Ill., where he edited the *Mirror* till 1856, when he went to Toulon, Stark County, where he started the *Prairie Advocate*, which was the first paper ever published in that county. After four years' labor in Toulon he returned to Pekin, where

he edited the *Republican* till 1862. From Pekin he went to Hennepin, and there published the *Republican* till 1863. The same year he bought the *Bureau County Patriot*, which he edited till 1870, when he sold out and retired from the newspaper business, which he had conducted successfully for many years. His success was owing largely to his thorough knowledge of the business, which enabled him to do much work himself instead of depending upon others. Perhaps another reason for his success was that he never discussed a subject on the street corners which he had handled in his paper. The last ten years of his life were devoted to his farms. He died August, 1880, in Princeton, Ill. He was married May 28, 1836, to Celinda Seebold, born 1817 in Union County, Penn., a daughter of Philip Seebold, who lived to be eighty-four years old. She is yet living in Princeton and is the mother of four children: Mrs. Cecelia Groudenberg, of Pekin, Ill.; Palmer J., deceased; Charles L., our subject, and Mrs. Mary M. Merriman, of Toulon, Ill. Our subject attended the Toulon Seminary, but was principally educated in his father's printing office. In March, 1863, he came to Bureau County with his father. In December, 1872, in partnership with P. D. Winship, now a prominent physician in Marshalltown, Iowa, he bought the *Bureau County Tribune* of H. W. Mesenkop. The following year Winship sold out to E. K. Mercer, to whom our subject sold out in June, 1881. In December, the same year, Mr. Smith formed a partnership with G. M. Radcliffe, and is now editing the *Bureau County News*. Our subject was married May 14, 1864, to Charity I. Mercer, born May 14, 1846, daughter of William Mercer, deceased. Four children have blessed this marriage: Charles K., Lora, Mertie A. and John R. Smith.

D. H. SMITH, Princeton, was born December 2, 1835, in Orwell, Vt. He is the son of Joab and Mary D. (Horton) Smith. The father was born November 10, 1805, in Orwell, Vt., and has followed the occupation of a farmer; he now resides at Brandon, Vt. His father's name was also Joab, but he was a native of Massachusetts. The mother of our subject was born August 11, 1815, and

was the daughter of Daniel G. Horton, a native of Vermont, and a farmer and woolen manufacturer by occupation. Mrs. Smith died in Brandon, Vt., August 19, 1881. She was the mother of three sons, but only one—Daniel H.—now survives. His early life was spent on the farm and in attending the common schools and academies of Orwell. At the age of seventeen he was employed in a store at Sheldon, Vt., and remained there two years. In 1855 he came to Princeton, and for two years clerked in a store, then engaged in grain buying at the depot, and continued in the same till December, 1859, with the exception of a short intermission in 1858, when he was in Fort Dodge, Iowa, engaged in the real estate business. From the latter part of December, 1859, till the summer of 1866, Mr. Smith was in Sheldon, Vt., where he was engaged in manufacturing, and also in the mercantile business. In the fall of 1866 he returned to Bureau County, and was soon afterward appointed Deputy Circuit Clerk, serving as Deputy till 1876, when he was elected Circuit Clerk of the county, which office he has since filled. May 27, 1862, in Fairfax, Vt., Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Jane M. Hubbell, who was born February 13, 1834, in Fairfax, Vt., and is the daughter of Homer E. and Maria (Gove) Hubbell, both natives of Vermont. Mr. Hubbell is an attorney by profession, but is retired from active practice. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have one son—Louis J.—born October 31, 1863, in Sheldon, Vt. He is now in the United States Postal Service, and is on the fast through mail train, and runs from Chicago to Ottumwa, Iowa. Since 1870 Mr. Smith has been extensively engaged in loaning money on real estate, he being agent for some Eastern capitalists. February, 1882, he was elected President of the First National Bank of Princeton, in which bank he is a large stockholder.

DANIEL P. SMITH, Ohio. Daniel Smith, deceased, father of the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, was born in Boston, Mass., May 10, 1800. In later years he removed to Northampton, Mass., where he was engaged in the boot and shoe business. He was married in Northampton to Electa Pomeroy, born September 15, 1801,

in that place. In 1831 they immigrated to Bureau County, Ill., coming by water when possible and landing at Naples, Ill., where they stopped for some time, while Mr. Smith and Roland Mosely came on and explored this county. In July the Smith, Musgrove and Mosely families came up the Illinois River and landed at Hennepin about August 1. Mr. Smith then laid claim to what is now the Col. Austin Bryant farm. August 8, 1831, Mr. Smith died and was buried about half a mile north of the Princeton depot, and is thought to be the first white man buried in Bureau County. He had three sons: Daniel P., George (deceased), and Dwight, who resides in Ohio Township. Mrs. Smith is still living and resides with her sons. Daniel P. Smith was born in Northampton, Mass., June 27, 1824. He came to this county with his parents and has resided here since 1831, except during the Black Hawk war, when they were in the fort one year at Hennepin and one year at Florid, in Steward's barn. Mr. Smith resided in Princeton Township till 1848, when he moved to Ohio Township. He attended the first school in the county, near the present home of M. Kitterman. Mr. Smith has given his attention entirely to farming and stock-raising. When he came to Ohio Township he went in debt for his first quarter section, but has since been very successful without speculation, and is now one of the largest land-owners in Ohio Township, his farm containing over 1,000 acres in one body. He has been Supervisor of Ohio Township for six terms; is also one of the Directors of the Farmers' National Bank, of Princeton. In early life Mr. Smith was a Whig, but has been identified with the Republican party since its organization. He was married in this county March 15, 1849, to Miss Rachel Matson, who was born September 5, 1829, a daughter of Peter Matson, an old settler of Bureau County. Mrs. Smith died October 26, 1874. She was the mother of seven children, six of whom are living, viz.: Mary J., born August 26, 1852, wife of Leander Chambers, of Ohio Township; Prudence A., born November 4, 1853, died March 25, 1877; George W., born October 18, 1855; John M., born December 20, 1857; William N., born November 14, 1859; Aaron M., born

July 28, 1863; Daniel E., born August 13, 1867. All of the sons are on the home farm.

EDWARD SMITH, Manlius, was born in Leicestershire, England, March 17, 1820. His parents, Stephen and Sarah (Wesson) Smith, lived and died in England. They were the parents of six boys and five girls, three of whom came to America: Thomas (now deceased), Edward and Mrs. James Herrick. Edward Smith came to America in 1851, *via* New Orleans to St Louis. He started at once for Hennepin, but when he reached Alton found the river blocked with ice, so he stayed in Alton that winter and cut wood, as he was penniless. In the spring of 1851 he reached Hennepin, and worked one year for a farmer. He then bought thirty acres of timber land, which he improved and sold in 1866 for \$1,000. He then settled on his present farm of eighty acres in Section 13, Manlius Township, which is now in a good state of cultivation and well improved. He has made his property through hard work and economy. Mr. Smith was married in Putnam County, Ill., to Jane Danforth, who was born in Ireland but came to America with her parents when a child. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have eight children living and one dead, viz.: Sarah, wife of F. Taylor; Stephen W., married to Julia Vaughan; Mary Luella, deceased; Eliza A., Rosa, Edward T. William John, Adah M. and Emma A. All are residents of Bureau County. In politics Mr. Smith is a stanch Republican. He cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. He and his wife are members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

HENRY C. SMITH, Princeton, was born on the old Smith homestead, in this county, September 18, 1846. He is a son of Eli Smith, who was born November 15, 1804, in Massachusetts. He died August 30, 1871, in this county, to which he came in 1831, making a part of the journey with an ox team, the rest by water, landing in Bureau County in June. He came here accompanied by his wife, whose maiden name was Clarissa Childs. She was born October 5, 1804, in Deerfield, Mass. She is a daughter of David W. and Eunice (Clapp) Childs, natives of Massachusetts, and the parents of five children. Eli Smith and wife

first halted at Mr. Foristal's cabin, and then lived a short time on Section 5 with Elijah and Sylva (Childs) Smith. The former was a brother of Eli Smith and the latter a sister to Mrs. Eli Smith. Eventually Mr. and Mrs. Eli Smith settled on Section 4, where they afterward entered 240 acres of land. They reared a family of seven children who reached maturity, viz.: Harriet A., Mary A., Lucy, Owen, Allen, Henry C. and Eli. Of these Harriet A. and Lucy are deceased. Henry C., our subject, is the only one that now resides in the county where their parents took such an active part in the pioneer history (see general history). Henry C. Smith yet resides on the old homestead; his mother, who is yet a hale and well-preserved lady, though nearly eighty summers have passed over her head, is living with him. He is a farmer, but the last few years he has been in the stock business, and is now a member of the firm of Curtis, Warfield & Co. He was married here to Anna M. Cusic, born August 4, 1849. Her parents were Dennis A. and Betsey (Cox) Cusic. She has two children, viz.: Cora A., born June 12, 1873, and Marshall H., born October 19, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are active members of the Methodist Protestant Church. He is a Republican, and a K. of H., Guardian Lodge, No. 1123.

JONATHAN SMITH, Berlin, was born in Rockingham County, Va., October 25, 1814. His parents, John and Eleanor (Burnside) Smith, were also natives of Virginia, but removed to Greene County, Ohio, when their son, our subject, was less than one year old. There he was reared and resided until he came to this county, in 1846. He then had barely enough money to bring him here, and for some time rented land in various parts of Berlin Township, until he settled on his present farm. His efforts here have been successful, and he now owns 400 acres of land, and has retired from active life. He was married in Greene County, Ohio, May 14, 1840, to Malumba Ary, who was born in the same county, January 13, 1819. Her parents, Charles and Rosa (Long) Ary, were natives of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have five children living and one dead, viz.: Charles A., born April 15, 1842; Mark, born January

15, 1845; Lewis, born November 29, 1847; Samantha, born April 12, 1851; Zimri, born February 5, 1858; James, born May 13, 1860, died September 6, 1883. In politics Mr. Smith has been a life-long Democrat.

C. P. SNOW, Princeton, was born September 9, 1834, in Boston, Mass. His parents, Thomas J. and Caroline (Wilbur) Snow, were natives of the same vicinity. The former was a teacher by occupation, and won considerable fame as an instructor in different States. The first part of his life was spent in teaching in different institutions in his native State, the latter part in Kentucky, where he left a fair record in his chosen profession. He finally came to Peoria, this State, where he taught two years and there died. During his life he spent much of his leisure time in instructing his children, who thus received the benefit of the superior education which he had acquired at Cambridge, Mass., being a graduate of that place. The early life of our subject was spent in the school-room, and when a young man he worked a few years on the farm. At the age of eighteen he became an assistant teacher, having inherited from his father a love for the profession. He has been a teacher nearly thirty years, and almost half of that time in the schools of Princeton, which speaks volumes for his ability as an instructor. His first regular school was taught in Chicago in 1854, where he and his two brothers, Hector O. and Oren T., were employed as teachers in the "Garden City Institute," a private school which was burned in 1860, after which he went to Peoria, Ill., where he was Principal of one of the city schools for eight years. In the spring of 1864 he enlisted as a private in the Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company H. He was promoted to First Lieutenant and served till the close of the war, after which he resumed his school at Peoria. On the 1st of September, 1869, he came to Princeton, Bureau County, where he was appointed Superintendent of city schools, and has filled that position to the present day. Here he was also joined in matrimony, July 23, 1872, to Miss Elizabeth D. Paddock, who was born March 20, 1850. She is a daughter of Solomon A. and Angelica H. (Boyd) Paddock. He was a

native of Charleston, S. C., and died in Bloomington, Ill. She was a native of Boyds Grove, Ill., named in honor of her parents, who were Charles S. and Elizabeth (Dixon) Boyd, both natives of New York and among the first settlers of this county. They came here in company with "Col. John Dixon" and were forty days on the road from New York to this county. Mrs. Snow is the mother of two children, viz.: Allan P., born April 4, 1881, and Corydon P., born November 29, 1883. Mr. Snow is a member of the Swedenborgian Church. He is also a member of the A. F. & A. M. fraternity, Princeton Lodge, No. 587, a Sir Knight of Malta, Temple Commandery, No. 20, and G. A. R. In politics he is a staunch Republican.

HENRY SNYDER, Hall, was born November 9, 1816, in Hessen-Cassel, Germany. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Hose) Snyder, were natives of Germany, where the latter died. She was the mother of three children—Henry, John and Catharine. Our subject's father was again married to Eva Hemmel, also a native of Germany, and now living in Peru, Ill. She is the mother of five children, viz.: William and John, of California; Edward and Mrs. Julia Schafer, of Nebraska, and Mrs. Martha Miller, of California. Our subject's father came to Bureau County, and died in Peru, Ill., in March, 1884, aged ninety-one years. Henry Snyder emigrated to Detroit when he was nineteen years old. He afterward went to Chicago, and from there to LaSalle. In the fall of 1839 he came to Hall Township, Bureau County, and worked on a farm. He soon after bought a farm, and now owns 450 acres of land as the result of industry and hard work. He was Township Supervisor two years during the war, and afterward served twelve years in succession. He has also been Commissioner of Highways at different times, and School Director twenty years. He has always voted with the Democratic party. Mr. Snyder was married in this county to Cecelia Doll, a native of Bavaria, a daughter of Philip Doll, an old settler of Selby Township. She is the mother of nine children, all living, viz.: Jacob, George, William, Mrs. Martha Heintz, Frank, Edward, Flora and

John. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder are members of the Lutheran Church.

S. G. SOVERHILL, Indiantown, was born November 28, 1835, in Arcadia, Wayne Co., N. Y. His father, Isaac Soverhill, was born in the same place, and also died there in 1846. He was a blacksmith by occupation in early life, and a farmer in later life. He had also been a soldier in the war of 1812. The grandfather of our subject, Samuel Soverhill, Sr., came from Long Island in company with his brother, Isaac Soverhill, and was one of the pioneers of Arcadia, N. Y., where he died. He was a blacksmith by occupation. His wife, Sally (Clark) Soverhill, was the mother of five children, viz.: Isaac, Hiram, Joel, Mrs. Susan Luce and Mrs. Polly Cronise. The mother of our subject was a native of Lyons, Wayne Co., N. Y. She died in Arcadia in 1844, aged forty-five years. She was the mother of six children, viz.: Mrs. Eliza Parks, Mrs. Sarah Rowe, Mrs. Susan Robinson, Mrs. Emma L. Dator, Marvin A., and Samuel G., our subject. The latter received a common school education in his native town, where he farmed, raising peppermint principally. In the fall of 1866 he came West, intending to go to Iowa, but was induced to stay in this county, where his brother resided. After a sojourn of two years he visited his old home in Arcadia. Since then he has made this county his home, and at present resides in Indiantown Township, where he first bought eighty acres of land, but owing to good management and success as a farmer he at present owns a farm of 234 acres. For the last eleven years he has been engaged in the dairy business, and was one of the original stockholders and organizers of the Tiskilwa cheese factory. When it burnt down he, in partnership with P. C. Bacon, rebuilt it and carried on the business for two years, when he sold out. At present he is one of the largest patrons that supplies the factory with milk. Mr. Soverhill was married twice. His first wife, Jane Whitback, a native of Arcadia, N. Y., died here October 8, 1875. His second wife, Laura Couch, is a native of Bureau County, and a daughter of B. C. Couch, Esq., of Tiskilwa. She is the mother of three chil-

dren, viz.: Harvey A., George and Wilber R. Mr. and Mrs. Soverhill are both active members of the church. He is also a member of the A. F. & M. fraternity, Sharon Lodge, No. 550, and the Princeton Chapter and Commandery. Politically he is identified with the Republican party, has filled township offices, and for the last four years has been an efficient Supervisor.

J. Y. SPANGLER, Greenville, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, April 11, 1826. His father, George Spangler, was a native of Maryland, and died in Kansas, September, 1882. His wife, Catharine (Anderson) Spangler, was born in Virginia, died June 16, 1845, in Ohio. J. Y. Spangler came to Bureau County, Ill., October 11, 1847, and settled in Center Grove. In 1852 he moved to Manlius Township, where there were but very few settlers at that time. In 1876 he settled on his present farm of forty acres in Greenville Township. Mr. Spangler was married in this county October 11, 1849, to Jane Clark. She was born in Ohio, June 27, 1830, and came to this county with her father, Thomas Clark, in 1834. Mr. and Mrs. Spangler are the parents of the following children: Theodore and Theory, born July 11, 1850 (Theodore lives in Tabor, Iowa; Theory died March 1, 1877, in Wyoming Territory); Ida May, died at the age of one year and twenty-five days; Ella, born November 19, 1858, wife of E. C. Thompson, of Marne, Cass Co., Neb.; Mary, born November 29, 1879. Mr. Spangler is a staunch Republican, and has always taken an active part in political matters. For about twenty years he has been a delegate from his township to the County Convention. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., No. 142, of Sheffield.

JOHN W. SPRATT, New Bedford. George W. Spratt, deceased, was born in Richland County, Ohio, April 10, 1814. He was married in his native county December 11, 1833, to Mary Ann Hill, who was born in Delaware, February 11, 1814. October 31, 1838, they arrived in Bureau County, Ill., and lived on Green River for one year, afterward removing to Mt. Carroll. A year later they located in Princeton, where Mr. Spratt worked at his trade of tinner for ten

years. They then settled on a farm in Bureau Township, where Mr. Spratt died February 11, 1876. Mrs. Spratt is still living, the only surviving member of a family of nine children, most of whom died in this county. She is the mother of nine children, five of whom are living, viz.: John W., born October 31, 1836; James M., born May 7, 1840, is now in the stock business in Wyandot; Nehemiah, born December 2, 1841, a farmer in Gold Township; Samuel R., born July 2, 1846, a farmer in Bureau Township; Levey Ann, born March 26, 1850, wife of Richard Allen, a farmer in Clay County, Neb. John W. Spratt was born in Martinsburg, Knox County, Ohio. He came to this county with his parents, and received his education in the schools of Princeton. He was engaged in farming until March, 1880, when he came to New Bedford and entered the mercantile business. He carries a stock of goods valued at about \$7,000, with annual sales of from \$12,000 to \$20,000. In the winter of 1864 and 1865 he enlisted in the service of his country in Company I, Fourteenth Illinois Infantry, and was mustered out in June, 1865. Mr. Spratt was married in this county June 11, 1863, to Miss Iantha Mott, who was born in Oneida County, N. Y., August 6, 1845. Her parents, Edward and Catharine (Brower) Mott, are now residents of Harvard, Neb. Mr. and Mrs. Spratt have nine children, viz.: Mary C., born March 18, 1864; William, born September 25, 1865; Samuel, born January 16, 1867; Nellie, born October 10, 1869; Milton, born January 31, 1871; Rosa, born December 21, 1873, died January 14, 1881; Edward, born December 9, 1875; Franklin, born January 10, 1877; Harry, born March 18, 1881. All are living at home. In political matters Mr. Spratt is independent. He is serving his second term as Supervisor of Greenville Township. He is a strong temperance man, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, being a local preacher of that denomination, and an active worker in the Sunday-school.

G. T. SQUIRES, Mineral, was born August 27, 1845, in Mineral Township. He is a son of George W. Squires, who is one of the pioneers of Mineral Township. He was born May 4,

1809, in Steuben County, N. Y. His parents, Josiah and Lucinda (Martin) Squires, were natives of Vermont. The latter died in Ohio, and the former in Mineral Township. They were the parents of eleven children. George W. Squires was reared in New York and Ohio. He came to Providence, Bureau County, in 1836; there he resided till about 1840, when he removed to Mineral Township, where he now resides. He married Susan Riley, whose parents, Paul and E. Betsey (Laughery) Riley, were natives of Pennsylvania. They settled in Concord Township, Bureau Co., Ill., in 1835, but died in Mineral Township. Mrs. Susan Squires is the mother of five children, viz.: Riley J., George T., Mary L. (deceased, aged twenty-two), William P. and Mrs. Elizabeth Rollins. George T. Squires, our subject, received a common school education in this county. Here he farmed till March, 1862, when he enlisted in the Sixty-fifth Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company E, and served till the close of the war, participating in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Knoxville, Atlanta campaign, Franklin, Nashville and minor engagements. He enlisted as a private at the age of sixteen, but was promoted at the age of eighteen to Second Lieutenant. After the war he resumed farming, which he followed till six years ago, when he removed to Mineral, where he sold agricultural implements three years for Conibear & Son. Since then he has been engaged in that business for himself, and for six years followed auctioneering. Mr. Squires was married October 15, 1865, to Miss Elma F. Rollins, born July 30, 1849, in Manchester, N. H. She is a daughter of Lyman P. and Olive L. (Wadley) Rollins, the latter a native of Maine, yet living, and the mother of four children, viz.: Byron, Ora L., Albert W. and Elma F. Mr. Rollins was formerly an overseer in a woolen-mill. Later in life he farmed. He came to Mineral Township, Bureau County, in 1860, and died here in 1875. To Mr. and Mrs. Squires two children were born, viz.: George O., born January 6, 1868, and Susie O., January 15, 1872. Mrs. Squires is at present Postmistress of Mineral. Mr. Squires is a member of the Tristen T. Dow

Post, No. 290, G. A. R., of Annawan, Ill. Politically he is a Republican.

CHRISTIAN STADLER, Hollowayville, was born in Bavaria, Germany, May 20, 1821. He attended school in his native country, and at the age of fifteen began as an apprentice to learn the trade of wagon-making, and followed that until he came to America in 1846. He came to Bureau County by water *via* New Orleans, St. Louis and Peoria, and from there by team to Selby Township, where he has since resided. For four years he worked at his trade and farmed on rented land. He then bought a farm of eighty acres, built a shop on it and continued to farm and work at his trade till 1857. He then started a grocery store in Hollowayville, continuing in that till 1860, when he changed to general merchandise, in which business he is still engaged, carrying a complete stock of dry goods, boots and shoes, etc. In 1858 he was appointed Postmaster, and although a Democrat, has held the office, with the exception of a few years, ever since. Altogether he has been Postmaster twenty years. During his residence in the village he has also been a landowner. His farm now contains ninety acres. When he came to Bureau County he was \$25 in debt, but through industry and perseverance has been successful in his business. He was married in this county in 1848, to Elizabeth Lehrer, who was born in Bavaria, Germany, March 9, 1829, and came to this county in 1846. They are the parents of twelve children, four of whom are living, viz.: Lewis C., born April 17, 1857, married Mary Markel—(he is in the store with his father); Hanna, October 22, 1858; Lizzie, September 13, 1864; Christian G., June 1, 1867. All are at home. Mr. Stadler is a member of the I. O. O. F., Venus Lodge, No. 536, of Hollowayville. He is a member of the Lutheran Church.

CHARLES STAMBERGER, Clarion, was born September 1, 1843, in Beickheim, Bavaria, Germany. He came to America with his parents, Frederick and Elizabeth (Bauer) Stamberger, who settled in Clarion Township, Bureau Co., Ill., June, 1850. They were the parents of the following children: Charles and Mrs. Elizabeth N. Grosz

are deceased; Charles our subject, Mrs. Catharine Gauthier, Henry and George. Frederick Stamberger first bought 160 acres of N. Edwards. He has been a hard-working man and his wife and children have stood by him and assisted in the accumulation of property. At present he has 882 acres of choice land, most of which his family work. He was born February 17, 1812, in Beickheim, Bavaria. His parents were Henry and Christina (Hoffman) Stamberger. The former was a miller in Germany. Mrs. Elizabeth Stamberger was born November 6, 1815, in Beickheim. She is a daughter of Andrew and Anna M. Bauer. Charles Stamberger is working one of his father's farms. He was married here February 17, 1867, to Barbara M. Grosz, who was born July 14, 1843, in Germany. She is a daughter of George Grosz. To Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stamberger six children were born, viz.: George, Paulina C., Emma C., Anna M., Bertha E. and Willie J. Our subject and wife are members of the Lutheran Church. He is one of the most wide-awake Germans in the township, and takes an interest in all public matters.

STILLMAN STANNARD, Clarion, was born September 19, 1813, in Madison County, N. Y. He is a son of Libbeus and Luceba (Fay) Stannard, with whom he came to Bureau County in November, 1840. Libbeus Stannard was born in Vermont, and at the age of twenty-one removed with his father, Libbeus Stannard, Sr., to New York State, where he farmed till he came to Bureau County, where he entered land east of Perkins' Grove. He died October 10, 1858, aged seventy-three years. The mother of our subject was a native of Massachusetts, born in March, 1793. She died here January 4, 1842. She was the mother of the following children: Cornelia, Stillman, David and Philo (deceased), Newton, Edward (deceased), Emeline, Marrila (wife of Rev. S. Holroyd), Hiram, Oscar, Caroline and Joseph Stannard. Our subject was reared in his native State, where he was also married March 9, 1837, to Mary A. Dean, who was born April 21, 1815, in Eaton, N. Y. She is a daughter of John and Lucinda (Goddard) Dean, who were of English extraction. Mr. and Mrs. Stannard

are the parents of the following children: Mrs. Mary E. Bowman (of Madison County, Iowa), Lavisa A., Mrs. Lucinda J. Johnson (of Winfield, Kan.), Mrs. Julia F. Frost (of Atlantic, Iowa), Harriet L., and Henry A. Stannard (of Madison County, Neb.) Mr. and Mrs. Stannard and children are members of the Baptist Church. Politically he is a Republican. He owns a farm of 150 acres, on which James Kendall had first made a claim. Mr. Stannard then bought the land of Mrs. Maria Kendall.

JOHN STAUFFER, Wheatland, was born September 15, 1854, in Alsace, France. He is a son of Joseph and Anna (Tschantz) Stauffer, both natives of France. They came to the United States in 1855, and farmed in Davis County, Iowa, till 1863, when they came to Arispe Township, Bureau County, where the mother died. They were the parents of sixteen children; of these eleven are yet living. John Stauffer, our subject, is a successful farmer. He owns a farm of 100 acres in Wheatland Township. Mr. Stauffer was married February 28, 1878, to Amelia Schertz, who was born March 1, 1854. She is a daughter of Joseph and Barbara (Ioder) Schertz, who are among our best German citizens. Mrs. Stauffer is the mother of two children, viz.: Clara, born December 5, 1880, and Ada, born February 13, 1884. Mr. and Mrs. Stauffer are religiously connected and are active members of the Mennonite Church. Politically he is Independent.

CAPT. CHARLES STEDMAN, DePue, was born in Suffolk, England, February 24, 1825. He is the son of Barnard and Charlotte Stedman. The mother was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, but the father was of English birth. When our subject was eight years of age his parents moved to Nova Scotia, and it was there he was reared till he was about fifteen years old. His father died in 1882, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years and six months. The mother died a month later at the age of seventy-five. At the age of fifteen our subject became a sailor and followed that business till 1849, when he came to the United States and has since been engaged in the ice business, first at Peru, Ill., where he was in the employ of Capt. J. L. McCormick, of Peru, who was one of the

first to ship ice to the Southern markets. In 1854 he retired from the business, and Capt. Stedman was then with Capt. Bowers till 1858 and would go to Memphis, Vicksburg and Natchez with ice. In 1858 he went into the employ of Hughes, Loomis & Co., of St. Louis. Capt. Stedman was then sent out with the boats as soon as trade opened in the spring, and his business extended from Peru, Ill., to New Orleans. By trade he is a ship-builder, and so as soon as the shipping season was over he had charge of the yards at St. Louis, and did repairing and building of boats for the company. In 1876 he began in his present business for William J. Lemp, of the Western Brewery, St. Louis, Mo. The business has grown so that now instead of having the two or three barges with which they commenced, they have fourteen barges, steamboat, etc., and a storing capacity for 50,000 tons of ice, with three steam elevators, and everything complete for the extensive business they carry on. They expend annually at DePue about \$27,000 for labor, repairs, etc. Everything is complete for repairing or building of boats. Part of the time they employ 300 men during the winter season. The fourteen barges average 1,000 tons each, and each trip to St. Louis Capt. Stedman takes three barges and averages about one trip a week. Capt. Stedman is the manager of the entire business here and has through his management made a grand success of it. In 1853 he was married in Peru, Ill., to Miss Catherine Landers, who was born in Canada West. She is the mother of the following children: Harriet, wife of Warren Sweely, who is mate on the Joseph Flemming, the ice boat; Charles Edwin, the book-keeper of the ice business at DePue; John, in business at DePue for himself; Annie, a teacher in the schools here; Burton, clerk on the boat, and Lottie.

A. L. STEELE, Dover, was born in Erie County, N. Y., March 8, 1827. His parents, Danford and Lydia (Abel) Steele, were both natives of Vermont, and were early settlers in Erie County, N. Y. Danford Steele was born April 19, 1797, and his wife, September 11, 1799. They were the parents of three children: Henry D., a successful merchant of Denver, Col.; our subject, and a daughter

Lydia L., who died in 1850 at Dover. Danford Steele died December 3, 1830, when our subject was about four years old. His mother being left destitute, he was bound out to a farmer, and his opportunities for an education were of the most meager description. When he was ten years old, the wife of the man to whom he was bound died, and he was sent to his grandfather, Simon Abel, and worked at whatever he could find to do till 1848. Simon Abel was a native of Lebanon, Conn., born October 2, 1767. His wife, Rachel Farnsworth, was born in New Ipswich, N. H., September 9, 1770. In 1848 they came to this county, and our subject and his mother accompanied them. Simon Abel died here September 28, 1851, and his widow March 20, 1857. Mr. Steele's mother died in Dover, January 3, 1861. The first two years in Bureau County, Mr. Steele farmed on rented land, but on account of his health left the farm and clerked in Dover till 1858, for M. W. Abel, and also for Stacy Bros. In 1858 he engaged in business for himself in partnership with C. D. Hubbard and after four years became sole owner. He still continues in the business and is one of the oldest merchants in the county. He began the mercantile business with a cash capital of \$500, and he and his partner borrowed \$5,000. He now has, besides his mercantile and other interests, 460 acres of land in Dover and Princeton Townships. Mr. Steele was married at Dover, November 28, 1852, to Miss Susan Zearing, born April 2, 1829; she is a daughter of Martin Zearing, deceased (see sketch). Mr. and Mrs. Steele have seven children living: Charles D., born November 16, 1853; George, June 24, 1855; Lydia, April 12, 1857, died October 21, 1858; John A., born August 21, 1859; Dick, November 18, 1861; Louis L., May 18, 1863; Lottie, October 18, 1866; Harry D., June 17, 1869. Mr. Steele is a member of I. O. O. F.

STEVENS FAMILY. Simon Stevens came from England in 1640; landed in Salem, settled in Byfield, Mass. Of his sons, three in number, one went to Andover, one went to Hampstead and one settled in the South. Simon, the son who settled in Hampstead, had a son Simon, who also lived in Hampstead. This Simon had two sons, Asa and Simon.

Asa was slain in the war with the Provinces. He had a son named after him. His widow married Deacon David Morrill, of Canterbury, N. H. Her name was Abigail Emerson. She died June 30, 1833, at the advanced age of ninety-five years and ten months. She had twelve children, eighty-eight grandchildren, one hundred and fifty-two great-grandchildren, and fifty-two of the fifth generation. Simon was born March 12, 1754, and died of numb palsy, June 19, 1825. He married Elizabeth Boyenton, who was born November 10, 1754, and died February 9, 1846. They lived in Canterbury, N. H. Their children are: Otho, born July 22, 1776 (had one son who married his cousin, daughter of Abiah); Edmund, born July 3, 1778, died December 13, 1854 (had two children, William and Eliza; he was the only Whig of Simon's twelve children); David, born November 10, 1780, died December 3, 1806; Betsey, born December 8, 1782, married a Sargent of Canterbury; John, born July 29, 1785, died July 8, 1869; Jesse, born September 29, 1788, died of cholera September 2, 1849 (his children were Sylvester and Albert); Polly, born September 13, 1791 (married an Emerson of Newburyport, Mass.); Abiah, born October 12, 1793 (married a Batchelder; settled in Columbus, Ohio; had two sons and one daughter; daughter married Otho's son); Moses, born July 29, 1796 (married Mary Stevens; had two children, Elbridge and David; settled in Bureau County Ill.; died February 18, 1864); Abigail, born September 11, 1790 (married a Davis of Canterbury; had two daughters); Thomas Jefferson, born July 18, 1801 (married twice; had seven children, one died in infancy; settled in Bureau County, Ill.; died in June, 1878); Simon, Jr., born July 18, 1803, died December 16, 1806.

JOHN STEVENS was born in Canterbury, N. H., July 29, 1785. He was married to Submit Newcomb in March, 1810. Submit Newcomb was born in Greenwich, Mass., September 3, 1790. They lived in that part of Boscawon which is now called Webster, N. H. The homestead land was purchased of Daniel Webster and the deed is still in possession of the family. John Stevens was a merchant and general business man. His

wife died September 30, 1825, and was buried in the old burying ground in Boscawon. This epitaph is upon her tombstone: "She died lamented as she lived beloved." In 1835 Mr. Stevens entered land in Illinois and moved thither in 1842, settling in Tiskilwa, Bureau County. Here he carried on a large and prosperous mercantile business in company with his sons. He married Mrs. Mary Campbell Lawyer in Reading, Mass., December 31, 1829. She was born September 16, 1794, and died August 10, 1879. They had no children. John Stevens died in Tiskilwa, July 8, 1869. The children of John Stevens and Submit Newcomb, his wife, are: David, born January 19, 1811, moved to Illinois in 1843 and settled in Buda, Bureau County (he was married to Hannah Loverin, of Springfield, N. H.; they had two sons and one daughter; David Stevens died May 6, 1872); Bradford Newcomb, born January 3, 1813; Adaline, born February 17, 1815 (married Fitz Henry Boyden; resides in Chicago, Ill.; five daughters); Calvin, born March 15, 1817 (came to French Grove, Ill., in 1839; afterward settled in Tiskilwa in business with his father and brothers. He married Jane Greeley, of Salisbury, N. H. They had seven children, one dying in infancy. Calvin Stevens died September 7, 1864); Justus, born January 8, 1819; Louisa, born March 2, 1821, married Edward Sawyer, lived in Tiskilwa, Ill.; (they had ten children); Submit, born March 2, 1823, died September 23, 1825; Elizabeth Phelps, born February 2, 1825, married John Weeks; lives in Chicago. They had three daughters, two died in infancy.

JUSTUS STEVENS was born in Boscawon, now Webster, adjoining Concord on the north, January 18, 1819. He was educated at Franklin Academy and Patridge's Military School at Norwich, Vt. In 1842 he settled in Illinois in the town of Princeton, Bureau County, where he has resided ever since. For nearly twenty years he carried on a large mercantile business, buying grain and shipping all kinds of agricultural products to St. Louis and Chicago. His business extended over four counties and he was one of the best known men in his part of the State. At an early day he entered a large

tract of land in Bureau County and in 1860 turned his whole attention to its improvement. He has 4,000 acres in one general farm, twelve miles northwest of Princeton, and it is now devoted principally to stock-raising. Mr. Stevens has been thoroughly identified with all local interests such as the Princeton public schools, high school, etc. He was one of the first to move in organizing the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad Company, of which he was a Director for several years. He also had a contract on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road. While Chairman of the Board of Supervisors he attended to the building of the jail and the purchasing of the County Farm. Mr. Stevens was one of the first to advocate the use of gravel for the building of the roads in and about Princeton and also supervised the drainage of the city. He was elected its first Mayor in March, 1884. Justus Stevens was married June 9, 1842, to Lurena McConihe, daughter of John McConihe, of Merrimack, N. H. They had eight children. Five reached maturity: Mandana, married to James W. Templeton, Postmaster at Princeton; Fanny Harper, Darlene and Blanche Newcomb. Their only son, Justus Massillon Stevens, was born December 30, 1846. He was educated at Racine College, Wisconsin. He was married to Mary Louisa Knox, daughter of Judge S. M. Knox, of Princeton, November 9, 1883, in London, England. J. M. Stevens entered into partnership with his father in 1872, and is general manager of the farm and business.

B. N. STEVENS, Tiskilwa, was born January 3, 1813, in Boscawen, now Webster, N. H. His early life was spent in his native town, where he attended the common schools and also the academy, after attending the academy at Hopkinton. He was a student at the "La Petite Seminary" of Montreal one year, and then entered Dartmouth College, where he graduated in 1835. He then established the "Pestolozzian Institute," named in honor of the Swiss teacher, in Hopkinsville, Ky. After three years of active work in the institute he returned to his old home in New Hampshire, where he was married September 26, 1839, in the town of Lebanon, to Lydia P. Alden, who was born October 22, 1811, in Lebanon, N. H.

She is a direct descendant of John Alden, who came to America in the "May Flower." Her parents, Ziba and Sybil (Allen) Alden, were also natives of New Hampshire. They were the parents of six children, of whom only four reached maturity, viz.: Phineas, Lydia P., Horace and Mrs. Delia Smith. Of these only the latter and Mrs. Stevens are now living. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens have two sons living, viz.: Alden N. and Charles M. Stevens. After Mr. Stevens was married he went to New York City, where he taught select school for a period of three years. In September, 1843, he came to Bureau County, Ill., which he had visited in 1836. He formed a partnership with his father, John Stevens, and his brother Justus, and afterward Calvin Stevens also. The firm was known as J. Stevens & Sons, and did a large mercantile business in Princeton and Indiantown, now Tiskilwa, to which he removed his family in 1845. In 1848 the firm was changed to Stevens & Sons, who did business after this in Tiskilwa. In 1857 Calvin Stevens bought out the store, and our subject engaged in milling, farming and the lumber business. In 1877 he formed a partnership with John H. Welsh, and opened the Tiskilwa Bank. His two sons are equally interested in the bank and also the real estate, which consists of many valuable farms and town property. Mr. Stevens also established a store in Buda, and one in Tiskilwa, which he continued for a number of years, but finally sold out. At present Mr. Stevens is practically retired from active life. He lived nearly four years in Chicago, but now resides at his home in Tiskilwa. Religiously he and his wife are connected with the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Stevens has been an active man in his time in Bureau County. He is the only Democratic Congressman ever elected from this county (see General History) and was elected Supervisor of his township when it was Republican, and held that office for nine years.

ALDEN N. STEVENS was born September 25, 1846, in Tiskilwa. He received his education in Knox College and Davenport, Iowa. He has made farming his occupation, and is managing the real estate interest of the Stevens family in Tiskilwa. He was married December 23, 1871, in McLean, Tomp-

kins Co., N. Y., to Miss Romelia C. Lyon, a native of Grand Rapids, Mich. Her parents, Otis and Ziporah (Thomas) Lyon, are deceased. They were natives of New York and reared three children, viz.: Mrs. Imogene E. LeFevre, Mrs. R. C. Stevens and Mrs. Julia Kinney, deceased. Mrs. Stevens is a member of the Episcopal Church, and is the mother of Bradford Newcomb Stevens, who was born February 4, 1879.

CHARLES M. STEVENS was born February 6, 1848, in Tiskilwa. He was educated at Ann Arbor, Knox College and Racine College. He is now a banker in Tiskilwa. He was married September 6, 1876, to Rosalie Balch, who was born September 6, 1855, in Lebanon, N. H. She is a daughter of Alfred and Elizabeth (Cora) Balch, natives of New Hampshire. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens have three children, viz.: Arline A., born May 10, 1880; John A., born October 26, 1882; and Charles H., born November 29, 1883. Politically Mr. Stevens, like his father and brother, is a Democrat. He has been School Trustee ever since he attained his majority.

ELBRIDGE STEVENS, Buda, was born January 10, 1825, in Canterbury, N. H. He is the youngest son of Moses and Mary (Stevens) Stevens. Moses Stevens was born July 29, 1796. He was married January 4, 1820, to Mary Stevens, who was born October 19, 1798. In early life he learned the clothier's trade, and in later years the tanner's, but most of his life was spent in farming. In 1836 he removed from the old home at Canterbury, N. H., to Bureau County, Ill., and settled in Concord Township. When coming here he had but little property, but through his industry he was successful in accumulating a competency. He died February 22, 1864. His widow survived him till June 28, 1870. They were the parents of two sons: David and Elbridge. David Stevens was about two years the senior of his brother, and followed various occupations during life, first as a farmer in this county, in the hotel business in Sheffield, Ill., in business in Chicago, and during the war was a well-known cotton speculator at Memphis, Tenn. He died at Boone, Iowa, at which time he was in the insurance business. He had one son, who is also deceased. El-

bridge Stevens came to this county with his parents in 1836, and since that time he has made Concord Township his home. His early life was full of the hardships such as youth is subject to in a new country, and for thirty years he never had gone out of the State, but worked hard all the time. Their market for grain or produce was Chicago, and he would haul loads there and return with lumber, etc. His last trip that way he sold the wheat for 55 cents per bushel, and during the trip suffered with fever and ague, and to make matters worse, one of his horses died before getting home. He was married April 10, 1849, to Phebe Schoettler, who was born April 30, 1827. She is the daughter of Christian and Eliza (Summer) Schoettler. The father was born in Gifflitz, Germany, September 28, 1768, and the mother was born in Dammersfield, Germany, May 9, 1785. They were married in 1812. He died February 23, 1832, but she March 2, 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge Stevens are the parents of the following named children: Mary L., born March 28, 1850, married to Charles Holmes August 29, 1876; Arthur F., born January 18, 1852, died August 24, 1866; Flora E., born September 11, 1853, died October 3, 1853; David M., born February 4, 1857; George, born February 14, 1858, married to Allie Burr, August 12, 1878; Sylvester, born August 16, 1862, died September 6, 1862, and Emma, born January 31, 1869. The grandparents of Elbridge Stevens were Simon and Elizabeth (Boynton) Stevens. He was born March 12, 1754, and died June 19, 1825. She was born November 10, 1754, and died February 9, 1846. They resided at Hampsted, N. H., and were the parents of twelve children.

THOMAS J. STEVENS, deceased, was born August 12, 1801, in Canterbury, N. H., and died June 14, 1878, in Buda, Ill. He was the son of Jesse and Elizabeth Stevens, of Canterbury, N. H. Mr. Stevens was reared on a farm and was educated in his native town, and was there married to Miss Elizabeth Smith, who died in Buda, Ill., March 22, 1853. She was the mother of five children now living: Mrs. Lurana Fifield, Mrs. Mary Dow, Joseph, Mrs. Emeline Wilkinson and Frank; also the following de-

ceased: John, Mrs. Caroline Dean, Mrs. Sarah J. Cobb, and Mrs. Elizabeth Dow. In 1854 Mr. Stevens was married in Concord, N. H., to Mrs. Eliza Simpson, a native of Epsom, N. H., and a daughter of Simon and Hannah (Babb) Grant. Both died in Epsom. John Grant, the grandfather of Mrs. Stevens, was born in Portsmouth, N. H.; he was of Scotch descent and died in Epsom, N. H. Mrs. Stevens' mother was a native of Portsmouth, N. H., but died at Epsom in 1847, at the age of seventy-three years. She was the mother of eight children. Mrs. Stevens' first husband, Mr. James Simpson, was a native of Philadelphia, Penn., and was born February 16, 1812, and died May 27, 1853. By this husband she is the mother of the following named children: Mrs. Mary F. Jameson, John, George E., and James (deceased). In 1861 John Simpson enlisted in Company K, Fifty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served for about eighteen months, when he was honorably discharged because of injuries received. He had participated in the battles of Shiloh, Lookout Mountain, etc. He is now a resident of California, where he is engaged in railroad business. George E. Simpson is General Superintendent of the telegraph lines from Milwaukee to St. Paul. Immediately after her marriage to Mr. Stevens, she came with her husband to Buda, Ill., where he was engaged in farming. Mr. Stevens was a sober, industrious man, and accumulated a good property, but Mrs. Stevens has acted well her part in building up their competency; she being an industrious, frugal wife, ever willing to add to the accumulated property the proceeds of her industry. In 1878 she removed to Princeton, where she now resides, and is an active member of the Congregational Church.

A. N. STEVENSON, Lamoille, is a son of George and Elizabeth (Hayes) Stevenson. George Stevenson was born March 1, 1808, in Brooke County, W. Va. He was a tanner by occupation in Ohio for thirteen years. In October, 1848, he came to this county, and lived one year near Dover. The next year he bought 170 acres, on Section 30, in Lamoille Township, where he now owns 260 acres. He is a son of Thomas and Sarah

(Ramsey) Stevenson, who died in Tuscarawas County, Ohio. They came from West Virginia and settled in Jefferson County, Ohio, where they farmed and reared a family of eight children, viz.: George, Samuel, John, Thomas, Mrs. Amy Hayes (deceased), Mrs. Nancy Overholt, Aaron L., and Mrs. Hulda Shull. Mrs. Elizabeth (Hayes) Stevenson was born February 6, 1813, in Jefferson County, Ohio. She is the mother of the following children: Mrs. Sarah J. Garten, Mrs. Mary A. Mutchmore, Martha M. (deceased), and Albert N. Stevenson, who was born August 4, 1851. He is farming the home farm. He was married here March 20, 1879, to Susan Mallonee, who was born in Belmont County, Ohio. She is a daughter of Lewis and Sarah A. (Ewers) Mallonee, and is the mother of two children, viz.: E. Darlene, born March 10, 1880, and Alma M., born March 31, 1884.

WILLIAM STEVENSON, Neponset, was born July 28, 1817, in Hannibal, Oswego Co., N. Y. His father, Wm. Stevenson, Sr., was born in 1794, in Washington County, N. Y., shortly after his parents landed in America. He died March, 1883. The grandparents of our subject, Samuel and Margaret (Jimmeson) Stevenson, were natives of Ireland, and as far as known their ancestors were Protestants. She was of Scotch descent. They died in Washington County, N. Y. The mother of our subject, Marilla Dunton, supposed to be of Puritan descent, was a native of Dorset, Vt. She died in 1850, in Hannibal, N. Y. She was the mother of eight children, viz.: William, Nancy, George; Mary and Sarah are twins; Clarissa, Samuel and Marilla. Our subject was educated in the common and select schools of his native town. In 1851 he came to Marshall County, Ill., where he farmed thirteen years, and then moved onto a farm of eighty acres in Neponset Township, Bureau Co., Ill., where he at present resides. As a farmer, Mr. Stevenson has been very successful, and been enabled to assist his children. Mr. Stevenson was married twice; the first time July 4, 1843, in Sterling, N. Y., to Ellen E. Vanpetten, who was born October 15, 1815, in Albany County, N. Y. She died April 18, 1881. Her parents were Peter and Lydia

(Bullock) Vanpetten; the former of Hollandish descent, the latter of English. Both died in New York State. Mrs. Ellen E. Stevenson was the mother of five children, viz.: Mrs. Lydia Malaney, Eliza E., Mrs. Margaret Blake, William J. and George H. Our subject's present wife, Mrs. Ruby Vanpetten, *nee* Ruby Emery, is the mother of seven children now living, by her first husband, Matthew B. Vanpetten. The names of the children are Mrs. Elizabeth Robinson Emery, John B., Matthew B., Mrs. Mary Traxler, Edwin and Bina. Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson are active members of the church. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he has been a member of the Congregational Church since his boyhood. Politically Mr. Stevenson is a Republican. As the evening twilight of life gathers around him he can take a retrospective view of life, be satisfied and quietly and peacefully await the result in the future.

JAMES B. STEWART, Buda, was born in Venango County, Penn., February 5, 1818. He is the son of Elijah and Lydia (Reynolds) Stewart. Elijah Stewart was born in Chester County, Penn., June 14, 1783. He emigrated to Venango County, Penn., in 1802. By trade he was a tanner, and he and his brother built a tannery in Venango County soon after settling there, and he continued the business until his death, which occurred August 14, 1847. His wife, Lydia (Reynolds) Stewart, was born in England, and was the daughter of William Reynolds, who settled in Venango County in 1797, and was the first settler in Cherry Tree Township. Mrs. Stewart was born August 23, 1786, and died April 19, 1864. She was the mother of twelve children, nine of whom grew to maturity; however, only five now survive. James B. Stewart's early life was spent on the farm and in the tan-yard. October 30, 1866, he was united in marriage to Miss Hannah J. Sweet, who was born in Richland County, Ohio, and is the daughter of Curtis Sweet, who died in Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart are members of the Congregational Church. In politics he is Republican. In 1867 Mr. Stewart came to Buda, Ill., from Venango County, Penn., and to him Buda owes much, for through his enterprise much was done to bene-

fit the village. His first business was that of building the Buda Flouring Mills in 1869. The mill was overhauled in 1882, and the latest improvements in machinery added. In February, 1884, it was partially destroyed by fire, since which time the machinery has been removed to Rushville, Ill. Mr. Stewart was also one of the originators of the Buda Manufacturing Company, and for some years has been buying and shipping grain from this station.

DAVID C. STICKEL, Manlius, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, March 29, 1831. His father, Thomas Stickel, was a native of Ohio, and his mother, Phebe (Spangler) Stickel, of Maryland. In 1842 they removed to Wyandot County, Ohio, and in 1855 to Illinois, where the father died November 21, 1866. The mother is still living, and makes Bureau County her home. Of their family of ten children, six are yet living; two reside in this county, David C. and Mrs. Eliza Mowry, of Wyandot. David C. Stickel came to Bureau County March 31, 1854. For three years he worked at his trade of carpentering, and then began farming, settling on Section 25, Manlius Township. At that time there were no improvements whatever, and he built the first five houses in Section 25, Manlius Township. He has given most of his time to farming, and owns 120 acres of land. Mr. Stickel was married in Bureau County, November 16, 1856, to Rebecca White, born in Harrison County, Ohio, January 13, 1839. She is a daughter of James White (see sketch of J. P. White). Mr. and Mrs. Stickel are the parents of eight children, viz.: Laura Emma, born July 15, 1858, wife of A. G. Wark, of Adair County, Iowa; Tribby J., born December 2, 1859, a farmer in Manlius Township, married to Mary R. Scott; James T., born May 14, 1862; Tephrona, born November 11, 1863; Philinda, born August 2, 1865; Clara, born November 8, 1869; Ida T., born September 11, 1872; Frank E., born July 24, 1881. Politically Mr. Stickel is identified with the Republican party, and takes an active part in local matters, and has held various offices. He is a member of the United Brethren Church.

ALVAH STILES, Bureau, was born in Greene County, Ohio, February 21, 1831. He

is the son of Abram and Sarah (Martin) Stiles, both natives of New York State, but who moved to Ohio in childhood, where they were married and lived until 1852, when they settled in this county. Abram Stiles was born January 1, 1806, and is still living in this county. His wife was born in 1808 and died in February, 1882. They were the parents of thirteen children, eight of whom reached maturity, viz.: Alvah; Urana Reynolds, of Washington Territory; Lucretia Pierce, of Bureau Township; Druzilla Clayton, of Walnut Township; Minerva Marsh, of Iowa; Elzina Phillips, of Walnut Township; Henry Stiles, of Iowa; Ellen Epperson, of Walnut Township. Alvah Stiles was reared in Logan County, Ohio, his parents having moved there when he was two years old. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools; many days of his young life were spent in the woods clearing and making rails. In the spring of 1854 he came to Bureau County, though he had been through the county prospecting in 1851 and 1852. He has since made this his home, with the exception of eighteen months in Kansas in 1859 and 1860. He was married in Logan County, Ohio, October 31, 1853, to Elvira Darrin. She was born in New York August 9, 1835, youngest daughter of Abel and Millison (Vermilya) Darrin. The father was a native of Massachusetts and the mother of New York; both died in Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Stiles have seven children, viz.: Minerva E., born February 9, 1855, wife of David Wallace of Bureau Township; Amanda A., born April 20, 1861, wife of Frank Wallace of Manlius Township; Sanford Marion, born April 27, 1864; Laura V., born May 4, 1867; Etta Florence, born December 11, 1869; George A., born March 29, 1873; Jesse F., born May 18, 1877. Mr. Stiles came to this county with little property, and has been successful, mostly through the growing of hogs for market. One year he sold 118 head of his own raising, which averaged 418 pounds. His farm in Sections 13 and 14 contains 286 acres, and 200 acres in Manlius Township. In politics he is a Democrat.

JUDGE GEORGE W. STIPP, Princeton. From a recently published biographical work, we obtain the following sketch. One

of the most eminent men on the circuit bench in Illinois is George W. Stipp, who is self-educated and self-made in the true sense of the terms. He began and ended his school days in a log-schoolhouse in Champaign County, Ohio, where he was born March 2, 1818. His father was Peter Stipp, a farmer in early life, later a school teacher and preacher, he belonging to the so-called New Light denomination. He was born in Virginia and was a soldier in the second war with England. He married Elizabeth Harrison, a native of Kentucky. Mr. Stipp commenced reading law at Bellefontaine, Ohio, with William Lawrence; came to Canton, this State, in 1845, before finishing his legal studies; went into the Mexican war in 1846 as First Lieutenant Company K, Fourth Illinois Infantry, Col. E. D. Baker Commander; returned to Bellefontaine the next year and resumed his studies; finished them at the Cincinnati Law School. He returned to Canton, Ill., March, 1848, and was admitted to the bar in Mason County, this State, in May of that year, Hon. Richard Yates being one of his examiners. Mr. Stipp practiced law a few years at Lewiston, Fulton County, being at one time partner of Hon. Lewis W. Ross, since a member of Congress. In the autumn of 1853 Mr. Stipp settled in Princeton, Ill., and soon took a high position at the Bureau County bar. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney of the county in 1857, and held that office between one and two years. In September, 1861, he went into the army as Captain, Company B, Yates' Sharpshooters, afterward Sixty-fourth Illinois Infantry, and served till December, 1862, when he resigned on account of ill health. He came out as Major of the regiment. Mr. Stipp has a judicial turn of mind, and it became evident some years ago that he had, in a marked degree, the qualities which fitted him for a jurist, and in June, 1879, he was elected Judge of the Ninth Judicial Circuit, an office he yet fills with much credit to the bench, and great satisfaction to the public. He has profound legal attainments, seems to be equally well versed in criminal and civil law, has no disposition to reward friends or punish enemies, if he has any, and hence is unbiased by prejudice, impartial, cool,

self-poised and emphatically a just judge. In politics he was originally a Whig; voted for Stephen A. Douglas for President in 1860, and has since affiliated with the Democratic party. Judge Stipp was married May 29, 1849, to Miss Louisa C. Wolf, of West Liberty, Ohio, and they have ten children, four of whom, two sons and two daughters, are married.

GEORGE W. STONE, Princeton, was born October 22, 1830, in Worcester County, Mass. His father, Independence Stone, was born April 6, 1809, in Worcester County, Mass., and yet resides in Lamoille, Bureau Co., Ill., to which he came in 1857. He was a farmer by occupation. The grandfather of George W. Stone was Daniel Stone, a native of Massachusetts, where he died. He was born January, 1765, and died September 27, 1829. He married Ann Gibson, who was born March, 1770; she died April, 1856, in Massachusetts, the State of her nativity. She was the mother of thirteen children, viz.: Daniel, Jr., who died in infancy; Daniel, Jr., 2d; Jonathan, Ann B., John, Eliza, Jonas, Lydia, Thomas, Independence, George Z., Liberty and Hannah. Of these Jonas resides in Westboro, Mass., Independence in Lamoille, Ill., and Liberty in Buda, Bureau Co., Ill. The mother of our subject was Mary (Coy) Stone, who was born August 3, 1810, in Belchertown, Mass. She died in 1864 in Princeton. She was the mother of three children, viz.: Mrs. Augusta Hannover, of Lamoille; George W., our subject, and Mrs. Caroline Robinson, of De Witt, Iowa. Our subject was educated in Massachusetts and is a self-made man. In early life he was engaged in the mercantile business in the East. In 1852 he went to California by water via the Isthmus of Panama. He was delayed by different causes, and it took him five months to reach his destination. His labors in the gold mines were successful, and after a sojourn of three years he embarked for home on the steamer *Golden Age*, which fendered off the coast of Panama. The passengers were all safely landed on a small island in the Pacific Ocean, from which they were rescued by the steamer *John L. Stevens*. Mr. Stone only remained home a few months, and then came West, arriving in Princeton in August, 1855. Here he fol-

lowed the mercantile business for a number of years. In 1868 he was appointed United States Assessor of Internal Revenue, which position he filled for four years. In 1872 he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court of Bureau County, serving one term of four years. Since then he has farmed and dealt extensively in land both here and in the West, owning land in Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas, to which he makes frequent trips. Mr. Stone has been married twice. His first wife was Ann M. Wadham, a native of Massachusetts; she died in Princeton; she was the mother of Mary Stone, who was born January 19, 1860. His present wife's maiden name was Miss Jennie E. Elliott, a daughter of John and Mary (Hughes) Elliott. Mrs. Jennie E. Stone is the mother of two daughters, viz.: Maude H. was born November 25, 1862, and Cora B. was born September 6, 1864. Mrs. Stone and the two oldest children are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Stone has always taken a deep interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the people and has filled a number of offices and given general satisfaction. He is much interested in all agricultural matters, and has been Secretary of the Bureau County Agricultural Society for a number of years. He has also been Vice-President of the State Agricultural Board for this District. In political matters Mr. Stone has been identified with the Republican party. He is a member of Temple Commandery Knights Templar, No. 20.

LIBERTY STONE, Buda. The subject of this sketch was born in Shrewsbury, Worcester Co., Mass., May 15, 1813. He is the son of Daniel and Anna (Gibson) Stone, both natives of Massachusetts, where they lived and died. Mr. Stone was reared on a farm till he was fifteen years of age, when he went into a currier's shop, and then learned the trade of shoe-making. For two years he was in partnership with his brother in manufacturing boots and shoes; at the end of that time he retired from the business and came West, landing in Peoria, Ill., May 6, 1838. In coming to Peoria he had traveled most of the distance by water, having gone by steamer from Providence, R. I., to New York City; then after reaching Philadelphia, Penn., he took canal and railroad to Pittsburgh, and

from there to Peoria he made the trip by steamboats on the rivers. He brought a stock of goods with him to this State, but sold the goods out as soon as possible, and for some months worked at a brick yard in Peoria, but during the season purchased land at Osceola, Stark Co., and removed to it in September, 1838, and began its improvement. A few years later he settled on Section 5, Range 14, Township 7, and within one-half mile of the Bureau County line, but in the fall of 1873 came to Buda. He was married March 31, 1836, in Westboro, Mass., to Julia M. Winslow, who was born in Worcester County, August 17, 1811, and was the daughter of Ezra and Martha (Fisher) Winslow, both natives of Massachusetts. Mrs. Stone died July 15, 1853. October 5, 1853, Mr. Stone was united in marriage in Stark County, Ill., to Thankful B. Lesan, who was born in Montville, Me., May 14, 1821, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Brooks) Lesan, both natives of Maine, who in 1830 had removed to Ohio, and six years later, in 1836, came to Bureau County, Ill. They remained here but a short time, when they settled in Knox County, but in 1838 removed to Osceola, Stark County. The mother died in Illinois, but the father in Iowa. They came to Illinois across the country in a "prairie schooner" drawn by four yoke of oxen. Mr. and Mrs. Stone are members of the Congregational Church. In politics he is Republican, but his first vote for President was for James G. Birney, the Abolition candidate. Mr. Stone was an active anti-slavery man, and was associated with Owen Lovejoy and others on the "underground railroad." By his first wife Mr. Stone has the following children: Henry S., born in Westboro, Mass., April 5, 1837 (he went into the service in Company F, One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Col. Thomas J. Henderson, and at the battle of Franklin, Tenn., he lost his right arm; he was married November 2, 1857, to Martha L. Stacy, and now resides in Republic City, Kan.); the second child, Almira L., was born July 27, 1840, in Osceola, Ill., and died March 27, 1841; Louisa A. was born February 11, 1843, married February 3, 1869, to William Jackson, and now resides at Elmira, Stark Co., Ill.; Celia L., born January 23,

1844, married December 23, 1868, to George S. Emerson, now of Havana, Mason Co., Ill.; George G., born April 4, 1846, served in Company F, One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was wounded at Resaca, Ga. (he was married June 2, 1868, to Hannah Mooney, and now lives at Plainview, Pierce Co., Neb.); Oscar T., born October 15, 1847, died February 15, 1848; Ellen F., born September 11, 1848, married October 14, 1867, to Newell H. Blanchard, now of Creston, Iowa. By the second wife he is the father of the following-named children: Otto A., born August 18, 1854, married January 17, 1881, to Lizzie Floyd, and now lives in Buda; Julia W., born August 6, 1856, married March 11, 1880, to Edmund J. Swope, of Macon Township; Millie B., born April 7, 1859, died October 4, 1859; Chester M., born March 13, 1861, died December 27, 1865; Elbert S., born August 6, 1864, died February 27, 1865.

L. H. STREETER, Princeton, was born January 7, 1827, in Phelps, Ontario Co., N. Y. He is a son of Simeon D. and Aborene S. (Danielson) Streeter. The former was a native of New Hampshire, but reared in New York, where he was a broadcloth manufacturer. He died in Phelps, N. Y., aged sixty-three years. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. The mother of our subject was a native of Cooperstown, N. Y. Her parents, Frederick and Fanny (Huntington) Danielson, were of English extraction. Mrs. Aborene S. Streeter was the mother of twelve children. Our subject was educated principally in his native town. At the age of eighteen he was appointed Deputy Clerk of the United States District Court at Key West, Fla. In early life he was a clerk and book-keeper for many years. He has also been collecting and general agent for several of our large reaper manufactories in different States. Eventually he located in Chicago, where, in the spring of 1862, he was appointed United States Assistant Assessor for the first division of that city. In 1866 he removed his family to Waukegan, and for ten years traveled between that city and Chicago, at which latter place he did business. First he started the United States Revenue Agency, for which business he was well qualified, owing

to his large acquaintance among business men, but as the revenue laws were continually changing he closed the office after one year and engaged in the insurance and real estate business. In June, 1877, he came to Princeton, and the following March was appointed Deputy County Treasurer by E. A. Washburn, and has filled that office ever since to the entire satisfaction of Mr. Washburn and the people of Bureau County. Mr. Streeter was married in Beloit, Wis., to Sophronia Ames, a native of St. Lawrence County, N. Y. She is the mother of Mary A. and Margaret N. Streeter. Our subject is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the A. F. & A. M. fraternity. His knowledge of business laws and contact with business men have qualified him for any position of public trust.

THEODORE P. STREETER, Princeton, was born in Phelps, Ontario Co., N. Y., January 14, 1842. He is the son of Simeon D. and Aborene (Danielson) Streeter. The father died in Phelps, N. Y., but the mother in Chicago, Ill. In 1851 our subject removed with his mother to Racine, Wis., and at a later date to Beloit, Wis. At the age of twelve years he went into a printing office, and has almost constantly followed the same occupation since. In 1856 he came to Bureau County, Ill., but after a short stay at Dover he went to Iowa, but returned to this county in 1859. September 16, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Fifty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served till July 7, 1865, when he received his discharge. During the first part of his service Mr. Streeter participated in many severe engagements, among which were the battle of Fort Donelson, the siege and battle of Corinth, the fall of Resaca, Ga. For about eighteen months he had charge of a Government printing office at Rome, Ga., and published a paper called *Our Flag*, at Rome. During this time he was on detached service, and so continued until his discharge. During the march to the sea, and till the close of the war, he was on duty at the headquarters of Gen. J. M. Corse, Fourth Division Fifteenth Army Corps. At the close of the war he again returned to Princeton, and has been in a printing office most of the time since, and since 1873 has

been the lessee of the job department of the *Republican* printing office. September 4, 1865, he was married in this county to Miss Harriet E. Triplett, who was born here, and is the daughter of McCayga and Emily (Wiswall) Triplett. Mr. and Mrs. Triplett came to Bureau County, Ill., in about 1834, and Mrs. Triplett died here, but he is now a resident of California. Mr. and Mrs. Streeter have two children, viz.: George M. and Henry C. He is a member of Princeton Lodge A. F. & A. M., No. 587; Princeton Chapter, No. 28; Orion Council, No. 8, R. & S. M.; Temple Commandery, No. 20, K. T.; Princeton Lodge of Perfection, A. & S. R.; Princeton Council, P. of J., A. A. S. R.; Princeton Chapter, Rose Croix, A. A. S. R.; Princeton Consistory, A. A. S. R. He is a member of the Beauseant Lodge, No. 19, K. of P.; Princeton Division, No. 8, U. R. K. of P. He is First Assistant Grand Commander of the First Grand Division of the Uniform Knights of Illinois K. of P. He is also Commander of the Ferris Post, No. 309, G. A. R., and is First Lieutenant Company E, Sixth Regiment Illinois National Guards.

THOMAS STUDLEY, Neponset, was born April 23, 1832, in Yorkshire, England; son of William and Ann (Chapman) Studley, the pioneers of Neponset Township. Our subject was reared and educated in Bureau County, where he has made farming his occupation, and for the last twenty years been engaged in the stock business. He has now about 600 acres of land in Neponset and Mineral Townships. He was married here to Hannah Dunn, a native of Michigan. She is the mother six children, viz.: Mrs. Minerva J. Motheral, a resident of Iowa; Mrs. Eva Marton, of Vermont; Elma, Mary, Victor and Emma. Politically Mr. Studley is identified with the Democratic party.

JOSEPH SUTHERLAND, Milo, was born February 16, 1824, in Washington County, Ind. His great-grandfather was a native of Scotland. His grandfather, Roger Sutherland, was a native of New York; he died in Missouri. The latter's son, Isaac Sutherland, who is the father of our subject, was born in 1804 in New York State. At the age of seventeen he went to Indiana, where he farmed till November, 1839, when he came to Milo.

Township in Bureau County, but soon afterward went to Fulton County, where he lived five years and then returned to this county. Here he resided till August, 1876, when he went to Iowa, where he died two years afterward. He was married twice. His first wife, Sylvia Hackett, was born in Ohio. She died in 1835. She was the mother of eight children of whom four are yet living, viz.: Joseph, Sylvester, Mrs. Philena Whipple and Darius. His second wife, Mrs. Margaret Keerns (*nee* McKeaig), was the mother of three children by her first marriage and six by her last. Of these, Harrison and Harvey, who are twins, Lemuel and Charley, are yet living in Iowa. Our subject is principally self educated. He was married January 13, 1850, to Matilda Weidman, born November 18, 1830, in Champaign County, Ohio. She is a daughter of J. W. Weidman, and is the mother of the following children: Edwin, Clara E., Elzora (deceased, aged sixteen years), Mrs. Emma Kelso, Mrs. Hulda Shimmel, Frank (deceased), Nettie, Sylva and Walter Sutherland. Joseph Sutherland is a Republican, and is one of the most intelligent and leading men in Milo Township. He has been Constable six years, Commissioner twelve years, Treasurer six years and filled school offices. He has been a successful farmer and owns 300 acres of land in this county and 3,360 acres in Nebraska.

FERDINAND SUTTON, Malden, was born in St. Clairsville, Belmont, Co., Ohio, September 30, 1823. His father, Manoah Sutton, was born September 15, 1791, at Dover, N. J. He was a bricklayer and plasterer by trade, but also engaged in farming; he died in York, Penn., October, 1855. He was married November 16, 1820, at Flushing, Ohio, to Elizabeth Frazier, born in Culpepper, Va., February 14, 1798, and now residing in Malden. They were the parents of eight children, four of whom are now living, viz.: Alice Ann, born August 11, 1821, wife of Joseph Morrison; Ferdinand, born September 30, 1823; William, born June 12, 1828, of Malden; Phebe E., born January 10, 1832, wife of Freeman Rackley, of Malden. In 1852 the family came to Bureau County, settling first in Dover Township and afterward in Berlin. Ferdinand Sutton has

made this county his home since 1852, being engaged in farming and in the grain and stock business. For some time he lived on the farm, also three years in Princeton, but for several years past has resided in Malden, and carried on the grain and stock business, though he and wife still own a farm of 526 acres in Selby Township. Mr. Sutton's opportunity for gaining an education was so limited that he only attended school fourteen days; nevertheless, through his own energy he has overcome all difficulties and made life a success. He was married in this county, April 1, 1858, to Nancy J. Field. She was born in Harrison County, Ohio, February 10, 1838, and died April 9, 1865, in Berlin Township, Ill. She was the mother of three children: Charles, born January 16, 1859, married to Lena Callinan, October 11, 1882; Frank, born February 20, 1861, a merchant of Cheney, Neb.; Mary, born February 22, 1863. Mr. Sutton was married September 25, 1867, to Angelia (Adams) Pierce. Her father, William B. Adams, was born in Otsego, Otsego Co., N. Y., February 11, 1806, and his wife Priscilla was born at the same place February 16, 1806. Their children were also born in Otsego County, N. Y. Lyman B. was born January 27, 1833; Angelia A., born June 22, 1835. Lyman B. Adams was married to Rebecca Burnham, September 20, 1853, at Fredonia, N. Y. Their son, Charley B., was born November 27, 1855, in Selby, Ill., and died December 16, 1882, at Malden. Rebecca Adams died March 19, 1882, at Malden, Ill. Angelia A. Adams was married to Rhodolphus F. Pierce, June 22, 1851, at Hartwick, Otsego Co., N. Y. He was born September 10, 1830, in Otsego County, N. Y., and died May 2, 1861, in Selby, Ill. William B. Adams and all of his family came to Selby, Bureau Co., Ill., May 5, 1854, and settled on the old John Hall farm. William B. Adams died August 18, 1869, at Malden. His widow, Priscilla, is still living at Malden, Ill.

NEWTON B. SWAN, Hall. William Swan, grandfather of the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, came from Morgan County, Ill., in the fall of 1833, and settled on land now owned by H. W. Munson, in Hall Township, known as the McNamara

farm, the McNamaras having come here about 1836. William Swan was the father of the following children: James G., John W., Mrs. Mary Hall, wife of John W. Hall, who escaped from the Indian Creek massacre, William, Wilson, Mrs. Jane Combs, George, Franklin, Martha and Mrs. Sarah A. Melick. The Swan family all came here together, but there are no descendants here now except the family of James G. Four of William Swan's sons removed to Nebraska. James G. Swan was born October 30, 1808, near Murfreesboro, Tenn. He came to Illinois in 1831, and to Bureau County in 1833. He made a claim and entered eighty acres of land, and afterward fifty-two acres in Hall Township, where his son, Newton B., now resides. In 1870 he removed to Peru, where he died. His quiet and good-humored jokes are still fresh in the memories of all Peruvians. He was a man who made no enemies, and during his long residence in the county he built up a character that will preserve his memory green in the hearts of hundreds of warm friends, and cause the exclamation "another good man has passed away." James G. Swan was married in Tazewell County, Ill., to Susan Larimore, a native of Virginia. She died in Harmon, Lee County, in 1876, at the age of sixty-one years. They were the parents of nine children, viz.: Mrs. Sarah E. McKenney, Mrs. Nancy J. Berlin, William G., George W., Mrs. Martha A. Graver, Newton B., James M., John T. and Mary C. Smedley. Newton B. Swan was born February 4, 1846, in Hall Township. He was married in this county July 3, 1866, to Samantha Miller, born February 2, 1851, in Hall Township. She is the daughter of Edward H. and Matilda E. (Munson) Miller, now living near Princeton. Mr. and Mrs. Swan have two children: Edith M. and Verne M. Politically he is a Democrat, as was also his father. He owns 170 acres in Hall Township.

JACOB L. SWEET, Concord, was born in Richland County, Ohio, October 10, 1818. He is the son of Barton and Sarah (Van Wormer) Sweet. The father was born in Rutland, Vt., but the mother was a native of New York State. They both died in Ohio, to which State they had removed in 1816.

They were the parents of ten children, only four of whom yet survive. The eldest, Nathan Sweet, was born in 1797, and is now an active old man, living in this county. The others now living, are Jacob L., Cyrus, and Mrs. Elizabeth Welsh, who now lives in Atlantic, Iowa. The three brothers are all in Bureau County. Our subject was reared in Ohio, and in early manhood learned the carpenter's and joiner's trade, and followed it for many years. April 23, 1842, he landed in Bureau County, having traveled the distance from his old home on horse-back, and most of the time alone, and when there was but one house between Urbana, Ill., and Leroy, near Bloomington, Ill. In 1843 he returned to Ohio, and remained there till the spring of 1844, when, in company with his brother Cyrus, he again came to Bureau County. He first settled in Macon Township, on Section 5, when there was but one other family living in the township, that of Thomas Motherell. Mr. Sweet remained in Macon till 1848, when he removed to Section 32, in Concord Township, and in 1864 to his present farm in Section 33, which was first settled by Joseph Foster, who kept what is known as the French Grove Hotel. For many years after coming to this county Mr. Sweet hired men to work the farm, and he gave his attention to carpenter work, and he finished the work on the first frame house ever built in Toulon, Ill. Mr. Sweet has experienced the hardships of a pioneer, but his labors have not been without their reward. He now owns in Concord and Macon Townships about 600 acres of land besides lands elsewhere. In political views he is Republican, but in early life was a Whig. For several years he was Supervisor of Concord Township, and now holds his sixth commission as Justice of the Peace. He and wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. June 25, 1844, he was united in marriage in this county to Florenda T. Stevens, who was born in Massachusetts, and was a daughter of Benjamin Stevens, one of the early settlers in this county. She was the mother of four children, viz.: Sarah M., born September 19, 1845, died in Iowa, November 8, 1866—she was the wife of Wesley D. Barnes; Arvilla A., born March 7, 1848, wife of Charles W. Ellis, of Dallas

County, Iowa; Henry L. Sweet, born May 3, 1849, now of Kent, Loup Co., Neb.; John B. Sweet, born May 17, 1851, resides at Aurora, Neb. Mrs. Sweet, died in 1853. Mr. Sweet was married April 10, 1854, in this county, to Emiline Newbaker, who was born in Perry County, Penn., September 21, 1828. She is the daughter of George W. and Ann (Buchanan) Newbaker, both natives of Pennsylvania. The father died in Pennsylvania, but the mother came to Bureau County and died here. She was the mother of two children now living, viz.: Amos B. Newbaker, on Section 16, Concord Township, and Mrs. Sweet. Mrs. Sweet is the mother of the following named children: Orrie E., born May 24, 1858, wife of Frank D. White, of Sioux Rapids, Iowa; Alfred G., born May 17, 1862, and Effie A., born February 14, 1871. The two younger live in this county.

JAMES W. TEMPLETON, Princeton, The gentleman whose name heads this paragraph is a native of St. Clairsville, Belmont Co., Ohio. Since 1863 Mr. Templeton has been closely identified with the history of Bureau County, Ill., as he settled permanently in Princeton that year, and the following spring was appointed Deputy County Clerk. He served in that capacity till the fall of 1869, when he was elected County Clerk, which office he filled till 1873. In April, 1875, he was appointed Postmaster of Princeton, which position he still occupies. December 21, 1870, Mr. Templeton was united in marriage to Miss Mandana M. Stevens, a daughter of Justus Stevens, of Princeton. Mr. and Mrs. Templeton are the parents of one son and one daughter.

MARCUS THACKABERRY, Fairfield, was born April 25, 1817, in Queens County, Ireland. His grandfather, William Thackaberry, was a native of Palatine, Germany, from whence he and his two brothers emigrated to Ireland when young men. The parents of our subject were William and Elizabeth (Christian) Thackaberry, natives of Ireland, where they died. The former died May 15, 1833, aged fifty-two years; the latter died many years afterward, aged seventy-five years. She was the mother of six children, viz.: Mary A., deceased; Richard; Mrs. Deborah Lawler, of Hartford,

Conn.; Marcus, our subject; Jane and Henry. Marcus Thackaberry came to the United States in 1846. He landed in New York, where he worked in the forge till 1850; from there he went to Pennsylvania, where he lived till 1852, and then he came to Bureau County, Ill., and rented a farm four miles north of Princeton, where he resided till the fall of 1857, when he bought eighty acres of land in Fairfield Township, where he now resides and owns 520 acres. He came to Bureau County a poor man; \$13 was the extent of his wealth, with which he bought a cow. To-day he is one of the richest men in the township. He was married, in Dublin, Ireland, to Mary Gray, who was born there. She is the mother of nine children, viz.: Mary J., died in infancy; Mrs. Anna E. Rowe, William H., Israel C., Marcella R., Milton L., Marcus, Mary A. and Mrs. Alverette Berry. Of these only the last named, Marcus, Mrs. Anna E. Rowe and Milton L., an attorney at law in Chicago, are now living. Mr. and Mrs. Thackaberry are members of the United Brethren Church; they were formerly Episcopalians. He is a Democrat, and a member of the A. F. & A. M. fraternity.

ALEXANDER H. THOMPSON, M. D., Princeton. Among those of the medical fraternity of Bureau County who have become eminent in the profession is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. The parents of Dr. Alexander H. Thompson were Henry and Sarah (Grant) Thompson, both natives of New York. The former was born 1798, and died 1845; he was a builder and contractor by occupation. He was a gallant soldier in the war of 1812, participating in many thrilling scenes and skirmishes with the Indians, by whom he was taken prisoner, but eventually gained his freedom, after many months of captivity. The mother was born 1803, and died December 31, 1883. Her parents were Peter and Hannah (Banker) Grant, of Scotch extraction. She was the mother of seven children, of whom four are now living, viz.: John W., Peter G., Byron S. and our subject. John W. is a Lieutenant on the flag ship "Trenton," of the European squadron. Peter G. is Superintendent of a powder-mill in Schaghticoke, N. Y., of which his brother, Byron S., is Assistant Superin-

tendent. Our subject was born November 12, 1825, in Pittstown, Rensselaer Co., N. Y. He attended the common schools of Pittstown, N. Y., till he was sixteen years old, and then became a student in the Troy Conference Academy, at West Poughkeepsie, N. Y. At the end of three years of close application to study he became a teacher, following this profession for three years, after which he commenced the study of medicine in Troy, N. Y., with Simeon A. Cook as preceptor, graduating at Castleton, Vt., in 1851. He commenced to practice medicine in Walden, Orange Co., N. Y., where he remained till 1856, when he came West, locating in Kenosha, Wis. During the war he was appointed Surgeon of the Twenty-first Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers, but was prevented from accepting the position on account of the ill health of his wife. After the battles of Shiloh and Perryville he was appointed by the Governor as a member of the Sanitary Committee, which repaired to the seat of war and looked after the health of the Wisconsin troops. In 1864 he removed to Chicago, where he remained one year, and during that time built up a large and lucrative practice, which he was compelled to leave on account of the failing health of his wife, and in 1865 we find Dr. Thompson in Princeton, Bureau Co., Ill. He has followed his profession here ever since, and soon gained an enviable reputation as a physician, his services being often requested in consultations. He is a member of the Military Tract State Medical Society, and has twice been a delegate to the American Medical Association. The Doctor is an A. F. & A. M., Princeton Lodge, No. 587, also member of the Princeton Chapter, No. 28, and received the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite. He is a member of I. O. O. F., and Director of the I. M. B. S. For three years he has been President of the Town Council, and in 1878 he was a candidate for the Senatorship of this district, being identified with the Democratic party. Dr. Thompson was married, October 28, 1856, in Walden, Orange Co., N. Y., to Miss Mary Louisa Capron, born May 27, 1829, in Walden, N. Y. She is a member of the Episcopal Church. Her parents were Seth M. and Caroline (Seefeldt) Capron, both natives of New York. He

was a descendant of the Huguenots, and was a woolen manufacturer by occupation. After graduating at West Point he was for some years instructor in military tactics. In 1821 he came to St. Louis, Mo., with a regiment of United States troops, of which he was Major; with these he ascended the Mississippi River in flat-boats, and occupied Fort Snelling near St. Paul, which had just been completed. He finally returned East, where he followed his vocation. The life of Dr. Thompson has been a busy one, and in the summer of 1882 he made an extensive tour to Europe, enjoying a long needed rest, and visiting Scotland, England, Switzerland, and Naples, in Italy, returning the same year to his home and to his many friends in Bureau County, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have one adopted daughter—Ella Thompson.

CHARLES THOMPSON, Lamoille, who is the subject of the following biography, is a native of Worcester County, Mass., where he was born March 12, 1813. His parents, Robert and Lizzie Thompson, were both natives of Massachusetts, where they died. They were the parents of eight children; of these four boys, viz.: Dwight, John, Orren and Charles Thompson, came to this county. Our subject came West to Bureau County in 1841. In 1845 he went to Clarion Township, where he farmed successfully for about thirty years, and in 1876 he removed to Lamoille, where he now resides. Mr. Thompson was married in this county in 1848 to Sarah Rice, who was born in 1823 in Maine. She was a daughter of Ephraim and Eliza (Foss) Rice. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are members of the Congregational Church, and are the parents of one child, Mrs. Frances M. Frizzell. Politically Mr. Thompson is a Republican. He has no enemies, and his life as a citizen is above reproach.

J. H. THOMPSON, M. D., Walnut, was born in Bath, Steuben Co., N. Y., October 8, 1834. His father, John H. Thompson, was also a native of Steuben County, N. Y., and died in Lettsville, Iowa. He married Olive C. Curtis, who was born in Pennsylvania, but reared in New York. She died in Bureau County, Ill. Our subject spent his early life on a farm, attending school in the winter, and was able to obtain a good common

school education. In 1857 he began the study of medicine in Lettsville, Iowa, where he had gone in 1856. He attended one course of medical lectures at Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1858 and 1859, and in February, 1860, graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio. He then located for the practice of his profession at Lettsville, Iowa. In February, 1864, he entered the service, during the late war, as Acting Assistant Surgeon, being located at Vicksburg, Goodrich Landing, La., and at Memphis, Tenn. After serving about one year he gave up his position on account of ill-health and returned home. He continued in the practice of medicine in Lettsville, Iowa, until 1875, being also engaged in the drug business, and was Postmaster from 1860 until he resigned in 1875. In February of that year Dr. Thompson graduated from the Rush Medical College of Chicago, and in the fall of 1875 came to Bureau County. He located in Walnut, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession, and has met with excellent success. He was married June 11, 1862, to Emma J. Kimball, in Muscatine, Iowa. She is a native of Michigan, born April 27, 1839, a daughter of Alvin Kimball, who died at Muscatine, Iowa, in 1865. Her mother, who was a Stevens, was of an early family at Oberlin, Ohio, and died during Mrs. Thompson's youth. Dr. and Mrs. Thompson are the parents of three children, viz.: Alvin H., born July 13, 1864; Florence, November 18, 1866, and Edmund L., July 15, 1878. The winter of 1883 and 1884 the Doctor spent in Arizona and California. He is interested in the Mineral Mountain Mining Company, whose headquarters are at Tucson, Arizona. Politically he is identified with the Republican party. He is a member of the Walnut Lodge, No. 722, A. F. & A. M., but was made a Mason at Lettsville. He is also a member of the Walnut Camp of Modern Woodmen. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Walnut.

JOSEPH V. THOMPSON, deceased, was born October 31, 1814, in London, England. When but twelve years of age his father died, and he was bound out to learn the shoemaker's trade, which he learned, and by the

time he was twenty years old had a shop of his own and several journeymen under him. Before he was twenty-one years of age he was married to Mary E. Kent, who was born in 1810. About a year after marriage they removed to the United States, and for two years was engaged in farming in Genesee County, N. Y. He then came to Bureau County, Ill., and was here engaged in farming till 1848, when he was elected Sheriff of the county. After serving his term as Sheriff he removed to a farm west of Princeton, where he remained till elected County Clerk in 1853, after which time he resided in Princeton, and after retiring from office he engaged in no active business, except to look after his interests in the county, and to frequently settle up estates, etc. He was one of the Directors of what was known as the Illinois Grand Trunk Railroad, and helped secure the right of way, and then the road-bed was sold to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and is now the Clinton branch. Not only in this enterprise did Mr. Thompson take an active part, but in all others which were calculated to improve the condition of the people or county, and to the poor, industrious man, he was truly a friend. In politics he was Democratic, and strongly partisan, till after the defeat of Douglas in 1860. He then took but little part in political matters. His was a disposition which ran to the extremes. He was either all life and buoyancy, or else very despondent when matters went wrong. While at Tiskilwa, May 13, 1871, he died from a stroke of apoplexy, and at the time of the stroke was telling a story. His first wife died September 15, 1847, and February 11, 1849, he was married to Miss Axia M. Moseley, a daughter of Roland Moseley. By the first marriage he had two sons, viz.: Lewis K., of Walnut Township, and George P., a resident of Denver, Col., and engaged in the railroad business. By the second marriage there are three children, viz.: Mary S., an elocution teacher in New York City; Lucy, wife of O. G. Lovejoy, of Princeton, and Joseph A., an attorney in New York City.

LEWIS K. THOMPSON, Walnut, eldest son of Joseph V. Thompson, was born September 16, 1844. He was reared in this

county, and educated in the schools of Princeton and Notre Dame University of Indiana. After leaving school in 1864 he kept books for Fisher & Co., of Princeton, for one year. May, 1865, he went to Decatur Junction, Ala., where he was with Lieut. Harris on the Freedman's Bureau for about two years, and was then on a cotton plantation for one year. January 5, 1868, he returned to Bureau County, and has since been engaged in farming and the stock business, and now owns a well-improved farm of 160 acres in Walnut Township. June 3, 1867, he was married in Athens, Ala., to Miss Rebecca E. Boshart, a daughter of Rudolph and Cynthia (Gibson) Boshart. He was of German descent. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are the parents of the following children: George R., Lewis K., Herbert S., Mary K. and Joseph V., and Inez (deceased). In politics Mr. Thompson is a staunch Democrat. He is serving his third term as Supervisor of Walnut Township.

JAMES THOMSON, Princeton, was born in Portsea, near Portsmouth, England, July 15, 1809. His father, Benjamin Thomson, was born April 10, 1772, in Gloucestershire, England, and was married May 5, 1805, to Miss Elizabeth Moore, born January 10, 1786. In 1818 they came to the United States, and the following year settled in Wooster, Ohio, where he was engaged in the drug business until his death, which occurred November 26, 1834. In 1844 his widow removed to Bureau County, Ill., and settled on a farm near Princeton, where she died October 11, 1857. She was the mother of thirteen children, nine of whom lived to reach maturity, and five still survive, viz.: James, a resident of Princeton, Ill.; Benjamin A., farmer and stock dealer in Iowa; Mrs. Matilda McGugin, who resides near Ironton, Lawrence Co., Ohio, where her husband is a member of the firm of Campbell, McGugin & Co., owners of "Olive" and "Buckhorn" furnaces for the manufacture of iron; Mrs. Selina Richmond, whose husband is a farmer in Bureau County, Ill., and Henry Thomson, a farmer near Topeka, Kan. The second son, Edward Thomson, D. D., LL. D., was born in Portsea, England, October 10, 1810. In early manhood his profession was that of

a physician. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, in 1829. In 1832 he became a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was a worker in the church in various capacities until his death in Wheeling, W. Va., March 22, 1870. He was Principal of the Methodist Seminary, at Norwalk, Ohio, from 1837 to 1844; editor of the *Ladies' Repository* at Cincinnati from 1844 till 1846, and was first President of the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, where he remained from 1846 to 1860. The following four years he was editor of the *Christian Advocate*, of New York, and in 1864 was elected Bishop. His first wife was a daughter of Gov. Bartley, of Ohio. Alfred Thomson (deceased), another son, was born in Wooster, Ohio, November 14, 1824. At the early age of twenty-one years he was editor of a paper in Pomeroy, Ohio, and from that place entered the Ohio State Legislature. He was engaged in the book and newspaper business till 1868. In 1860 he removed to Central City, Col., and edited the *Mining Argus* (now the *Register and Call*). After the death of his wife he sold out that establishment. In 1868 he went into the Government printing office and continued there until his death in December, 1883, at which time he had been advanced to the leading position of preparing copy for the Supreme Court work. He was married in Pomeroy, Ohio, May 1, 1855, to Louisa Ann Earhart, who died July 11, 1862, at Central City, Col., in the thirty-fifth year of her age. She left a little boy, Alfred Thomson, Jr., who is now a young man employed in the Government printing office at Washington. James Thomson, the subject of this sketch, was in the land office at Tiffin and Bucyrus, Ohio, from 1829 to 1834, but returned home at the time of his father's death. He was elected County Recorder of Wayne County, and filled that office for eight years. He was then book-keeper in the Bank of Wooster, Ohio, after which he went to New York City and was a book-keeper in a broker's office in Wall Street. In 1844 he came to Illinois, but soon returned to Wooster, Ohio, where he remained until 1848. He then came again to Princeton, Ill., and located permanently,

engaging in the mercantile business with Dr. Converse. In 1861 Mr. Thomson sold out and retired from active life. February 3, 1853, he was united in marriage to Miss Mandana McConihe. (See sketch of McConihe family.) Mr. and Mrs. Thomson have two daughters—Eliza and Mary. Politically Mr. Thomson is a staunch supporter of the Democratic party.

ANDREW THULEAN, Princeton, was born April 3, 1815, in Sweden. His father was Tofve Thulean, a native of Sweden, where he was a blacksmith by occupation. His mother's name was Chasta (Nelson) Thulean. She was the mother of three boys and two girls, viz.: Bell, Peter, Nelson, Andrew and Anna. Mr. Thulean was married June 24, 1850, in Sweden, to Miss Belle Nelson, who was born April 18, 1829, in Sweden. She is the mother of four children now living, viz.: Alfred F., who was born September 3, 1861, married Amanda Lingren; Victor C. January 28, 1864; Henry, January 1, 1867, and Ellen C., November 30, 1869. Mr. Thulean came to Bureau County in July, 1854, and followed the carpenter's trade in Princeton till 1867, when he bought a farm of eighty acres in Princetown Township. He is a Republican, and with his wife is a member of the Swedish Lutheran Mission Church.

JAMES P. TIBBETTS, Neponset. This gentleman was born in Belgrade, Kennebec Co., Me. He is a son of Nathaniel and Hulda (Page) Tibbetts, who were natives of Maine; the latter was of French extraction. They both died in Maine, and were the parents of seven children. Of these four are yet living, viz.: Mrs. Sally Page; James P., our subject; Mrs. Irene Weeks; and Gustavus Tibbetts. Our subject was educated in the East, and in the fall of 1844 he came West and settled in Weatherfield, Henry Co., Ill. In the spring of 1846 he removed to Section 19, Neponset Township, Bureau County, where he at present resides. He has made farming his principal occupation in life and been very successful, at present owning 370 acres of choice land in this and Henry Counties. Mr. Tibbetts has been married twice. He was married the first time in Lowell, Mass., to Julia A. Sayles, a

native of New Hampshire. She was the mother of three children, viz.: Nathaniel, who married Mary Willie; Gustavus, deceased; and John Tibbetts, who is married to Franc Eldridge. Mrs. Julia A. Tibbetts died in November, 1866, in Bureau County. She was a model wife, and true woman, whose memory will be a bright spot in the minds of those who knew her. Mr. Tibbetts was married a second time May 23, 1876, to Jane Hamilton, a native of Stark County, Ill. She is a daughter of John and Cassandra (Byard) Hamilton, both natives of Maryland. Our subject is one of the early settlers in Neponset Township, where he has been a valuable citizen, and filled the office of Assessor for ten years, with tact and ability. Politically he is a Republican.

CHARLES TOMLINSON, Mineral, was born Nov. 28, 1836, in Michigan City, Ind. His father, John Tomlinson, was a native of Pennsylvania. He was a carpenter and joiner by occupation, and died January 31, 1880, in La Porte, Ind. John Tomlinson married Anna Croupp, a native of Pennsylvania, where she died when our subject was only a year and a half old. Charles Tomlinson, the subject of this biography, received a common school education in Indiana. About 1857 he came to Illinois, where he had previously bought a farm, which he subsequently sold, and after roaming a short time, visiting Missouri and Indiana, he permanently located in Mineral Township, Bureau County, where he is considered one of the leading farmers, owning 249 acres of land. He was married July 1, 1864, in Henry County, to Miss Maria A. Van Winkle, a native of Pennsylvania, and the mother of Clara M. and Myrtia L. Tomlinson. Politically Mr. Tomlinson is identified with the Republican party.

ROBERT TONKINSON, Bureau, was born in Wolverhampton, England, April 16, 1824. His parents, John and Sarah (Nichols) Tonkinson, both lived and died in Staffordshire, England. They had a family of eight children, four of whom are living; one daughter, Mary A., is in England, and another is supposed to be in Australia, and one son, William, lives at Woodgreen, England, and has been engaged on the London & Northwestern Railroad for fifty years. Robert

Tonkinson, our subject, went to work on the same road at the age of twelve years, and continued in that business in various positions until 1843. He then left England September 14, and came to America, arriving in Princeton October 28. He then began farming, and has continued in that business ever since. He first rented land until he had accumulated enough to buy a farm in Manlius Township, and afterward his present farm of 100 acres in Sections 35 and 36, Bureau Township. In spite of reverses he has been quite successful in his business of farming and speculating in stock and land. He was married in Princeton, Ill., to Mary L. Kinsman, December 16, 1856. She was born in Williamstown, Vt., March 22, 1823, and came to Bureau County in 1847. Her father, James H. Kinsman, was born in Springfield, N. H., March 11, 1786. He was a descendant of Robert Kinsman, who came to Massachusetts from Southampton, England, in 1634, and from whom are descended all the Kinsman families of the United States. James H. Kinsman was married to Sarah Robinson in 1812. She was born in Putney, Vt., January 14, 1784, and died June 28, 1866, in Manlius Township, Bureau Co., Ill. Her husband died in Princeton, February, 1853. Of their family, six are living, viz.: Emily W., widow of Egbert Colton, of Princeton; Denison, of Iowa; Aaron B., of Nebraska; Mrs. Tonkinson; Newell, of Nebraska; Lucius, of Nebraska. Mr. and Mrs. Tonkinson have four children, viz.: Henry M., born September, 27, 1858, lives at Kearney Junction, Buffalo Co., Neb.; Clara, born September 7, 1860, wife of Fred Eichmier, of Bureau County; Ellen M., born July 9, 1863; Frank, born September 28, 1865. When Mr. Tonkinson first came to this country he was an Abolitionist, and since the organization of the Republican party has been identified with that party. He enlisted in the service during the Civil war, but was rejected by the examining surgeon. He is a member of Bureau Lodge, No. 112, A. F. & A. M., of Princeton. He has visited his native land twice since first leaving it, once in 1857, and again in 1881.

MATTHEW TRIMBLE, Princeton, was born October 8, 1802, in North Carolina. His

father, James Trimble, was a native of Ireland, and his mother, Rhoda (Good) Trimble, of North Carolina. They were the parents of twelve children, viz.: John, James, Matthew, Nancy, Peter, Jehu, Silas, Enoch, Rhoda, Jane, Sarah and Uriah, all of whom lived to reach maturity. Of these Matthew, Peter, Silas and Jane came to Bureau County. Matthew Trimble came here in October, 1843, and settled two and one-half miles southeast of Princeton, where he lived twenty-five years, and then removed to Princeton, where he has since resided. He was married in Clinton County, Ohio, to Lydia Thatcher, who died here December 9, 1853, aged forty-seven years. She was the mother of eleven children, of whom the following reached maturity: Cairo D., of Ottawa; William C., of Princeton; U. J., of this county; Matthew M., of Des Moines, Iowa; Albert M., of Lincoln, Neb.; Harvey M., present County Judge; Mrs. Emily E. Davis, of Poweshiek County, Iowa; Marshall U., States Attorney; Mrs. Lydia M. Small, of Dexter, Iowa. Mr. Trimble was married a second time to Mrs. Phoebe Dakin (*nee* McMannis), a sister of Judge George McMannis. She is the mother of the following children by her first husband: George M., James, Mrs. Martha Cochran; Philip B., a physician in Princeton; Mrs. Maggie Trimble, wife of Judge H. M. Trimble, and Mrs. Elizabeth H. Gillam. Politically Mr. Trimble is a supporter of the Republican party.

U. J. TRIMBLE, Bureau, was born in Ohio, March 28, 1832. He is the son of Matthew Trimble, of Princeton, and came to Bureau County with his parents in 1843. He received his education in the schools of this county, and also at Eureka College, Eureka, Woodford Co., Ill., where he attended the years of 1856 and 1857. While at school in 1856 he had help employed, and began the improvement of his present farm. January, 1858, he was married in this county to Miss Jane Cook, a daughter of Deacon Caleb Cook, one of the early settlers of Bureau County. After marriage Mr. Trimble came to his farm, where he has since resided. Mr. and Mrs. Trimble are the parents of six children, viz.: C. Howard, a stenographer and law student of Memphis, Tenn.; Norman L., Cashier of

First National Bank of Walnut, in which his father is a stock holder and director; Lelia A., Lucy M., Nellie T. and Wilbur C. Mr. Trimble has ever taken an active part in the enterprises calculated to benefit the people and county, and in partnership with A. Rogy was one of the early importers of Percheron Norman horses, and was also a successful breeder of thorough bred horses for some years. In politics Mr. Trimble has ever been an active Republican, and has represented his township on the County Board for eleven or twelve terms. He is President of the Bureau County and Wyand Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company.

WILSON TRIPLETT, Wyand. Aquilla Triplett, father of the above-named gentleman, was born in Culpepper County, Va., August 6, 1807. At the age of nine years he removed with his parents to Belmont County, Ohio, and afterward lived nine miles below Zanesville. He was married August 20, 1829, to Elizabeth Wilson, who was born November 25, 1807, in Chester County, Penn., and moved with her parents to Ohio when about twelve years old. October 17, 1834, the Triplett family came to Bureau County. In the caravan were twenty-two persons, consisting of Stephen and Polly (Beaumont) Triplett, parents of Aquilla Triplett, and their entire family, with the exception of one nephew, who came in later years. They settled at Centre Grove on the farm where Aquilla Triplett afterward lived. He was one of the earliest settlers in the county, and in the earlier years of his residence here was acquainted with every man in the county. He and his wife were among the seven members who organized the Centre Grove Baptist Church. Mr. Triplett died September 17, 1878, while on a visit to Brooklyn, Iowa. His widow is still living in Wyand Township. They were the parents of nine children, eight of whom are living, viz.: Luther, resides near Brooklyn, Iowa; Thomas M., of Marshall County, Iowa; Lemuel, died in California, leaving a wife and three children; Levi, of Malcom, Iowa; Julius C., of Cass County, Iowa; Zilpha, wife of Lewis Sisler, of Cass County, Iowa; Wilson, of this county; Aquilla, of Friend, Saline Co., Neb. Mrs. Triplett has forty-

one grandchildren living and seven great-grandchildren. Wilson Triplett was born October 14, 1849, at his present home, and has lived on the old homestead most of his life, being engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was married September 17, 1874, to Miss Mary Sellers, a native of this county. They have three children—Maud Ethel, Edith Clair and Bertha Merle. In politics Mr. Triplett is an independent Democrat. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M. of Wyand and Chapter of Princeton.

HENRY TRUCKENBROD, Clarion, was born March 17, 1831, in Baickheim, Bavaria, Germany. His parents, Henry and Margaretha (Bauer) Truckenbrod, died in Germany. They were the parents of the following children: George, Adam and Henry Truckenbrod, who all died in Germany; Mrs. Margaretha Wendel died here; Thomas Truckenbrod, who is yet living in Bavaria, and Henry and Johann Truckenbrod, who reside in this county. Henry Truckenbrod came to America in the spring of 1849. He landed in New York, and went by boat to Albany up the Hudson River; from there on the Erie Canal to Erie, N. Y., where he took a boat for Chicago. From the latter place he went by canal to Peru, Ill., where he met Jacob Koepfer, with whom he rode out to J. Koepfer, Sr., the old German settler of Clarion Township, Bureau County. Mr. Truckenbrod worked three years for Rev. John Hetzler, after which he rented till 1854, when he bought eighty acres of land at \$3.50 per acre. He was a successful farmer, and bought one farm after another till at present he has 840 acres. He made the first addition to his homestead about 1860, when he bought 120 acres at \$20 per acre. In 1868 he paid \$45 per acre for land. In 1872 and 1880 he paid \$60, and in 1882 paid \$80 per acre, this showing about the gradual increase of the price of land in his neighborhood. Mr. Truckenbrod was married here March 10, 1854, to Catharina Buehlhorn, who was born October 8, 1831 in Kueps, Bavaria. She was a great helper to Mr. Truckenbrod, and a hard worker. She died December 27, 1869. She was the mother of the following children: Johann, Friedrich, Eduard, Margaretha, Heinrich, Jacob, Friedrich A. and Se-

bastian H. Truckenbrod. Of the above Friedrich married Maggie Heimann; they have two children, viz.: Margaret Lydia and an infant daughter. Eduard Truckenbrod married Lizzie Geuther, who is the mother of Henry Paul Truckenbrod.

JOHN TRUCKENBROD, Clarion, was born December 17, 1834, in Baickheim, Bavaria. This honest, hardworking tiller of the soil is another son of Henry and Margaretha (Bauer) Truckenbrod. (See preceding sketch.) Mr. Truckenbrod came to this county in June, 1854. At first he worked on a farm, and then rented several years. In 1856 he bought ninety acres of Doctor Eames, who had entered it. He improved it gradually and then sold it. In 1860 he bought 200 acres of land, where he now resides, of Arson Childs, now a resident of Waterloo, Iowa. Mr. Truckenbrod has been a successful farmer, and at present owns 370 acres of land in this county, 218 in Lee, and 160 in LaSalle Co., Ill. He came to America a poor man, \$2.50 being his earthly possession; but he was rich in perseverance and industry, which characterize his race. He was married here December 19, 1858, to Lizzie Fauber, who was born November 24, 1841, in Saxony Coburg, Germany. She is a daughter of Nicholas and Margaret (Marr) Fauber, and is the mother of the following children: Henry H., John N., Rosina, Carolina, Jacob F., Margaretha K., William A., Philip H., Gustav A., Herman P. and George H. Of the above Henry H. Truckenbrod, an enterprising, wide-awake young business man, is a jeweler in Lamaille. Mr. and Mrs. Truckenbrod are members of the Lutheran Church. Politically he is a Republican.

ALEXANDER TURNBULL, Neponset, was born August, 1832, in the Highlands of Scotland. He is a son of William and Mary (Harvey) Turnbull, who were also natives of Scotland, and who came to the United States in 1849, settling in Stark County, Ill., where both died. They were the parents of seven boys and four girls, who came to this country with them. Their names are: Robert, George (deceased), James, John H., Alexander, William, Thomas, Ellen (deceased), Elizabeth, Margaret (deceased) and Stephana. Our subject was educated in Scotland and in Stark

County, Ill., in which place he was also married to Sophia Turnbull, who was born July 5, 1836, in Scotland. Her father, Robert Turnbull, was born November 2, 1799. Her mother, Margaret Graham, was born May 10, 1806. Both were natives of Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Turnbull are the parents of the following children: Maggie, Mary, Ellen, Elizabeth, Jennie, Maria M., Robert William, James A., Anna B., Adeline, George O. and Martha L. Mr. and Mrs. Turnbull are active members of the Presbyterian Church. He started in life without aid, relying only on the Scotch pluck and perseverance inherited from his ancestors. He has been a very successful farmer, and is a wide-awake man. Politically he is a supporter of the Republican party.

JOHN TURNER, Neponset, was born July 11, 1811, in Derbyshire, England. He is a son of Robert and Sarah (Harrison) Turner, who were natives of England, where they died. They were farmers by occupation and were the parents of five children, viz.: Samuel, Robert, Mrs. Mary Oldfield, John and Mrs. Sarah Gould. The last two children are yet living, the latter in England. Our subject, John Turner, was educated in England and has been a reading man all his life. In England he also learned and followed the carpenter's trade till 1843, when he immigrated to the United States. Here he first settled in Scott County, Ill., where he worked at his trade till 1853, when he removed to Neponset Township, in Bureau County, where he at present resides on a farm of 160 acres. Mr. Turner was joined in matrimony in Derby, England, to Miss Juliet Dale, who was born August 20, 1812, in Derbyshire, England. She is a daughter of Robert Dale, and is the mother of eight children, of whom five reached maturity, viz.: Joseph D., served three years and three months in the Thirty-second Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry in the war of the Rebellion, at present he is a resident of Cass County, Ill.; Mrs. Louisa Wilson is a resident of Page County, Iowa; John Turner, Jr., is a resident of Oregon; Mrs. Fannie Hicks, and Mrs. Sarah Emery, the latter deceased. Of the above, Mrs. Hicks with her husband, Milo D. Hicks, and child, Arthur L., is living on her parents'

farm. Mr. and Mrs. Turner are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Kewanee. Politically, Mr. Turner is a strong Republican. He served the people in the capacity of Justice of the Peace for two years, and although he has not been brought up a farmer, he has yet had splendid success in that occupation.

J. P. ULTCH, Clarion, was born November 12, 1819, in Schlottermuehl, Kronau, Bavaria, Germany. His parents, Nicholaus and Carolina (Hemftling) Ultch, died in Germany. They were the parents of the following children: John P. Ultch, our subject; Carolina, Mrs. Maggie Schmidt, Mrs. Redel Bohl, George Ultch, of Racine, Wis., and John Ultch, deceased. Our subject came to the United States in May, 1848. He landed in New York City and came direct to La-moille, Ill., where he worked two months for James Boruff at the blacksmith trade, which he had learned in the old country. After working on a farm some months he went to Princeton, where he worked in Mr. Gosse's brickyard, and the following spring worked six months on a farm in Perkins' Grove. Eventually, after he was married, he went to farming for himself, and by degrees and through indomitable perseverance, industry and economy, he attained his present prosperity. None should envy him on account of his success in the world, as he sacrificed pleasure and health to attain it. At present he owns 2,664 acres of land; of this over half is in Kansas, and over 1,000 acres in Illinois. Mr. Ultch was married here August 10, 1850, to Elizabeth Wendel, a daughter of George Wendel. She was born August 9, 1824, in Eigenboehl, Bavaria, and died August 9, 1868. She was an industrious woman and was the mother of the following children: Mrs. Carolina Kipp, of Ellsworth County, Kan.; Frederick, deceased; William Ultch, of Brooklyn, Ill., who married Katie Fassing; Ely K. Ultch, of Sublet, Ill., who married Lottie Fassing; George Ultch, who was born December 4, 1859, and and Johan P. Ultch, born July 24, 1862. Our subject was married a second time to Eva Martin, a native of Bavaria. She is the mother of Katie Ultch, born May 24, 1873. Politically Mr. Ultch has been a Republican

so far, and religiously he and wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

RUGGLES B. VAN LAW, Arlington, was born November 15, 1847, in Belmont County, Ohio. He is a son of Joseph Van Law, who was also a native of Ohio, where he was married in Belmont County, December 27, 1841, to Mary Haines. Joseph Van Law learned and followed the carpenter's trade in Ohio. This occupation he followed all his life. He came to Princeton, Ill., about 1852, and the next year came to Arlington, where he resided till his death, which occurred March 21, 1875, aged fifty-six years, seven months and twenty-two days. He was a man whose influence for good was felt in Arlington and vicinity. He, though a poor man, relieved the wants of the needy and afflicted, and took a deep interest in all things pertaining to the welfare of the people with whom he was associated. It was owing chiefly to his untiring energy that the A. F. & A. M. Lodge was established in Arlington, for which he built the hall, and of which order he was an active member. His first wife died here March 27, 1857, aged thirty years. He was married a second time to Olive J. Davis, who survives him. His first wife was the mother of John W. and Ruggles B. Van Law. The former was born January 28, 1846. At the age of fifteen he enlisted in Company B, of the Fifty-seventh Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was a favorite with the "boys," and after having veteranized and passed through many battles, was drowned at Rome, Ga., May 28, 1864, while accompanying Gen. Sherman on his famous "march to the sea." Ruggles B. Van Law was reared and schooled in Arlington. He enlisted in Company G, of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served six months, doing garrison duty at Cairo. At the close of the war he returned to Arlington, where he soon after learned telegraphy, and in July, 1865, secured the position as night operator. In 1870 he was appointed agent for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad and the American Express Company, which position he has held ever since. Mr. Van Law was married in Philadelphia, Penn., June 20, 1871,

to Katie Knight, born May 20, 1849, in Bucks County, Penn. Her parents were Clayton and Lydia E. Knight. Three children were the result of this union: Mary E., born August 28, 1873; Maud L., born July 7, 1875, and Howard R., born June 15, 1878. Mrs. Van Law is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Van Law of the A. F. & A. M. fraternity.

THOMAS VAUGHAN, Bureau, was born in New Bedford, Mass., July 20, 1832. His father, Stillman Vaughan, was also a native of New Bedford, born July 10, 1800. His wife, Lucinda Washburn, was born at the same place June 15, 1804. They removed to Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1838, and in 1851 to Bureau County, Ill. They settled on the farm where our subject now resides, which was the old homestead of Henry Thomas, who settled there in 1828, and built old Fort Thomas, on the spot where Mr. Vaughan's house now stands. Stillman Vaughan and his wife resided here until their deaths. He died March 26, 1872, and his wife February 29, 1856. Of their children, J. Stillman was drowned in Ohio, and Thomas, our subject, is the only one living. He was reared in Ohio and educated in the common schools. He has always been engaged in farming and now owns 300 acres in Bureau Township, but for several years has also been engaged in the mercantile business in Wyanet. He was married in this county November 9, 1855, to Lydia J. Hollinghead. She was born in Belmont County, Ohio, May 18, 1839, and is a daughter of Thomas and Sarah Hollinghead; her father died in this county, but her mother is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Vaughan have eleven children: Lewis, born March 12, 1857; John A., October 23, 1859; Nathan L., September 9, 1861, married; Julia A., January 22, 1864, wife of S. Smith, of Bureau Township; Lillian M., August 17, 1866; Thomas C., November 4, 1868; Emma J., November 27, 1870; Fannie E., November 20, 1874; Maggie S., May 1, 1877; Earl S., February 1, 1880; the baby, February 3, 1883. In politics Mr. Vaughan is a Republican, but independent. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Bureau Township.

E. R. VIRDEN, Princeton, was born in

Zanesville, Ohio, March 23, 1836, and is the son of Jerome and Sarah (Flemming) Virden, deceased, both natives of Ohio. In 1855 Mr. Virden came to Princeton, and for ten years clerked in the hardware store of A. S. and E. C. Chapman. He then engaged in the same business for himself at the depot, but in 1876 he retired from the hardware business, and accepted the position of President of the Farmers National Bank, and has been President of the bank since. April 26, 1861, he was united in marriage at Cambridge, Ohio, to Miss Anna M. Thompson, who was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, November, 1841. She is the mother of three children living, viz.: Nellie, born May, 1863; Mary and Martha, born February 14, 1868. During the Civil war Mr. Virden enlisted, first in the three months' service, and was elected Lieutenant of Company A, Sixty-ninth Illinois Infantry. After his return he raised Company A, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Illinois Infantry, and was elected Captain of the company. He served till the close of the war, having been out in all about one year. In politics he has been an active Republican since the candidacy of John C. Fremont. He has served as Supervisor of Princeton Township, and has been an active member of the Board of Education of the Princeton High School, since 1876. Mrs. Virden's mother died in her daughter's infancy, and her father, John Thompson, died in Princeton December 2, 1884.

GEORGE L. VROOM, Berlin, was born December 7, 1819, in Warren County, N. J. His parents, John and Catherine (Lance) Vroom, were both natives of Warren County, N. J., where they lived on a farm until their deaths. They were the parents of eleven children, six of whom reached maturity, viz.: Mrs. Jane Lommason, Henry, John, Mrs. Elizabeth Warman, George L. (our subject), and Mrs. Catherine M. Park. George L. Vroom was reared in his native county, and engaged in farming. He was married February 7, 1846, in Easton, Penn., to Miss Rebecca Ann Lance, who was born March 10, 1822, in Warren County, N. J., a daughter of Abraham Lance (see sketch of A. S. Lance). Mr. and Mrs. Vroom are the parents of six children, viz.: John L., Mary C., Sarah S.,

Melinda C., Barbara J.—the last three are deceased—and Ettie G. John L. married Anna C. McKinstrey, daughter of Houston and Rachel McKinstrey, by whom he has four children: George H. (deceased), Maude R., James C. and Charles H. The two daughters, Mary C. and Ettie G., are at home. Shortly after he was married, Mr. Vroom removed to Sussex County, N. J., where he lived eight years. In May, 1854, he came to Bureau County, and bought eighty acres of land in Section 36, Berlin Township, where he now resides. He has been a successful farmer and now owns 170 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Vroom are members of the Presbyterian Church. Politically he is identified with the Democratic party.

JOHN W. WADE, Lamoille, was born October 15, 1845, in Richland County, Ohio. He is a son of Richard Wade, who was born in 1821, in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, where he was reared. He came to Bureau County in October, 1863, and died here July 1, 1873. He was a son of William and Mary (Bash) Wade, natives of Pennsylvania, who were the parents of twelve children. The father of William Wade was a wealthy native of Turkey, who had come to the United States and bought his children farms in Ohio. Richard Wade first bought eighty acres in Lamoille Township, but added to it from time to time. He was an industrious man, and he and wife were active members of the United Brethren Church. He was married December 20, 1842, to Mary Shoup, born November 25, 1825, in Tuscarawas County, Ohio. Her parents, John J. and Barbara (Muma) Shoup, were natives of Pennsylvania, but died in Ohio. Mrs. Mary Wade is the mother of the following children: Mrs. Lydia A. Davis, John William, Mrs. Mary C. Lamb, Mrs. Dilla Nodine, Mrs. Sarah Hills, Mrs. Ella Scott, Mrs. Martha Hall, Anna D., R. Henry, Albert W. and George W. Wade. Our subject farms the home place. He was married April 27, 1876, to Augusta Phillips, born February 13, 1854, in Franklin County, Mass. She is a daughter of Elijah B. and Elizabeth V. (Rude) Phillips, natives of Massachusetts, and now residents of Livingston County, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Wade are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

To them three children were born, viz.: Mary E., deceased, aged four years and eight months; Isabella P., born February 6, 1879, and Charlie B., born July 24, 1884. Politically Mr. Wade is identified with the Republican party.

B. F. WAITE, Buda, was born in Lorain County, Ohio, August 7, 1838. He is the son of Rev. Richard and Mary (Hill) Waite. The father was born in England, but the mother in Virginia. Rev. Richard Waite was for many years a contractor on Government works in England, but in later years entered the ministry; came to the United States under the auspices of the Missionary Society, and was sent into the Western Reserve in Ohio, where for many years he worked among the Indians and whites in his mission work. He continued his labors in this way till Ohio had become a populous State, and then he became the settled pastor of a church. At the time of his coming to the United States he was a widower, but had a family of eight sons all of whom also came to America and settled in western New York, where their families are quite prominent and numerous. During his labors as a missionary Rev. Waite was united in marriage in Ohio, to Miss Mary Hill, and then she traveled with him on his work till he had a settled charge. November 12, 1853, they removed to Bureau County, Ill., and settled at Barren Grove, and the following year, 1854, he died at the age of seventy-eight years. She survived her husband till 1870, and died in this county. She was the mother of two sons and one daughter, viz.: B. F., Josiah H., and Mary J., now wife of Joseph Markee who resides near Buda. Josiah was a soldier in the Ninety-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, but was brought home only a few days before his death. B. F. Waite has resided in this county since coming here with his parents in 1853. He followed farming till 1866, at which time he engaged in the mercantile business in Buda. His beginning was very modest, but a strict integrity in all business transactions gave him universal respect and confidence, and so, as the years passed by, his business increased till now he carries a stock of goods valued at about \$16,000, and since 1875 he has also been doing a bank-

ing business in connection with his general merchandise. June 22, 1866, Mr. Waite was united in marriage to Mrs. Emily R. Denton, a daughter of Joseph Weston, who came to this county in 1855 from Bloomfield, Me., and is now one of the oldest men in the county. To Mr. and Mrs. Waite three children have been born, viz.: Robert, Bertha and Marcia. By a previous marriage Mr. Waite had two children, but they and their mother, Vesta J. (Trask) Waite, all died. By her first husband, Samuel F. Denton, Mrs. Waite has one son now living, viz.: Elmer F. Denton. Samuel F. Denton was one of the first merchants in Buda, and died here in the fall of 1864. Mr. Waite is a member of the A. F. & A. M. Lodge, No. 399, of Buda. In politics he is Republican. He was one of the first members of the Buda Baptist Church.

FRANKLIN WALKER, Champaign, Ill., was born January 2, 1815, in Whiting, Vt. He is a son of Levi Walker, who was born May 22, 1772, in Rutland, Vt., and was the first white male child born in the town. He died July 27, 1822, in Whiting, Vt. The grandfather of our subject, Girtan Walker, was born November 20, 1738, in Attleboro, Mass. He died November 2, 1793, in Whiting, Vt. Franklin Walker immigrated to Illinois in the fall of 1838, and the following spring bought a claim and settled in what is now Clarion Township, Bureau Co., Ill., in Section 16. The Government had not then surveyed the land north of the Indian boundary line. At the organization of Clarion Township, Mr. Walker was elected Justice of the Peace, and since then has held the office of Town Clerk fourteen years, Township Treasurer six years, and Supervisor four years. In 1874 he sold his farm, having occupied the same thirty-five years, and now resides near Champaign, Ill. By his moving away Bureau County has lost one of her best citizens, a man who took a deep interest in all things pertaining to the interest of the public. He was a great friend of the public school. The many offices he has filled in this county show the confidence and trust the people put in him. Mr. Walker was married on the 2d of June, 1840, to Marrilla E. Haskins, formerly of Wilmingten, Vt., where she was born March 11, 1820.

Her parents were Jonathan and Susan Haskins. She died September 4, 1879. She was the mother of Frank E. and William A. Walker. Frank E. Walker was born January 10, 1853, in Clarion Township. He graduated from the Illinois Industrial University in June, 1879. He was married January 1, 1880, to Florence M. Cushman, and now resides in Champaign, where he is a stock breeder. William A. Walker was born April 18, 1856. He graduated from the University of Chicago in 1880, and from the Rush Medical College in 1882. He was married in May, 1882, to Hattie Skates, of Chicago, and is now a practicing physician in New York City.

LEVI WALKER, Clarion, was born January 23, 1830, in Vermont. He is a son of Rev. Levi and Betsey (Pond) Walker, natives of Green Island, Whiting Township, Addison Co., Vt. They were the parents of the following children: Levi Walker (our subject), Mrs. Martha Winslow (deceased), Dr. George B. Walker, of LaGrange, and Mary Walker (deceased), aged twenty-two years. The genealogy of this family dates back to 1640, when a Mrs. Walker and two sons emigrated from England to Rehoboth, Mass. Rev. Levi Walker was a son of Levi and Lovina (Branch) Walker, both natives of Vermont, where they died. Rev. Walker graduated at the Hamilton Literary and Theological Institution, and was a minister in the East for fifteen years. He came to Bureau County in the spring of 1851, and settled on Section 9 in Clarion Township. Here he preached some, and died here January 16, 1869, aged sixty-seven years. His wife died May 6, 1874, aged seventy-one years. Our subject was reared and educated principally in the New England States. Here he has been a farmer, and owns 185 acres. He was married in Cleveland, Ohio, December 14, 1865, to Caroline C. Stannard, born December 13, 1832, in Eaton, Madison Co., N. Y. She is a daughter of Libius and Luceba (Fay) Stannard, who were old settlers of Clarion Township. To Mr. and Mrs. Walker three children were born, viz.: Martha H., Lewis L. and John A. Walker. The daughter and her parents are members of the Baptist Church. Politically Mr. Walker is

a Republican, and has been Township Clerk for a period of seven years.

FRED WALTERS, Fairfield, was born December 5, 1836, in Idenkoben, Bavaria, Germany. His parents, Theobald and Catharine (Mirring) Walters, natives of the above place, came to America in July, 1848. They settled in Selby Township, Bureau Co., Ill., where they bought land and where they died. They were the parents of three children, viz.: Mrs. Catharine Gleich, of Hollowayville, Fred Walters and Mrs. Mary Kammermeyer, of Burlington. Our subject, Fred Walters, came to this county with his parents. He has owned land and farmed in Selby and Berlin Townships. He came to Westfield Township in February, 1875, where he has 225 acres of good land. He was married February 24, 1857, to Catharine Meyer, daughter of Antony and Barbara (Acker) Meyer. Mr. and Mrs. Walters are members of the Presbyterian Church, and the parents of eight children, viz.: Fred, Mrs. Mary Meyer, Mrs. Elizabeth Heintz, George, William Henry, Charley and Louis Walters. Mr. Walters is an I. O. O. F., and votes the Democratic ticket.

COURTNEY WARREN, Macon, was born in Wyoming County, Penn., April 13, 1842. He is the son of Milton and Ziporah (Avery) Warren, both natives of Pennsylvania, where they lived till 1848, when they removed to Stark County, Ill. In 1856 they settled in Buda, where Mr. Milton Warren was in the grain and lumber business till about 1862. He died at Neponset, Ill., in 1864. Mrs. Warren died in 1867 at the residence of her son, our subject. They were the parents of the three following-named children, now living: Courtney Warren, Mrs. Stella Avery, of Neponset, and Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, of Kansas. While living in Stark County, Milton Warren dealt in land to quite an extent, buying farms, improving them, and then selling with a profit. September, 1861, our subject enlisted in the service of his country in Company K, Fifty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served till the latter part of June, 1864, when he was discharged on account of ill health. For about three months after his enlistment he served as a private, but from that time till the close of his service he filled

the office of Drum-Major. Since returning from the service Mr. Warren has given most of his attention to farming and stock-raising. He bought his present farm of 240 acres, which lies in Sections 3 and 10, in 1864, and for some years gave his attention to cattle, but in later years to thoroughbred Hambletonian and Mambrino horses, and now owns a herd of over twenty roadsters. In November, 1865, in this county, Mr. Warren was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Kirkpatrick, a native of Ohio, but who came, while young, with her parents, to this State. To Mr. and Mrs. Warren three children have been born, viz.: Eva, Nellie and Edith. Mr. Warren is a member of the Buda Lodge, A. F. & A. M. In politics he is identified with the Democratic party.

SOLOMON WARD, Westfield, was born March 17, 1820, in Washington County, Penn. He is a son of William and Pleasant (Speers) Ward, the former a native of Maryland and the latter of Pennsylvania, where both died. Of their ten children only William and Solomon came to Illinois. William died in Little Rock, Ark. Solomon Ward came to Bureau County in 1860, and rented land for several years. In September, 1863, he bought 160 acres of land. He is a self-made man in every respect, and although he has met with serious losses is now one of our most successful farmers. He owns 628 acres in Bureau County, and 480 acres in Livingston County, Ill.

EDWARD A. WASHBURN, Princeton, was born May 23, 1847, on Cherry Island, Jefferson Co., N. Y. His parents, Alva and Clarissa (Adams) Washburn, were also natives of New York. His mother yet survives, but his father died in 1869. He was a farmer, and served one year in the late Civil war, in the One Hundred and Eighty-sixth New York Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the battles before Petersburg. His father, White Washburn, was a native of Massachusetts, and a soldier in the war of 1812, and was in the battle of Sacketts Harbor. Mrs. Clarissa Washburn is the daughter of Ambrose Adams, who was a farmer and a native of Massachusetts. Our subject is one of a family of four children, all of whom are still living. He was educated in the schools

of his native county, and early in life began teaching school, which occupation he followed till 1870, when he came to Lamoille Township, Bureau Co., Ill., and engaged in farming. He was a member of the Board of Supervisors from 1873 till 1875, in which year he was elected County Treasurer, which office he still holds, having been re-elected in 1877, 1879 and 1881. His official term will expire December 1, 1886. He was married in Pillar Point, N. Y., January 4, 1871, to Miss Fironia A. Lowe, who was born in the above place January 19, 1850. She is a daughter of Jacob and Betsy (Hancock) Lowe. To Mr. and Mrs. Washburn two children have been born, viz.: Gertie C., born October 12, 1871, and Elva L., born August 15, 1873. In politics Mr. Washburn is a Republican. He is a member of the Princeton Lodge, No. 587, A. F. & A. M., also Princeton Chapter, No. 28. Temple Commandery No. 20, K. T., and Scottish Rite, 32 degrees.

GEORGE W. WASSOM. Hall, was born October 17, 1859, in Hall Township, Bureau Co., Ill. His father, Jacob Wassom, was born in Tennessee, July 11, 1810, and came to this county in 1835, settling on Section 28, Hall Township, and married Jane Scott, daughter of Robert Scott. Shortly after Mr. Wassom went to Iowa, but returned to Bureau County in 1849, and bought land in Section 34, where Edward Hall built a cabin in 1829. Mrs. Wassom died there in 1852. She was the mother of five children, viz.: Mrs. Elmyra Miller (deceased), John, Mrs. Mary Jane Losh (deceased), William and Wesley. Jacob Wassom was again married to Elsa Hoffman, a native of New York, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Mosher) Hoffman, also natives of New York. By his second marriage Jacob Wassom had six children, viz.: Mrs. Josephine Snyder, George W., Lincoln, Thomas (deceased), Fannie E. and Frank J. Jacob Wassom was a hard worker and a good farmer, and at the time of his death, August 22, 1878, he owned 414 acres of land. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Union Chapel, which he helped to build. In politics he was Republican.

W. WATSON. Berlin, was born in

Voluntown, Conn., March 25, 1823. He is the son of Benjamin and Mary (Young) Watson. His father died when our subject was an infant, but his mother lived to the age of ninety-three years, and died March 25, 1877. E. W. Watson was the youngest of eight children, five of whom are now living. He was married June 4, 1850, to Fidelia L. Fisk, in Tolland County, Conn., who was born in the same county April 7, 1830. Her parents, William A. and Selyma (Whittemore) Fisk, were both natives of Connecticut. In 1855 they came to Bureau County, and settled in Malden, where he was engaged in business until his death, October 13, 1871, at the age of seventy years. He was one of the successful business men of Malden, and always ready to assist in any public enterprise. His wife died in Connecticut, within two miles of her birth-place, April 16, 1884, at the age of eighty-three. Of their family four are still living. Mr. Watson came from Tolland County Conn., in 1854, and settled on his present farm, which was then but slightly improved. Before coming to this State he had been a mechanic, and had but little money, but by industry has accumulated a competency. His farm contains 195 acres of well-improved land. Mr. and Mrs. Watson have five children, viz.: Ida L., born August 11, 1857, wife of F. M. Johnson, an attorney in Grundy Centre, Iowa; Carrie F., born May 26, 1860; Charles A., born April 30, 1863; William T. S., born March 7, 1866; Jennie M., born April 5, 1868.

JOHN WEBER, Hall, was born near Hesse-Cassel, Germany, in July, 1827. His parents, Adam and Mary (Snyder) Weber, were natives of Germany, where they died. They had three children: Martin, now living in Germany; Mrs. Catherine Debus, who resides near Peru, and our subject, John Weber, who was educated and studied music in his native land, and was a soldier in the German Army. He was married in the old country to Julia Hammel, by whom he has six children, viz.: Henry T., John H., Emma, Elizabeth, Louis P. and Ida. In December, 1854, Mr. Weber came to the United States and settled in LaSalle County, Ill., near LaSalle. He was engaged in farming, first renting land and

afterward buying a farm. In April, 1877, he sold his farm in LaSalle County and bought the E. C. Hall place of 200 acres, which was for many years the State Premium Farm. He now owns 410 acres of land. Mr. Weber is independent in politics, voting for the best man. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M.

ANDREW T. WEISE, Princeton. Jacob Weise, father of the above named gentleman, was born and reared in New Jersey, and was married there to Mary Trimmer. In 1848 they removed to Princeton, Ill., and he purchased ninety-five acres of land lying on the south side of what is now Elm Street, for which he paid \$2,100, but also got forty acres of timber land. He sold the prairie land afterward to Milo Kendall and J. V. and J. T. Thompson for \$21,000. Mr. Weise resided in Princeton until his death, December 11, 1870, at the age of eighty-two years. His wife died April 11, 1869. They were the parents of nine children, six of whom are living, viz.: John Weise, of Iowa; Mrs. Catharine Vanatta, of Chicago; Mrs. Mahala Coulter; Mrs. Pemina Thompson; Mrs. Emeline Richardson, of Princeton; and Andrew T. Weise, our subject. He was born in Morris County, N. J., February 28, 1832. He came to Bureau County in 1848, and has made this county his home most of his life, though he has been away several years. In 1852 he went to California, and remained there five years, but returned to this county. In 1871 he removed to Texas, living there and in Indian Territory for eight years, where he was engaged in the cattle business. In 1881 he came again to Bureau County, and in 1884 purchased his present farm of 340 acres, and is giving his attention to stock-raising. Mr. Weise was married in Illinois October 16, 1859, to Phebe Jane Courtright, who was born in Pennsylvania December 22, 1832. Her parents came to this county in December 1853. Her father, Cornelius Courtright, died September 5, 1881, at the age of eighty years. His wife, Mary (Sirriner) Courtright, was born in 1803, and is still living. Fifty-seven years of their lives were spent together. Mrs. Weise's grandfathers lived to be ninety-two and ninety-three years of age, being of a long-lived family. Mr. and Mrs. Weise

have four children, viz.: George, Frank, Will and Mary. Mr. Weise is a member of A. F. & A. M., of Princeton, having taken the degrees to the Commandery many years ago.

JOHN H. WEISSENBURGER, Hall, was born in Putnam County, Ill., June 16, 1850. His parents, George and Eva Weissenburger, were natives of Bavaria, Germany. The former is now living in Dimmick Township, LaSalle Co., Ill. The latter died in Section 4, Hall Township, Bureau County, January 31, 1862; they having come here in 1859. They were the parents of the following children, viz.: Conrad, of Iowa; Catharine, of Putnam County, Ill.; Eva, of LaSalle County, Ill.; George, of Hall Township; Valentine, of Hall Township; Louis, of Peru, and John H., our subject. John H. Weissenburger was married in this county March 14, 1871, to Catharine Dorn, who was born in Westfield Township June 12, 1852, a daughter of John and Carrie (Snyder) Dorn, old settlers of Bureau County. Mrs. Weissenburger died September 30, 1883, leaving two children, viz.: Jennie E., born May 29, 1873; John H., March 14, 1877. Mr. Weissenburger is a Democrat in political views.

J. W. WELLER, Bureau, was born in what is now Ohio County, Ind., August 6, 1836. He is the son of Andrew and Nancy (Gaston) Weller. The father was a native of Orange County, N. Y., and died in this county. The mother was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, and died in Indiana. Of their children six are living—our subject and three sisters in Bureau County, one brother in Iowa and one in Missouri. J. W. Weller was reared on a farm and educated in the schools of his native county, and also at the Dover Academy in Bureau County, Ill. He came to this county in 1858, without a penny. He first worked by the month, and was soon able to purchase a small farm in Dover Township. In 1866 he sold his farm and went to Missouri and Kansas, influenced by the glowing accounts of the wealth to be gained there. But two years satisfied him that the Eldorado was behind him, and he returned to Bureau County, where he has since resided. His farm of 160 acres lies in the southeast quarter of Section 12, Bureau Township.

His principal occupation during life has been that of farming, but has taught about fifteen terms of school in this county and in Missouri. Mr. Weller was married in Bureau Township, December 15, 1868, to Miss Lucretia E. Studyvin, who was born in this county March 3, 1843. She is the daughter of Jefferson and Manda Melvina (Johnson) Studyvin, of Putnam County, Ill. He was a soldier in the Black Hawk war. Mr. and Mrs. Weller have four children, viz.: Gilbert G., born September 26, 1869; Hattie D., November 16, 1872; Andrew J., December 12, 1875; John, April 20, 1879. In politics Mr. Weller has always been a Republican. He and wife are members of the Heaton's Point Baptist Church.

DAVID WELLS, deceased. This old settler was a native of Deerfield, Mass., where his father, David Wells, Sr., was an old pioneer. His mother, Sarah (Burt) Wells, was a native of Conway, Mass. David Wells was reared in Vermont. His first wife died in the East. She was the mother of Mrs. Sarah A. Edwards. He came to Bureau County, Ill., in October, 1838, and stopped one year at Princeton, and then bought a claim of 140 acres of William Hart, south of Perkins Grove. This place he improved, and on it he died September 28, 1875, aged seventy-one years. Owen Lovejoy, of national renown, married Mr. Wells in Princeton to Mary N. Smith, a native of Waitsfield, Vt. She died here June 22, 1883, aged seventy-two years. She was a daughter of Moses and Mary N. (Childs) Smith. Mrs. Mary N. Wells was the mother of the following children: Mrs. Pamela C. Edwards, Mrs. Catharine C. Snodgrass, Ephraim W., Jarvis P. and Marian (deceased), aged five years. David Wells was a man well known for his many excellent qualities. He was an active member of the Congregational Church. He took a deep interest in home affairs, and held the offices of Supervisor, Assessor and Commissioner. His son, Jarvis P. Wells, was born July 23, 1844, on the old homestead in Clarion Township. He was reared and educated in Bureau County, and has been a farmer and stock-grower by occupation. He has now a farm of 160 acres. He was married here December 28, 1870, to Carrie E.

Smith, daughter of James and Sarah (Huntley) Smith, old settlers of Princeton Township, to which they came in October, 1835. (See genealogy of Smith family.) Mrs. Carrie E. Wells was born here. She is the mother of the following children: Samuel W. was born December 6, 1872; Frank D., November 23, 1876; Harry J., October 5, 1879, and Charles H., December 27, 1883. Mr. Wells takes quite an interest in political affairs, and is identified with the Republican party. At present he holds the offices of Town Clerk and Treasurer.

HON. J. H. WELSH, Tiskilwa, who is the subject of the following biography, was born June 11, 1834, in Canada. His parents, Maurice and Mary (Haley) Welsh, were natives of Ireland. They first immigrated to Canada, and from there in 1832 to New York State. About 1840 they removed to Van Buren, Onondaga Co., N. Y., where the father died in 1858. The mother afterward came to Tiskilwa, where she died. She was the mother of the following children: John H., our subject; Mrs. Margaret A. Wilkinson, deceased; Ellen, Bertha, Mrs. Mary Rhodes; Daniel, died while in the army; Mrs. Anna Milling, Maurice, Katie, deceased. Our subject was principally reared and educated in the State of New York, though properly speaking Mr. Welsh is self educated. He came to Illinois in 1852, and the following year came to Tiskilwa, where he clerked for Ozias Simmons till 1859, when he went into business for himself, keeping a general store. Orrin Wilkinson was his partner till 1862. Since September 1, 1877, he has been in partnership with William Rhodes. The firm is known as Welsh & Rhodes. December 1, 1877, Mr. Welsh formed a partnership with B. N. Stevens and his two sons, Alden N. and Charles M., and engaged in the banking business. The firm is known as Stevens & Welsh, of the Bank of Tiskilwa. His mercantile as well as his banking enterprise has proven successful. Politically Mr. Welsh is identified with the Democratic party, and has filled the following township offices: Town Clerk, six years, Assessor, one year, and Supervisor, ten years. In 1880 he was elected Representative by the Democratic party in the Nineteenth District, comprising the counties

of Bureau, Putnam and Stark, and re-elected in 1882. Mr. Welsh has been alive to every interest of our citizens, especially in the way of education, and for the last fifteen years, in the capacity of Director, has labored cheerfully for its advancement. He is an active member of the A. F. & A. M. fraternity, Sharon Lodge, No. 550, also Princeton Chapter, No. 28, Royal Arch Masons, and Temple Commandery, No. 20, K. T. Our subject was joined in marriage November 14, 1860, to Achsa L. Gardner, who was born January 23, 1838, in Peoria County, Ill. Her parents were Otis and Mary (Weaver) Gardner, natives of New York. This union was blessed with three children, viz.: Ina, who was born October, 1861; Maggie, October, 1863, and George E., October, 1865.

FRIDRICK WENDEL was born May 28, 1819, in Eigenboer, Kronau, Bavaria, Germany. His parents, George and Margaretha (Roth) Wendel, were also natives of Germany, where they died. They reared seven children, viz.: Casper (deceased), Fridrick (our subject), George (deceased), Adam, Mrs. Elizabeth Ulth (deceased), and Mrs. Caroline Trappe (deceased). Mr. Wendel came to America in August, 1847. He landed in Baltimore, from whence he made his way mostly by water to Clarion Township, Bureau Co., Ill., where he worked five years for John Hetzler. With the money thus earned, together with \$100 brought with him from the old country, he bought eighty acres. He has now 240 acres of land. Mr. Wendel was married here March 25, 1852, to Margaretha Truckenbrod, a native of Germany. She died here February 15, 1864. She was the mother of two children, viz.: Henry and George Wendel. Henry Wendel married Margaretha Faber, who is the mother of Lily and Fridrick Wendel; they reside in Livingston County, Ill. George Wendel is living on the homestead, he married Emelia Heiman. Fridrick Wendel was married a second time to Catharina Fritz. He is now practically retired from farming, and living one mile west of Mendota.

W. D. WHAPLES, Neponset, was born July 3, 1832, in Newington, Conn. His father, Elisha Whaples, Jr., was a native of the same place, born in 1800; he died there 1854. He

was a carpenter and farmer by occupation. He was a son of Elisha Whaples, Sr., the grandfather of our subject, who was also a native of Connecticut and of French extraction. He participated in the war of 1812, and after that followed farming. The mother of our subject was Amanda A. Hart; she was born in 1806 in Avon, Conn., and died in 1850 in Newington, Conn. The following are her children: Mrs. Nancy A. Deming (deceased), Warren Day, our subject, and Shubael H. Whaples, now a resident of Newington, Conn. Our subject was educated principally in Newington, Conn, where he also farmed and afterward taught school two winters. In 1856, at the age of twenty-four, he came West and settled in Neponset, Bureau County, Ill., where he has been engaged in the mercantile business ever since. When Mr. Whaples first came to Neponset he clerked one year and then formed a partnership with Joseph Lyford, and kept a general store. The partnership was dissolved in 1860, when Mr. Whaples formed a partnership with his brother, Shubael H. Whaples, which lasted till the close of the late war. Since then our subject has been alone in business, and has been very successful. In 1873 he started an Exchange Bank in Neponset, and although he met with a heavy loss shortly after through the failure of a Chicago bank, his banking venture is a decided success. In 1883 he built a fine brick store, of which he occupies the two lower rooms as a store, in which he has built a fire-proof vault and lately placed in it a burglar-proof safe. The bank is known as "Exchange Bank of W. D. Whaples of Neponset, Ill.;" it does a general banking business and makes collecting a specialty. When Mr. Whaples first came to Neponset he bought a one-fourth interest in the town lots, and dealt otherwise in lands which he has subsequently sold. He was married November 29, 1858, in Connecticut, to Miss Mary E. Lawrence, who was born September 23, 1837, in East Canaan, Conn. She was a daughter of William and Maria (Odell) Lawrence, who were natives of Connecticut. This union was blessed with two children, viz.: William E., born March 31, 1861, and Walter L., born July 5, 1863. Mr. and Mrs. Whaples are active members of the

Congregational Church, and take an interest in all things pertaining to the welfare of their community. He is also a Good Templar and politically is a Republican.

HON. WILLIAM M. WHIPPLE, Princeton. When we study the history of self-made men, persevering industry and energetic effort seem to be the great secret of their success. What is usually termed luck has little to do in the success of men in general. It is rather a matter of experience, sound judgment and a determined power of will. Such, in a great measure, are the characteristics of the man whose name heads this sketch. He came from early New England families, and from his ancestors inherited those elements which have made his life a success. He was born in Croydon, N. H., August 9, 1817. He is the grandson of Samuel Whipple, and son of Capt. William Whipple, who was born in New Hampshire, January 13, 1768, and died in Croydon, December 5, 1852. He was an extensive farmer, and the largest wool-grower in his town, at times keeping 1,000 head of sheep. His wife was Judith (Putnam) Whipple, who was born December 22, 1780, in New Hampshire, and died there September, 1863. She was the mother of nine children, viz.: Harriet, Lyman, Sophia, Lyndia and Laura (twins), Mahala, Lucy, Samuel, and William M., our subject. He was reared in his native town, and there received his primary education, but afterward attended the academy at Canaan, N. H., and still later became a student at the Norwich University, Vt. At the close of his school years he followed the mercantile business for two years at Croydon, after which he engaged in manufacturing and selling machinery at Canaan for three years, then turned his attention to farming. In 1855 Mr. Whipple turned his face westward, and after a short residence in Chicago came to Bureau County and purchased land near Buda, but the following year sold his farm and returned East to settle up his affairs, before making a permanent home in this county. Before he had completed his preparations for removal from his native State he was called upon by his many friends in Sullivan County to represent them in the State Legislature, which he did with credit to him-

self and to the honor of his constituents. Upon the expiration of his term of office the advantages of the West again presented themselves; consequently in the spring of 1857 he returned to this county. He then invested in lands, and engaged in the mercantile business at Sheffield, and continued in the same for thirteen years, and seven years during this time was Postmaster. In 1869 Mr. Whipple disposed of his store, and for the four succeeding years devoted his time to his farms near Sheffield. In 1873 he removed to Princeton, but his life has been one of too great activity to permit of an idle old age, so he still retains 480 acres of land in this county, which he oversees, town property in Sheffield and Princeton, and still follows to quite an extent money loaning and trading, and is a stockholder and Director of the Citizens' National Bank. Mr. Whipple has been very successful in almost everything he has undertaken, especially since coming to Bureau County. His success has not been the result of accident, but rather the natural consequence of industry and a judgment not impaired by intemperance in any form. In his business life his aim has ever been to deal with all so that his simple statement of facts should never be questioned, and to avoid, as far as possible, all litigation in the courts. In political matters Mr. Whipple is in accord with the principles of the Republican party, and has ever taken an active interest in all that pertains to home or national affairs. While a resident of Concord Township he represented it on the County Board, and in Princeton has been a member of the School Board for seven years. In Berlin, Vt., Mr. Whipple was united in marriage to Miss Ednah Comings, who was born in that place August 19, 1822, and is the daughter of Fenn and Rebecca (Smart) Comings, who were both natives of New Hampshire. Mr. and Mrs. Whipple's quiet, pleasant ways and generous aid in all benevolent enterprises have gained for them a host of friends every where. One daughter, Annie L. Dewey Whipple, assists them in making the home circle a happy and pleasant one.

CHARLES O. WHITE, Lamoille, was born May 5, 1859, in Lamoille Township.

He is a son of Oziel and Minerva (Hammer) White. Oziel White was a native of Warren County, N. J. He was a thrifty farmer in this county, and died November 18, 1881. Mrs. Minerva White is now living in Dixon, to educate her younger children. She was born May 2, 1844, in Indiana, and is a daughter of George Hammer, an old settler of Lamoille Township and now living in Ohio. She is the mother of nine children; of these five are yet living, viz.: George M., Mrs. Alida R. Perkins, Marion G., Charles O. and Edwin D. White. Our subject was schooled here and has made farming his occupation, and has a fine farm of 195 acres. He was married in Bureau County, January 18, 1883, to Ella Taylor, a daughter of Matthew Taylor. She was born August 3, 1858, and is the mother of Irena Bell White, who was born January 24, 1884.

MARION G. WHITE, Lamoille, was born December 31, 1853, in Dover, Ill. He was married September 14, 1881, to Elizabeth G. Barrett, who was born March 31, 1859. This union was blessed with one child, Jennie B. White, born September 10, 1882. Mrs. White is a daughter of Mark and Josephine (Graves) Barrett, natives of Massachusetts. They came to this county in 1858.

JOHN C. WHITE, Clarion, was born March 26, 1810, in Hainwiher, Bavaria, Germany. He is a son of Johann and Barbara (Bohman) White, who died in the old country. They were the parents of eight children. Of these, four are yet living, viz.: Mrs. Kunigunda Hetz and Frederick White are yet residents of Germany, the latter on the old homestead; John White lives in Genoa, Ill., and John C. White, our subject, who came to the United States in 1839. He landed in Philadelphia, and from there went to Kutzdown, Penn., where he worked seven years and then visited Germany. When he returned to this country he bought land in De Kalb County, Ill., where he farmed four years and then he returned to Germany a second time, and there was married to his old sweetheart, Miss Catharina Stamberger, and with his bride returned once more to the New World, here to lay the foundation of his present prosperity. He came to Bureau County, Ill., about 1858, and now has a fine

farm of 160 acres in Clarion Township. Mrs. Catharina White was born in 1810 in Germany. She died here June 2, 1881, aged seventy-one years. She has one daughter, Elizabeth, who was married December 14, 1871, to Herman Ehlers. They are the parents of six children, viz.: Henry, Frederick, Herman, Ehle, Paul and Martha Ehlers. Mr. White and family are religiously connected with the Lutheran Church. He has ever been a quiet, peaceable citizen whom all love and revere.

J. P. WHITE, Manlius, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, August 26, 1833. He is the son of James and Rebecca (Dawson) White, both natives of Ohio. The mother died when our subject was small. Of her children, three are living and two died in infancy. James White was married a second time to Patience Harrison, who survived him. By her he had seven children, six of whom are living. He came to Bureau County in 1854 and died here. J. P. White began learning the trade of machine making when sixteen years old. In 1855 he came to Bureau County and worked at his trade, building threshers by hand, this being before machinery was used in their construction. A year later he settled on his present farm in Manlius Township, which contains 320 acres, all of which he has made since he came to this county. Mr. White was married in Bureau County, June 12, 1859, to Mariam R. Penn. She was born in Licking County, Ohio, December 4, 1836, and came to this county in the fall of 1858. They are the parents of eight children, viz.: Lorenzo, born March 15, 1860, wife of Arthur Aldrich, of Shabbona, Ill.; Wilbur, March 23, 1861; Ellsworth R., June 5, 1862; Alonzo, June 3, 1864; Emerson, July 7, 1865; Amy, August 24, 1866; Eva May, January 4, 1871, died October 1, 1872; Virgil, December 21, 1876. Mrs. White is the daughter of James and Margaret (Higgs) Penn. The father was a native of Maryland, and died in Ohio; the mother is still living, and resides in Ohio. In politics Mr. White has always given his support to the Republican party. He is now serving his fourth year as Supervisor of Manlius Township. He is a member of the County Central Committee.

WILLIAM C. WHITE (deceased) was born in Ohio, July 7, 1821. He was the son of John and Jane (Robertson) White. The father was of German descent, but was born in New Jersey, and the mother was a native of Scotland. By trade William C. White was a miller, and in Ohio owned a flouring-mill, and in connection with it had a turning lathe. In the spring of 1849 he went to California, where he remained till 1852, being engaged in mining and dealing in cattle. In 1852 he came to Henry County, Ill., where his parents were then living. In the fall of 1852 he purchased the farm first settled in Macon Township of Mr. Motherell, and in 1853 he bought the present homestead. He gave most of his attention to stock-farming and was very successful. At the time of his death he owned 532 acres of land. Mr. White was a member of the Baptist Church of Buda, but contributed liberally toward the support of all churches or toward the advancement of any good cause. He was unable to enter the service during the war, but did all he could for the soldiers, and was known as the soldiers' friend. He was united in marriage in Bureau County, December 28, 1854, to Miss Elizabeth A. Lewis, by whom he had nine children. Mr. White died March 6, 1874. His children are: Loretta J., born October 16, 1855; Florence A., born August 29, 1857, died March 29, 1863; John William, born April 4, 1859; David A., born January 1, 1861, died March 8, 1862; Carrie A., born December 20, 1862; Sarah E., born October 7, 1866; Warren J., born May 10, 1868; Martin E., born January 11, 1870; Ellen C., born October 18, 1872. Carrie A. was married October 29, 1883, to Charles Wolfersberger, of Princeton, and John William was married in January, 1884, to Miss Annie Wood, of Macon Township. Mrs. Elizabeth A. (Lewis) White was born in Lewis County, N. Y., August 18, 1834. She is the daughter of John W. and Ann (Roberts) Lewis. John W. Lewis was born December 14, 1807, in Lewis County, N. Y. He was the son of William I. and grandson of John Lewis, who came to the United States from Wales, in about the year 1784. William I. Lewis

had one sister, who came at the same time, but she was married to a man named Jones, and settled in Philadelphia, but William I. and his brother Lewis settled with their father near Trenton Falls, N. Y., and their descendants still live there. Both the brothers served in the war of 1812. John W. Lewis, the eldest son of William I. Lewis, came to Bureau County, Ill., in 1853, and in the fall of the same year settled on northeast quarter of Section 15 in Macon Township, and lived there till his death, which occurred January 8, 1873. In March, 1832, he was married to Ann Roberts, a native of Wales, born August 18, 1813. At the age of three years she came with her parents to the United States. She died November 16, 1874. She was the mother of twelve children, viz: William, Elizabeth, Sarah, David, John, Walter, Henry, Ellen, Thomas, Jerome, George and Albert. Walter died in New York in 1843, but all the other members of the family came to this county with their parents. John died in California in 1876; Albert W. died in 1858; Henry in 1868, and Thomas in 1875. The remaining members of the family yet survive, and with the exception of Jerome, who lives in Waterville, Kan., and David in Mono County, Cal., all reside in Bureau County, Ill.

WILLIAM WHITTIN (deceased) was born in Erie County, Penn., May 28, 1819, and there grew to manhood and then came West, and subsequently made Illinois and Iowa his home. In 1851 he was married, in Lee County, Iowa, to Eliza J. Larison, who was born near Ithaca, N. Y., December 27, 1830, and in childhood went to Iowa. In 1860 Mr. Whittin came to Bureau County, Ill., and settled the farm of 160 acres now occupied by his family, and died January 20, 1877. His only son—David L. Whittin—was born in Putnam Co., Ill., August 31, 1858, but was mostly reared and educated in Bureau County. He was married January 7, 1880, to Miss Elizabeth Daggar. She was born in Putnam Co., Ill., October 20, 1856, and is the daughter of Peter and Janet Daggar. The father is deceased, but the mother resides at Storm Lake, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. David L. Whittin are the parents of one daughter, viz.: Lucy E., born July 4, 1883.

Mr. D. L. Whittin is a staunch Republican in politics, as was also his father.

HON. LORENZO DOW WHITING, Tiskilwa, is a native of Wayne County, N. Y., his birth being dated at Arcadia, November 17, 1819. His father, Samuel Whiting, was a farmer and contractor on the Erie Canal and did at one time a lumber business on the Genesee River; was born in Connecticut; and his mother, whose maiden name was Zilpha Mather, was a lineal descendant of Cotton Mather, and a native of Connecticut. Samuel Whiting, Sr., the grandfather of Lorenzo, was a New Englander, and a young soldier in the Continental Army. The Whitings are of English descent. Our subject received an academic education, and was a merchant's clerk at Olcott, Niagara County, until eighteen years of age. He came West in 1838, and was engaged in the patent right business in Illinois four years, and then returned to New York State. For the next seven years he was engaged in teaching and acting as Town Superintendent of schools in Newfane, Niagara County, filling also the office of Justice of the Peace most of the time. In 1849 Mr. Whiting returned to Illinois, made a purchase of a quarter section of land near Tiskilwa, and for the first three seasons was engaged in farming and teaching. Since he ceased teaching he has given his whole time to agricultural pursuits, adding to his land from time to time until he now has nearly 600 acres largely under excellent improvement. Mr. Whiting served as Supervisor of Indiantown for five or six years. He was elected to the Illinois House of Representatives in 1868, to the Constitutional Convention in 1869, to the State Senate in 1870, and still holds the latter office, having been a member of the upper house for twelve consecutive years, and of the Legislature fourteen consecutive years. In the Constitutional Convention Mr. Whiting was first to propose the insertion of a provision in the Constitution requiring the General Assembly to pass laws regulating railroad charges; and as Senator was active in carrying through the bill which embodied a law against unjust discrimination and extortionate charges known as the Granger Laws. He was the projector of the Hennepin Canal scheme and the

originator of other bills looking to the internal improvement of the State. He was the author of several important laws relating to agriculture, roads and drainage, and of the bill which passed and became a law ceding the Illinois & Michigan Canal to the United States on certain conditions. For the last four or five years he labored in the Senate very earnestly to secure a more just revenue law, whereby all property shall be taxed once and no property doubly taxed. Cheap transportation and equal taxation are leading objects with him. No man in the Senate has a clearer head than Mr. Whiting, or labors more zealously to secure equal rights and equal justice to all classes of his constituents, and of the citizens of Illinois. In 1870 he was among the most active in opposing the lake front scheme, whereby three railroad corporations sought to possess themselves of the shore line of the outer and future harbor of Chicago. In 1878 he led the opposition in the defeat of Senate bill 114, which was to effect the release of a combination of railroads from a large amount of taxes adjudged by the courts to be due to the public. His championship of measures relating to the producers, and his watchfulness of the public interest when assailed by special and corporate greed, have made him known as the "farmer's statesman." These powerful interests which he has so often foiled generally stir up a lively opposition to his repeated re-elections, but the people whom he has so faithfully served have so far successfully rallied to his support, having elected him seven times in succession to serve at the State capital. Senator Whiting is a Republican of Democratic antecedents. He was first married in 1846 to Miss Lucretia C. Clement, of Oneida County, N. Y. She died in 1872, leaving three children, two sons and one daughter. Senator Whiting was married the second time in 1874, to Miss Eriphyle Robinson, of Brooklyn, N. Y. She is the daughter of the late Dr. Daniel Robinson, of New York, a thorough scholar, with good taste for mathematics, horticulture and mechanics, and was a member of the New York Historical Society. Mrs. Whiting's mother's name was Caroline M. Cropsy, an accomplished lady of French descent; her

mother's name was Helen Ackerman, who was connected with some of the most noted early Dutch settlers on the Hudson. Clement A., the eldest son, is married, and Herbert is tilling his father's lands; Lilian, the daughter, is connected with the editorial staff of the *Boston Traveler*, a correspondent of the *Chicago Daily Inter-Ocean*, the *Cincinnati Commercial* and the *Globe-Democrat*, St. Louis, and an occasional contributor to the monthly magazines.

JOHN I. WILKINS, M. D., the oldest living physician in Tiskilwa, was born in August, 1827, in Dublin, Ireland. His parents, Charles and Catharine (Moore) Wilkins, were both natives of Ireland, where they died and where the father had been an attorney at law. Dr. Wilkins was educated in Dublin. He received his medical education at the Royal College of Surgeons, Trinity College and "Rotunda," at which latter place he graduated. After a year's practice in Ireland he became Surgeon of the "Shenandoah," an American vessel bound for Philadelphia. This was about 1851. After his second trip to Philadelphia he abandoned his position and came to Bureau County, Ill., where his brothers, Charles, Richard and George Wilkins, then resided. He located in the southern part of the county, where he remained till 1857, when he came to Tiskilwa, where he now follows his profession. In the fall of 1862 he enlisted as a private in the Eighty-sixth Illinois. In January, 1863, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry, and served till close of war. For six months he was in Libby Prison, and suffered the horrors of that slaughter-pen. Dr. Wilkins was married February 14, 1856, to Mary J. Church, who was born in 1830 in Pennsylvania. Her parents, William W. and Jane B. (Irwin) Church, were natives of Londonderry, Ireland. The former is now a resident of Tiskilwa. He came to St. Johns, New Brunswick, in 1823. He lived eleven years in Pennsylvania and forty-three years in Peoria County, Ill. He is the father of twelve children. Dr. and Mrs. Wilkins are members of the Episcopal Church. Their son, Charles L., was born May 10, 1867. The

Doctor is an A. F. & A. M., an I. O. O. F., and a Republican.

ORRIN WILKINSON, Tiskilwa, was born September 27, 1836, in Bradford County, Penn. His parents, George and Julia A. (Wanton) Wilkinson, were natives of Rhode Island, where the former was born in 1809. He was a farmer, and came to LaSalle County, Ill., in 1838. In 1844 he removed to Buda, in Bureau County, where he farmed, but eventually removed to Tiskilwa, where he kept hotel for about eighteen years, and then went to Henry County, where he died in 1880. His wife was born in 1811. She is yet living with our subject, and is the mother of five children who reached maturity, viz.: Marshall S., Lyman J., Orrin, Charles H. and Mrs. Mary J. Smith. Our subject was a farmer in early life. In 1859 he formed a partnership with J. H. Welsh, and kept a general store till August, 1862, when he organized Company E, of the Ninety-third Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was elected Captain and served till close of the war, participating in the siege of Vicksburg, the battles of Missionary Ridge, Allatoona, and minor engagements. He was also with Gen. Sherman in his famous march to the sea. After the war Mr. Wilkinson returned to Tiskilwa, where he did a general collecting and insurance business till 1877, when he formed a partnership with M. W. Keigley, and at present keeps a general store. Mr. Wilkinson was married twice. His first wife, Maggie A. Welsh, died June, 1862. He was married a second time in October, 1865, to Sarah A. Smith, who was born in 1841 in Bradford County, Penn. Politically Mr. Wilkinson is a stanch Democrat. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1860, and has held that office ever since; was Town Clerk from 1866 to 1880; has been Supervisor since 1880, and has been School Treasurer twelve years. He is an A. F. & A. M., of Sharon Lodge, No. 550, and a member of Princeton Chapter and Commandery; is also an I. O. O. F., Senachwine Lodge, No. 147.

J. H. WILLIAMS, Lamoille, was born August 24, 1821, in Culpeper County, Va. He is a son of Jackson and Margaret Will-

iams, natives of Virginia. They died in Coshocton County, Ohio. Their children were: Cordelia, Mary, Charley, Addison, James H., Washington, Eliza, Amanda and Jackson Williams. James H. Williams came to Coshocton County, Ohio, when he was fifteen years old. In May, 1847, he enlisted in Company B, of the Third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served one year in the Mexican war. He came to Bureau County, Ill., in the summer of 1848, and with his Mexican land warrant entered 160 acres of land in Lamoille Township, on which he moved in March, 1850. This land he improved and to it added more, till at present he has 620 acres of choice land in the vicinity of Van Orin or Williams Station. Mr. Williams does not boast of an education, yet he has been a very successful and self-made man. He was married in Ohio to Elizabeth Shirk, who is the mother of the following children: Henry, Eliza and William now living, and James, Charles and Washington deceased. Henry Williams was born January 24, 1850, in Fulton County, Ill. He was reared and educated in this State. He taught school several terms in this county, and for three years was in the employment of James H. Williams & Co., grain, lumber and stock merchants of Van Orin. Since then he has been a farmer and owns 190 acres. He was married here August 9, 1874, to Mary A. Long, born February 5, 1854, in Ohio. She is a daughter of Frederick and Rachel (St. Clair) Long. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Williams are active members of the United Brethren Church. To them three children were born: Hattie, born May 24, 1875; James, May 23, 1880, and Florence, January 6, 1882. William Williams was born July 8, 1854, on the old homestead. He was educated in his native county, and has been a successful farmer and stockman, especially the latter, shipping his own stock. He raises some fine cattle, horses and hogs. He is managing the homestead of 640 acres, of which he owns half. Mr. Williams was married November 7, 1877, to Sarah Crossman, born July 5, 1854. She is a daughter of John C. Crossman, This union is blessed with two children: Harry, born October 9, 1878, and Charles, who was born November 7, 1882.

R. B. WILLIAMS, Hall, was born July 16, 1826, in Boston, Mass., a son of Robert and Adeline (Hoyt) Williams. The Williams family is of Scotch descent, and those now in the United States are descendants of early settlers of Deerfield, Mass., they having been there at the time of the Indian massacre. Our subject's grandfather, Solomon Williams, was born in Deerfield, Mass., and lived there until his death. He reared a family of six sons, all of whom lived to be very old men. Of these, Robert Williams, our subject's father, was a merchant for nearly fifty years, and died in 1863, at the age of seventy-seven years. His wife, Adeline Hoyt, died in Boston, at the age of forty-two years. She was a daughter of Gen. Eperfras Hoyt, a soldier and engineer in the war of 1812. Robert and Adeline Williams were the parents of six children: Jane I. (deceased), Robert B., Arthur, Charles (deceased), John and Edward (deceased). Robert B. Williams was educated in Boston, where he learned and followed the machinist's trade for more than ten years, until his health failed. In July, 1855, he came to Bureau County, Ill., and bought 100 acres of land of his brother Charles, who returned East. Mr. Williams was married in Boston, August 7, 1850, to Mary A. Wittaker, born in Lancashire, England, November 7, 1831. Her parents, William R. and Maria (Wilkinson) Wittaker, were also natives of England, where they died. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have five children living: Mrs. Fannie Hill, John, Robert, Edward and Charles. Two children died in infancy, and in April and May, 1868, they lost three daughters; Ada, aged sixteen years; Tena D., aged nearly fifteen years, and Jennie L., aged thirteen. Mr. Williams votes the Republican ticket. He has held the various township offices.

SOLOMON WILLIAMS, Lamoille, was born at Amherst, Mass., May 1, 1809, and is a son of Chester and Sarah (Howe) Williams, both natives of Massachusetts, where they were born January 27, 1772, and January 13, 1772, respectively, and married January 14, 1802. The father died at Amherst, Mass., February 6, 1822, and the mother September 5, 1860. They had five children: Frederick, George, Mary, Solomon and Sarah. The last

two being the only ones now living. Frederick lived and died on the old homestead at Amherst; two of his children—Chester and William—are still living; Sarah is now a widow (Mrs. Sarah H. Ferry), and resides at Pittsfield, Mass.; she is the mother of Irving D. Ferry; Solomon Williams, the subject of this sketch, was reared to the life of a farmer, and like nearly all New England boys, received the advantages of a good education. In 1836 he decided to seek his fortune in the West, and made his objective point Illinois, arriving in Chicago by canal and steamer over the lake; from this point he walked to Ottawa and Peoria, and finally to this county, in search of a good location whereon to found a home. He decided that Bureau County afforded advantages for him superior to any that he found elsewhere, and in the fall of 1836 bought a claim for 540 acres of land, located in Lamoille and Clarion Townships, on which he now resides. He was then a single man, and kept bachelor's hall in a log-house located on his purchase in Clarion Township, until the following year, when he returned to his native State and was married at Hatfield, Mass., September 5, 1837, to Harriet D. Smith, who was born in Hampshire County, Mass., August 17, 1809. He soon afterward with his wife, returned to his present farm and commenced housekeeping. His wife died February 16, 1853, leaving one child—S. Dwight Williams—who married Elizabeth Reed and is now a resident of Newton, Harvey Co., Kan., where he was one of the first settlers; they have three children: Earl D., Harriet and Ada L. Solomon Williams was again married May 24, 1855, to Frances Prime, who was born November 16, 1837, at Ticonderoga, N. Y., an only daughter of George W. and Frances (Brown) Prime, natives respectively of Vermont and Massachusetts. By Mr. Williams' second marriage there are the following-named children: Maria E., born September 20, 1857, (and now the wife of Albert E. Porter, born December 28, 1844, in Clarion Township, this county, where his father, Albert G. Porter, was prominent among the early settlers, though he now resides at Waterloo, Iowa); George P., born December 1, 1859; Frederick F., born October 31, 1864; and Sumner H.,

born March 22, 1866; all of whom are at present living at the old homestead with their father. The mother, Mrs. Frances (Prime) Williams, died April 28, 1874. Mr. Williams' home farm consists of the original purchase of over 500 acres, highly improved and thoroughly drained. His residence is one of the finest in the county, and situated in the midst of a beautiful and well-kept lawn, delightfully shaded by trees set by his own hand. The outbuildings are models of convenience, and the whole appearance of the place indicates the care of a tasteful and intelligent, as well as a successful farmer. Mr. Williams is also the owner of a farm in Minnesota. In politics he is a Republican and in public affairs thoroughly progressive.

C. WILLIAMSON, Neponset, was born November 6, 1823, in Steuben County, N. Y.; a son of Abraham and Sarah (Smith) Williamson, both natives of New Jersey. They died in Steuben County, N. Y. They were the parents of ten children, viz.: Robert, Lucy and John are deceased; Charity, Chester (our subject), Mime, Elias, Charles, William and Daniel. Our subject, Chester Williamson, was reared in the State of New York, where he was also married and in 1855 came West and settled on Section 18, in Neponset Township, Bureau County, Ill., where he now resides on a farm of 120 acres. He was married July 22, 1849, to Miss Electa J. Rodgers, who was born September 27, 1831, in Thompsons County, N. Y. She is a daughter of John and Luzitta (Smith) Rodgers, natives of New York. She is the mother of ten children, viz.: Seymour, born May 7, 1850, now a resident in Iowa; Lafayette E., born May 16, 1852, a resident of Oregon; Mrs. Sarah A. Kepler, born September 26, 1854, a resident of Webster City, Iowa; Pardon, born May 22, 1857—he was a ranchman in Heppner, Oregon, and died April 20, 1884, in St. Paul, Minn., while on his way to Buffalo to be treated for consumption by Dr. Pierce; Mrs. Luzitta Lewis, born May 14, 1859; Gilbert R., born June 28, 1861; U. Grant, born July 28, 1863; Chester, born September 8, 1865; Effie, born August 29, 1870; and Hattie, who was born March 1, 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Williamson are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has held

school offices and been identified with the Democratic party.

CHARLES O. WILSON, Buda, was born in Knox County, Ohio, June 23, 1840. He is the son of Prentice S. and Mary (Updyke) Wilson. In early life he began learning the machinist's trade in Mt. Vernon, Ohio. When about eighteen years of age he came to Vermont, Ill., but in 1859 or 1860 removed to Kewanee, where he worked at his trade till in August, 1862, when he enlisted in the service of his country in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under Col. Howe, of Kewanee. He participated in the engagements of Champion Hill, Black River, siege of Vicksburg, Jackson and Meridian, Miss., Spanish Fort, etc., and then went to Montgomery, Ala., where for about three months he acted as Superintendent of the Quartermaster's Department, and while superintending the unloading of a boat his hand was crushed and so crippled for life. Up till the fall of Vicksburg, he was in Gen. Logan's command, but then went to New Orleans under the command of Gen. A. J. Smith. He was in the service for three years and nine days. After receiving his discharge he returned again to Kewanee and followed his trade of machinist and engineer there till about 1868, when he took charge of the engine at the Lovejoy coal mines near Buda. He remained at the mines for four years, and then began farming, in which business he continued till 1880, when he opened a meat market in Buda but soon afterward began in the restaurant business, but in 1882 he opened the Wilson House in Buda, which has met with success. Mr. Wilson is one of the charter members of the G. A. R. Post of Buda. In politics he is a Republican and for the past nine years has been a member of the I. O. O. F. He has twice been married, first to Laura Earl about 1860, by whom he has one child living—Cloa A.,—now wife of Allen Anderson. He was married March 5, 1867, to Lucinda Aker, who is the mother of the following-named children: Florence, a daughter by a previous marriage, and by her present husband, Alice, Norman P., Edna May (deceased), and Lizzie.

WILLIAM S. WILSON, Ohio, was born

in Belmont County, Ohio, May 15, 1831, and is the son of Stephen and Amy Wilson. The father was born in New Jersey, July 20, 1793, and the mother was born in Pennsylvania, December 28, 1805. They were married in Brown County, Ohio, in 1824, where they resided until they came to this county, April 1, 1837, and settled at Princeton, residing at and near there till 1851, when they removed to and settled in Ohio Township. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson were the parents of five children, three of whom are now living: Rebecca, born April 26, 1826, wife of John Warfield; William S., May 15, 1831; Joseph G., August 20, 1833, died May 3, 1884; Nancy, September, 1835, wife of L. T. Pomeroy, and Edwin, deceased. The father died in Ohio Township, March 30, 1873. The mother is still living. The subject of this sketch came to this county with his parents, and resided at home till October 7, 1852, when he was married to Maria Jones, the daughter of Abram and Mary Jones, of Princeton, Ill., who was born April 29, 1834, in Princeton, Ill. The father was born September 5, 1801; the mother was born March 18, 1802, and came to this county in 1831. (See sketch of Daniel Jones.) Mr. Wilson settled in Ohio Township in 1850 on Section 17, the south half of which he still owns, and where he resided till 1876, when he removed to Ohio Village. He engaged in the mercantile trade in Ohio in 1870, and continued in that business for ten years. Mr. and Mrs. William Wilson have no children of their own, but have raised two: Emma Morse, born April 25, 1859, now Mrs. Fenwick R. Anderson, Ohio, Ill., and Addie Doty, May 25, 1873. Mr. Wilson has been in the past extensively engaged in stock-dealing, and is at present engaged in farming and stock-raising and feeding. He is the owner of 363 acres in Ohio Township, 320 acres in Lee County, 160 acres in Nebraska, also residence and business property in Ohio Village. In politics Mr. Wilson was formerly a Republican, and early a member of the Free-Soil party, but at present favors the policy of the Democratic party. In 1870 he served as Supervisor of Ohio Township. Mr. Wilson is President of the banking firm of Wilson, Pomeroy & Co., of Ohio, Ill. He

is a member of the Methodist Protestant Church.

HENRY WINGERT, Princeton. Among the enterprising foreigners who have come to Bureau County, Ill., and have, by their indomitable perseverance, industry and frugality, made money and judiciously invested it, we class him whose name heads this sketch. The people of any community are always glad to have such men as he to come and settle among them. Mr. Wingert was born January 8, 1842, in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany. He is a son of George and Catharine (Au) Wingert, who were farmers by occupation. They came to the United States in 1865, and both died in Princeton. Henry Wingert learned the tailor's trade in Germany. He followed his trade two years in New York City, and then came to Princeton, Ill., where he worked one year for Edward Erhard, and then in 1868 opened a tailor shop of his own, which he has continued till the present writing. In the summer of 1883 he built a livery and feed stable, and in the future will devote most of his attention to that business. From time to time Mr. Wingert has bought real estate near where he resides, and at present owns several fine pieces of town property. He came to the United States in debt for his passage money, but through hard work he has managed to gain his present prosperity. He was married to Miss Mary Zinke, who was born September 23, 1837, in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany. She is a daughter of Philip and Mary (Albiger) Zinke, and is the mother of seven children, viz.: Peter, Lottie, George, Henry, Willie, Emil and Charley. Mr. Wingert owes much of his prosperity to the industry of his wife. Both are members of the Protestant Church. He is an I. O. O. F., and politically is identified with the Democratic party.

SINO E. WINSER, Hall, was born June 19, 1849, in Hall Township, Bureau County. His father, James Winsor, deceased, was born in Hawkhurst, County Kent, England, August 18, 1824. He was the son of Edward Winsor, a native of the same place, who afterward came to Bureau County, and died in Henry County, Ill. James Winsor left England September 9, 1841, and came directly to Bu-

reau County. He worked for Robert Scott and others several years, and then went to Livingston County, where his brother-in-law resided. He located a claim there, but afterward returned to Bureau County, and bought land in Section 30, Hall Township, moving to it in 1850. He was a successful farmer and stock-grower, and the home farm, where his widow now resides, contains 460 acres of well-improved land. In 1872 Mr. Winsor went to England, making the trip in twelve days. When he first came to this country they were six weeks in crossing. James Winsor was married in this county August 12, 1848, to Serena Munson, born September 19, 1832, in Warren County, Ind. Her father, Sino Munson, was a native of New York, and her mother, Sarah (Fenton) Munson, of Ohio. Mrs. Winsor came to Bureau County in 1842. She has four children, viz.: Sino E., William B. (deceased), Mrs. Nancy J. Campbell, Mrs. Isabel S. Miller. James Winsor was a Democrat, as is also his son, Sino E.

JAMES WINTERS, Clarion, was born Aug. 15, 1821, in Mifflin County, Penn. His father, Christian Winters, was born in Hohenloh, Germany, where he learned the baker's trade, and as journeyman traveled a great deal. He came to Mifflin County, Penn., when a young man, and there was a farmer by occupation. He was married there about 1810, to Nancy Frazier, a native of Mifflin County. She was of Scotch-Irish descent, and died in August, 1826. She was the mother of six children, viz.: Eve, Elizabeth, Andrew, Margaret, James and Sarah. Christian Winters was married a second time to Mrs. Sarah Stratton, now deceased, who was the mother of Nancy and Hannah Winters. Christian Winters came to Bureau County in 1851, and died here April 8, 1860, aged seventy-nine years and four months. Our subject, James Winters, was educated in his native State, where he learned and followed the carpenter's trade. He went to Des Moines County, Iowa, in the fall of 1843, and followed his trade till the spring of 1845, when he went to Minnesota, where he lumbered up and down the Mississippi River, from the falls of St. Croix to St. Louis. After this he ran a horse ferry-boat nearly two seasons across the river at Burlington. In the fall of 1847

he returned to his old home in Pennsylvania, where he was married, in August, 1849, to Catharine Sheller, who was born November 21, 1826, in Lebanon County, Penn. Her parents were John A. and Anna M. (Grassmyer) Sheller, natives of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Winters is the mother of nine children now living, viz.: Mrs. Anna M. Corbett; William A., a farmer of Cherokee County, Kan.; Mrs. Mary E. Dean, a resident of Wisner, Neb.; Hannah C., Mrs. Emma J. Frizzell, Andrew C., Sarah B., Alice M. and John R. Winters. After Mr. Winters was married, he took a contract to build a wagon road over Eli and Juniatta Mountain, in Pennsylvania. In the summer of 1851 he came to Clarion Township, Bureau Co., Ill., and bought 120 acres of land of his brother, Andrew Winters, who had entered it in 1848. Mr. Winters has been a successful farmer, and has besides his well-improved homestead 480 acres in Kansas and eighty acres in Nebraska. Politically he is a staunch Republican. He was formerly a member of the Union League, and is now a member of the A. F. & A. M. fraternity. Mrs. Winters is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

W. H. WINTER, M. D., Princeton, was born January, 1826, in Butler County, Penn. His parents were John and Eliza (Wilson) Winter. The mother was born in 1793, in Newcastle-on-the-Tyne, in England, and died, 1866, in western Pennsylvania. She was the mother of four children now living: John S., Mrs. Mary W. Irvine, Mrs. S. F. Miller and William H., our subject. The father of W. H. Winter was born, 1794, in Wellington, England. He was a graduate of one of old England's best colleges, and in early life studied medicine. He came to the United States in 1821, and in this country devoted his whole life and energy to the preaching of the Gospel, being a minister of the Baptist Church. His field of labor was in western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio and West Virginia. His ability as a writer and historian in the Baptist Church is recognized throughout that section of the country, and he has done much for the interest of that church. He was a man of ability, and ever ready to sacrifice his own and even the interest of his family for that of the church. His

last years of Christian labor were spent in western Pennsylvania, where he died in 1878. Our subject, Dr. Winter, received his primary education in western Pennsylvania, in different schools, among others that of Beaver Academy; but is mainly self-educated. Having gained some knowledge of drugs from his father, he pursued the study of medicine four years with Dr. J. M. Irvine as his preceptor. At the end of that time, in 1846, he came to Fulton County, Ill., where he practiced medicine three years, and then went to Knox County, where he practiced one year, and also sold drugs. In March, 1850, he came to Bureau County, with which he has been identified ever since. In April of the same year he came to Princeton, where he opened a drug store, which was the first of its kind in the place, and has been the largest and best drug store in the county ever since. The Doctor commenced business here on a small scale, but has increased his stock from time to time till it reached its present magnitude. It is one of the largest retail stores in the State, containing a stock valued at over \$15,000. Its reputation for pure drugs is well established, as the firm manufactures their own tinctures and extracts. In May, 1872, C. G. Cushing went into partnership with Dr. Winter, the firm being known as Winter & Cushing. Early in life, at the age of fourteen, the Doctor expressed the wish of some day owning a farm and stock, which desire has since been fully realized. In 1873 he bought 400 acres of land four miles northwest of Princeton, which he has converted into a stock farm, buying his first blooded stock in the fall of 1873, and some more in 1874. He has now the finest short-horn herd in the county, to which he frequently adds fine imported stock. He has counted the "May-flower" and "Maid of Honor" among his herd; the latter was exhibited at the Centennial. At present he has between fifty and sixty head of short-horn cattle, with "Wild Duke of Geneva" at the head of the herd. He has also a fine lot of blooded horses, which are raised on his farm. Dr. Winter has lived on his farm since April, 1874, but can be found in Princeton every day of the week except Thursday, when he remains on

his farm, ever ready to entertain his visitors and customers. Dr. Winter was married, June 1, 1848, to Melissa H. Curtis, who was born in 1828, in Portage County, Ohio. She is a daughter of H. P. Curtis, who was a farmer by occupation. The Doctor is an A. F. & A. M., Bureau Lodge, No. 112, of which he was a charter member, and its second Master; has taken the degree of Royal Arch Mason. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F., Tonnaluka Lodge, No. 89, of which he is also a charter member, and belongs to the Encampment. In politics he is a Democrat, and is a self-made man in every respect.

CHARLES WIXOM. Hall was born August 7, 1852, in Hall Township, Bureau Co., Ill., on the farm where he now resides. His father, Abraham Wixom, was born in Ohio, February 19, 1816. He married Rachel N. Scott, born April 14, 1825, in Indiana. She is the daughter of Robert and Polly (Hall) Scott, who came to this county in 1834. (See sketch of Henry J. Miller.) Abraham Wixom came to Bureau County and settled on Section 33, Hall Township, where he bought 200 acres of land of his father-in-law, Robert Scott. The farm now contains 300 acres, and is the home of our subject, Charles Wixom. Abraham Wixom died in this county August 29, 1870. His wife is still living, and was married a second time to Absalom Sweet. She is the mother of two children now living: Mrs. Cynthia Clark and Charles. In politics Charles Wixom is identified with the Republican party.

JOHN WOLFER (deceased) was a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, born December 28, 1815. He came to this country in about 1834, and bought 708 acres of land in Hall Township, Bureau Co., Ill., and was a large and successful farmer. He died May 4, 1879. He was married in this county July 5, 1849, to Anna M. Sessler, daughter of George and Anna M. (Mertz) Sessler. The latter is still living at the age of eighty years. Mrs. Wolfer was born October 7, 1826. She is the mother of eight children now living, viz.: Christian, born October 27, 1852, in Hall Township, Bureau County; Mrs. Carrie Loekle, Mrs. Emma Snyder, John J., William S., Louisa, Sarah and Ida. The Wolfer family are members of the Lutheran Church. The

three brothers are engaged in farming, having 320 acres of land. They are Democratic in political views.

CHARLES WOLFERSBERGER. Princeton, was born in Lebanon County, Penn., July 13, 1828. He is of German descent, and his parents, John and Elizabeth (Carper) Wolfersberger, were both natives of Lebanon County, Penn. His mother died there February 25, 1852, at the age of sixty-one years, two months and ten days. His father, was killed by cars at Harrisburg, Penn., November 29, 1864, aged seventy-five years, one month and twenty-three days. Charles Wolfersberger spent most of his youth in Campbellstown, Penn., farming and attending school. At the age of seventeen he went to Cumberland County, Penn., where he learned the trade of a shoe-maker, serving three years as apprentice and two years at journey work. In 1851 he removed to Illinois, and for several months worked at his trade at Princeton. In October, 1851, he bought a farm in Berlin Township, removed to it the following spring, and has since been engaged in farming. In 1867 he built on his present farm in Princeton Township, northeast quarter, Section 1, where he has since resided. He also owns the northwest quarter of Section 6, in Selby Township. He was married in Cumberland County, Penn., August 20, 1849, to Susanna Fahnstock. She was born in the same county February 17, 1830. Her father, Dr. Samuel Fahnstock, died when she was eighteen months old. Both he and his wife, Sarah N. Colier, were natives of Cumberland County, Penn. Mr. and Mrs. Wolfersberger are the parents of ten children, seven of whom are living: John F., born August 24, 1850, in Cumberland County, Penn., now in Leadville, Col.; Mary E., September 7, 1852, in Bureau County, Ill., wife of Edward Scott, of Selby Township; Ida A., August 9, 1857, wife of Franklin Cottrell, of Menlo, Iowa; Sarah M., November 28, 1859, wife of Samuel Rinker, of Malden; Cora B., December 16, 1861, died May 23, 1865; Charles E., January 15, 1864, is at home; Lilly, March 19, 1866, died March 21, 1866; Minnie Annetta, September 5, 1867, died April 22, 1869; George S., November 12, 1870; Susan Maud, February 18,

1874. Mr. Wolfersberger is Republican in politics. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Malden.

PHILIP WOLFERSBERGER, Princeton, was born March 28, 1826, in Campbelltown, Lebanon Co., Penn. His father, John Wolfersberger, was born in 1793, in the same place. He was a merchant by occupation, and was killed by the cars in 1864. John Wolfersberger, Sr., was the grandfather of our subject, and a native of Hessen, Germany. The mother of our subject was Elizabeth (Carper) Wolfersberger. She was also a native of Campbelltown, where she died. She was a daughter of Frederick and Mary Carper, and she is the mother of nine children, viz.: Julian, Gabriel (deceased), Mary, Margaret, John, Philip, Charles, Isaac and Elizabeth. Of the above John was a soldier in the late war, and killed at Murfreesboro. Philip, the subject of this biography, was educated in the common schools of Campbelltown. In early life he learned and followed the carpenter and joiner's trade there. In 1853 he came to Princeton, Ill., where he followed his tradetill the breaking out of the Civil war. September 1, 1861, he enlisted in the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, Company D. After serving two years as a private he was promoted to the position of First Lieutenant Commissary of the Third Colored United States Cavalry, in which capacity he served till the close of the war. Before coming home he served four months on the "Freedmen's Bureau," returning to Princeton January 26, 1866. There he followed his trade two years, and then became a partner in establishing a planing-mill. Four years afterward he sold his interest in the mill, and worked at his trade one year, and then entered upon a mercantile career by opening a bookstore, to which he afterward added a full line of groceries, queensware, willow and wood-ware. Our subject was married twice. His first wife was Martha Miller. She died in 1853, leaving three daughters, viz.: Mrs. Leah Walters, Mrs. Clara Holman and Mrs. Emma Carr. His present wife, Elizabeth Miller, was a sister to his first wife. She is the mother of three sons, viz.: Frank (deceased), William and Charles. The latter married Carrie White, and is now a partner in

his father's store. William graduated from the high school of Princeton, and was appointed to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., where he graduated, and then served two years on the United States flag ship "Pensacola." He then resigned his position and went into the express business, and at present is express agent at Leadville, Col.

JASPER WOOD, Mineral, was born November 15, 1829, in Erie County, Ohio; a son of Bourdett and Rhoda (Harrington) Wood, who were among the pioneers of Erie County, Ohio, where they yet reside. They are the parents of ten children. The grandfather of our subject, Jasper Wood, Sr., was a Captain in the war of 1812, and participated in the battle of Lake Erie. He married Elizabeth Boylstone, a native of Massachusetts. Both died in Ohio. The grandfather of our subject on his mother's side was Seth Harrington, a native of Connecticut. He served under Gen. Harrison in the war of 1812, and was the commander of Fort Bloomingville, near Lake Erie. Our subject was reared and educated in Ohio, where he also farmed. In 1850 he crossed the plains, and in California mined for gold successfully for two and one-half years, and also teamed. In 1854 he returned to Ohio, and the same year came to Gold Township, Bureau Co., Ill., where he became a successful farmer. He also took a deep interest in township affairs, and has held the office of Supervisor, Justice of the Peace, School Trustee and Treasurer. In 1867 he came to Mineral Township, where he at present resides. Here he has been School Trustee for fifteen years, and at present is Highway Commissioner. Mr. Wood was married here to Miss Ruhecy Goble, a native of Rock Island County, Ill. She is a daughter of Benjamin and Barbara (Vandruff) Goble. To Mr. and Mrs. Wood six children were born: Benjamin B. and Mrs. Flora G. McKee are deceased; Richard B., Thaddeus J., Ada S. and Henry L. Mrs. Flora G. McKee died May 22, 1884, aged twenty-four years and seven months. She left two children: Blanche and J. B. W. McKee. Financially Mr. Wood's life so far has been a success. He has accumulated a handsome property of nearly 2,000 acres of land. Of this 680 acres are in Gold and 1,200 acres in Mineral

Townships. He engages extensively in the stock business. Politically he is a Republican.

JOHN WYLIE, Tiskilwa, was born August 8, 1848, in Fayette County, Penn. His parents, Joseph L. and Jane (McKean) Wylie were also natives of Pennsylvania. They now reside in Tampico, Whiteside Co., Ill. Of their eight children the following are yet living: Elizabeth Wylie, Thompson M., Mrs. Sarah Robinson, Andrew, John (our subject) and William. Mr. Wylie was brought to Bureau County by his parents. In early life he clerked, principally in Tiskilwa, where he gained the esteem and confidence of his fellow men. In November, 1879, he embarked in the mercantile career for himself, in partnership with U. Tebow, selling hardware, implements and groceries. In February, 1884, the firm dissolved partnership, and our subject engaged in the implement business, making the sale of buggies a specialty, and so far has met with deserved success. He was married January 29, 1873, to Miss Bell Wierd, who is the mother of one child, Louisa B. Wylie, born May 31, 1875. Mr. Wylie takes an active interest in local affairs. He has been Village Trustee and Commissioner of Arispe Township.

MICHAEL YOUNG, Arlington, was born May 11, 1832, in Mehren, Rhein Prussia, Germany. He is a son of John A. and Margaret (Pantenburg) Young, natives of the above place, where the former was a farmer and cooper by occupation. In 1841 he came to Peru, Ill., where the family lived three years, after which he went to farming, having entered 160 acres of land in Westfield Township, where both parents died. They reared four children, viz.: Mrs. Catharine Thealen, Michael, Peter and Joseph Young, the latter deceased. In 1853, at the age of twenty-one, Michael Young crossed the plains and became a successful gold miner in California, at one time possessing \$60,000 of the filthy lucre, but meeting with reverses he was only able to bring \$10,000 home with him, which he invested principally in Arlington, where he built several buildings, which burnt down in March, 1869. This was a heavy blow to Mr. Young, as he received no insurance, but noth-

ing daunted, he engaged in the hardware business on a small scale with borrowed capital. Eventually he also engaged in the agricultural implement and husk mattress business, putting up machinery and using from 400 to 600 tons per year of the latter material. He has been wonderfully successful since he started in business, which is due mainly to his untiring energy and perseverance, his business amounting to about \$80,000 per annum. Mr. Young was married July 17, 1861, to Miss Elizabeth Betendorf, a native of Germany, who is the mother of the following children: Joseph (deceased), Ella, Katie, Anna, Maggie, Elizabeth and Michael Young. Mr. Young has filled school and township offices and is identified with the Democratic party.

WILLIAM J. YOUNG, Ohio, was born in Coles County, Ill., May 6, 1841, and is the son of Bazel and Sarah Young. (See sketch of Marion Kiser.) They came from Knox County, Ohio, to this State in 1840, and settled in Coles County, where they remained till 1841. They then removed to Knox County, and resided there till 1847, when they came to this county, and settled near Princeton, remaining till 1851, when they removed to Ohio Township, and settled on a part of Section 17, which he bought at \$3.50 per acre. The mother died in 1861 and the father in 1878. In 1862, August 15, William J. Young enlisted in Company B, Ninety-third Illinois Infantry, and served till June 23, 1865, when he was mustered out by reason of expiration of term of service. He was engaged in the battles of Jackson, Miss., May 14, 1863; Champion Hill, May 16, 1863; siege of Vicksburg from May 19, till July 4, 1863; Mission Ridge, November 25, 1863; Dalton, February 25, 1864; Allatoona, Ga., October 5, 1864, and Sherman's march to the sea. December 25, 1867, Mr. Young married Miss Mary E. Cowan, of this county, who was born November 11, 1842, and is the daughter of William and Emeline Cowan. The father was born in Kentucky, April 2, 1800, and is still living at Beattie, Kan. He came to this county in 1834. The mother was born at Rome, N. Y., February 27, 1809, and is a lineal descendant of the Puritan fathers. She died in Kansas, October 17,

1874. Mr. and Mrs. Young both completed their school course at Wheaton College, at which place they were married. Mr. Young had three brothers in the service. George was a member of Company K, Eighty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was confined in Andersonville prison for eight months. Lyman was a member of Company K, Twelfth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served three years, and re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-first Illinois Volunteers as First Lieutenant. Marion was a member of the One Hundred and Fifty-first, and served till the end of the war. Mr. and Mrs. Young have a family of eight children, all living: Maria E., born February 9, 1869; Charles L., born September 11, 1870; Byron R., born June 6, 1872; John W., born May 24, 1874; Frank, born September 18, 1876; George, born October 23, 1877; Julia F., born April 21, 1880; Catharine, born September 5, 1882. Mr. Young settled on the farm which is his present home in 1870. He owns eighty acres in Ohio Township. In politics he is Republican.

MARTIN ZEARING, deceased. The complete genealogy of the Zearing family was published several years ago in the East. We learn from it that the Castle or Schloss Zearing was founded by the Romans, who had conquered the Germanic nations, A. D. 65. It was afterward destroyed by the Franks or Huns, and rebuilt by the house of Zearing. At present Zearing Schloss is situated near Zearingville, Baden, Germany. Ludwig I., the American progenitor of the Zearing family, emigrated from Baden about 1725. His son, Henry Zearing, was the father of eight children. The oldest of these, Henry Zearing, Jr., was born March 20, 1760; he married Maria E. Rupp, who was born October 15, 1762. They had nine children. The seventh child, Martin Zearing, was born in Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, July 4, 1794, and died in Dover, Bureau Co., Ill., July 24, 1855. He was married in Pennsylvania, April 19, 1819, to Sarah Shafer, a native of Cumberland County, Penn., born May 9, 1797, died October 29, 1869. She was the daughter of John and Barbara (Lohmiller) Shafer, natives of Lancaster County, Penn. He died October 10, 1816, aged seventy-three

years, she died November, 1838, aged seventy-six years, both in Cumberland County, Penn. John Shafer was twice married and Mrs. Sarah Zearing was the twenty-fourth child. She was the mother of thirteen children, viz.: Mrs. Caroline Mohler, Mrs. Mary Denning and Mrs. Elizabeth Roberts Colton, all deceased; Martin R.; Louis; Mrs. Susan Steele; Mrs. Sarah Foster; Catharine, deceased; David S.; Samuel M., who was killed at the battle of Champion Hill; Martha J., deceased; infant, deceased; and John M., of Missouri. Martin Zearing came to Bureau County on a tour of observation in the summer of 1835; returning to Pennsylvania he made preparations to bring his family West, and after an eventful trip of five weeks they arrived in Princeton May 9, 1836. In December, 1836, the family moved out on the bleak prairie about one mile east of where Dover stands. The winter of 1836-37 is remembered to this day by old settlers as the severest ever experienced, and will never be forgotten by the members of the Zearing family as one of intense suffering and destitution. Martin Zearing was a man of great fixedness of purpose, of an indomitable will, and was never heard to utter a word of complaint in all his troubles and trials. An honest man, an exemplary Christian, he died as he had lived. To-day his memory is sweet to all who knew him. His wife bore with him his trials and privations with a singular fortitude, so characteristic of the pioneer mothers, of whom more should be said and written.

MARTIN R. ZEARING, Princeton, was born in Shiremantown, Cumberland Co., Penn., December 15, 1825. He is the son of Martin Zearing. (See sketch of Martin Zearing, deceased.) Mr. Zearing came to Bureau County with his parents in 1836, and has since resided in this county. He was reared on a farm and suffered the hardships to which the pioneer is subjected. He was the oldest son, and much of the burden fell upon him of supporting the family in the new country. And so his youth was occupied in the steady plodding necessary to improve a farm and gain a sustenance. He remained at the old home near Dover till his marriage, in 1855, when he settled on his farm, three

miles east of Dover. His wife, Louisa Rackley, was born September, 1825, and was the daughter of Nathan Rackley, a native of Vermont, but who had lived in the State of New York some time previous to coming to Bureau County in June, 1836. Mrs. Zearing died January 12, 1877. She was the mother of one daughter, viz.: Mrs. Susan L. Moore, a resident of this county. April 3, 1879, Mr. Zearing was united in marriage to Mrs. Fannie E. Garten, widow of E. D. Garten, by whom she had five children, now living, viz.: Mrs. Mary Cary, of Joliet, Ill.; William, Melchard, Emma and Laura B. Garten. Mr. Zearing followed farming till January, 1882, when he removed to Princeton and retired from an active business life; but yet retains his farm of over 300 acres. For many years he has been an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as is also his wife. His first wife was also a member of the same church. In politics he is a Republican.

LOUIS ZEARING, Westfield, was born September 10, 1827, in Shiremantown, Cumberland Co., Penn. He is the son of Martin Zearing, deceased (see sketch.) Louis Zearing came to Bureau County with his parents May 9, 1836. He was reared and educated in this county, and has made farming his occupation. In 1850 he crossed the plains with an ox team, making the trip in 180 days, and was one of the first to enter Hangtown. He was engaged in mining successfully in California for three years, and then returned *via* Nicaragua and New York. April 1, 1856, he bought a farm in Westfield Township, where he now resides and owns 257 acres of land. He has always taken great interest in the affairs of the county and township, and has held the offices of School Trustee, Commissioner and Supervisor. Mr. Zearing was married in New York City to Jane Cochran, a native of Scotland. She died November 10, 1868, aged thirty seven years. She was the mother of four children, viz.: Louis F., of New York City; Mrs. Jessie McKee, of Galesburg; Margaret, deceased, and Martin. Mr. Zearing was again married in Mechanicsburg, Penn., February 11, 1869, to Helen M. Whistler, daughter of Nathaniel and Frances (Schneble) Whistler, natives of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Zearing was

born September 8, 1835, in Shiremantown, Penn. She is the mother of two children, viz.: Susan and John P., the latter deceased. Mr. Zearing is a member of the Baptist Church; his wife of the Lutheran. In politics he is a Republican.

DAVID S. ZEARING, Princeton, was born February 16, 1834, in Shiremantown, Cumberland Co., Penn. He came to Bureau County, Ill., with his parents in 1836. (See sketch of Martin Zearing, deceased.) He was educated in Dover and Peru, and followed farming until 1859, when he crossed the plains with an ox team, starting April 25, and crossing the eastern line of California September 6. While in California he met with many adventures, and was a successful gold miner. In the winter of 1867 he returned to Bureau County and resumed farming. At present Mr. Zearing owns about 900 acres of land, mostly in this county, and is considered one of our most thrifty and prosperous citizens. In the fall of 1879 he came to Princeton, where he has resided ever since. Since July, 1881, he has owned a one-third interest in the mercantile firm of Zearing, Johnson & Bros., of Princeton. Mr. Zearing was married December 5, 1869, to Harriet Bass, who was born August 10, 1842, in Bureau County, Ill. She is a daughter of George and Mary L. (Carey) Bass, and is the mother of the following children: Alice M., born December 2, 1870; Elmer E., born January 19, 1872; George B., born December 3, 1874; David S., born December 28, 1877; Roy William, born September 21, 1880; and Martin M., born April 14, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Zearing are active members of the Baptist Church. In political matters Mr. Zearing's sympathies are with the Republican party.

GEORGE ZINK, Concord, was born in Bedford County, Penn., November 30, 1822. He is the son of Samuel Zink. (See sketch of John Zink.) Our subject came to this county in 1844 without anything but willing hands and a strong determination to succeed. For nearly three years he worked for John Stevens & Sons, and during that time purchased eighty acres of land in Macon Township, and in 1848 settled on it. Through his industry Mr. Zink has added to his farm

till now he owns 220 acres of well-improved land near Buda, and now he resides on the farm in Concord Township. His occupation has been that of farming, and in this he has been successful. November 25, 1847, he was united in marriage to Catherine Thompson, who was born in Huntingdon County, Penn., in 1822, and is the daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth Thompson, who came to this State in the fall of 1845, and died here. Mr. and Mrs. Zink have seven children, viz.: Davis, who died while in camp at Springfield, Ill., during his service in the army; Andrew T., of Buda; Elizabeth E., at home; Catherine M., wife of William H. Stutzman, of Buda; George A., Orren and Warren. The two latter are twins. In politics Mr. Zink is identified with the Republican party. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Buda.

JOHN ZINK, Macon, was born in Bedford County, Penn., August 23, 1813. He is the son of Samuel and Catherine (Hannawalt) Zink, both natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. The father died in this county February 7, 1866, but the mother yet survives. She was born August 26, 1789. She is the mother of six sons and five daughters; four sons and two daughters are yet living. Our subject is the oldest of the family. His early life was spent on the farm, but

at the age of twenty-one years he learned the tanner's trade, which he followed till 1844, when he removed to Fulton County, Ill., since which time he has been engaged in farming. In 1846 he came to Bureau County and settled his present farm of 199 acres. He was married in Bureau County, Ill., September 5, 1847, to Elizabeth Thompson, who was born November 2, 1816, and died November 27, 1859. She was the daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth Thompson, who came to this State in the fall of 1845. Mrs. Zink was the mother of the following-named children: Mary E., John A., Harriet A. (deceased), and Christian W. S. March 7, 1865, Mr. Zink was united in marriage to Elizabeth Sensel, who was born August 22, 1835, in Knox County, Ohio. She is the daughter of John and Catherine (Schnebly) Sensel, both of whom were born in Washington County, Md., and were married there, but soon after marriage, in 1829, removed to Ohio, and he died there June 14, 1868, in his sixty-fourth year. His widow now lives in Mt. Vernon, Ohio. She is the mother of thirteen children, ten of whom yet survive. Mrs. Zink is the mother of the following-named children: James L. (deceased), George E., Catherine E., Samuel H., Maggie J. (deceased) and Almeda M.

 RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR INSERTION IN PROPER ORDER.

ELIJAH DEE, Princeton, was born in Franklin County, Vt., in 1816, December 20. He is the son of Elijah and Mary (Post) Dee, natives of Connecticut. The father's occupation was that of a farmer. During the war of 1812 he fought in the battle of Plattsburg, N. Y., as a volunteer. He died in 1842 in Vermont at the age of sixty-nine years. His widow lived till 1864, and died at the age of about seventy-five. She was the mother of eleven children—seven sons and four daughters. The sons are all living, the eldest being seventy-one years of age. Only two of the daughters now survive. Our subject's early life was spent on his father's farm in the Green Mountain State, and in attending the schools of his native county. In 1843 he came West, and for some years lived in Greene County, Ill., but in 1855 he came to Princeton, Ill., and has since continued to reside here. His business through life has been that of farmer and stock-raiser, and was one of the earliest to engage in the growing of thorough-bred cattle in this county, as he began in 1856, and continued in the same till 1883, when he sold his herd, and also his farm near town; but owns a farm of 160 acres in Wyand Township. Mr. Dee in politics is far from being an extremist, but yet is identified with the Republican party. For years he has been a member of Tonaluka Lodge, No. 89, I. O. O. F. He was married October 10, 1850, in this county, to Mrs. Angeline (Wiswal) Woodman. She is a native of Massachusetts.

A. G. DOWNER, M. D., Princeton, was born in Rensselaer County, N. Y., in 1856. When but seven years of age he was taken to Madison County, and was there educated in the high schools of Chittenango, where he

began the study of medicine under the oculist and surgeon, W. E. Deuel, with whom he remained one year. He then entered the Homœopathic and Ophthalmic Medical College of New York City, and after a three years' course graduated in 1882. During this time he was private student and assistant surgeon to Dr. W. T. Helmuth, and was student to S. P. Burdick, and assistant of W. O. McDonald. The New York Homœopathic and Ophthalmic Medical College is the only one in the United States, which confers the degree of O. et A. Chirg. and this degree Dr. Downer deservedly received. He was appointed to Five Points House of Industry, New York City, but resigned on account of ill health, and in the fall of 1882 located at Princeton where he makes a specialty of the treatment of the eye, ear, and throat diseases and surgery, and is also assistant of Dr. E. J. Schenk.

GEORGE B. HARRINGTON, Princeton, was born January, 31, 1844, in Williamstown, Vt. His ancestors were of Scotch descent. His grandfather, Daniel Harrington, removed from Williamstown, Mass., to Williamstown, Vt.; how long before 1794 cannot be ascertained, but in that year he purchased his farm, which has remained in the possession of the family ever since. In 1797 he brought his newly-married wife, Bethiah Smith, from Putney, Vt., one horse being sufficient to carry wife and household goods. They were the parents of seven children, of whom Daniel M., the father of our subject, was born December 12, 1799, on the old homestead, where he also died in June, 1878. He was a farmer, and married Esther Allen who was born in Brookfield, Vt., in 1800. She was the daughter of Nathan Allen, a native of Connecticut. Mrs. Esther Harrington

ton died in 1878, having reared a family of twelve children, six of whom are now living, viz.: Mrs. Bethiah Goodrich, of Williamstown, Vt.; Mrs. Mary A. Smith, of Montpelier, Vt.; Mrs. Atlanta Winchester, of Williamstown, Vt.; Nathan, of Grinnell, Iowa; Asa, of Barre, Vt.; and George B. Harrington, the subject of this sketch, who was reared on a farm in Vermont, where he also obtained his education. For several years he taught school in his native State, and in September, 1867, came to Bureau County, where he continued to follow his profession. In 1869 he was elected Principal of the Annawan, Henry County, schools, which position he held for five years, and for the two years following had charge of the Tiskilwa schools, resigning at the end of that time on account of ill health. In 1877 he was elected County Superintendent of schools, serving five years, during which time he was actively engaged in promoting the interests of the schools. In 1879 he published Circular No. 1, a system for teaching Civil Government in the common schools, which was republished by the New York *Tribune* and *Independent*, and also by many of the leading educational journals in different States, arousing a deep interest in this important but hitherto neglected subject. During this time he also published in book form a "Helper for the Teachers of Bureau County," which was of material assistance to teachers and proved a great benefit to the common schools. He was the prime-mover in and has the credit of erecting the Educational Hall, at the fair grounds, which has proved such a decided success. Mr. Harrington holds a certificate from the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, which is of perpetual validity throughout the State. July 27, 1869, Mr. Harrington was united in marriage in this county to Miss Emma V. Carpenter, a native of Orange County Vt. Her parents, Marshall D. and Dorcas (Conner) Carpenter are natives of Vermont, but are now residents of Humboldt County, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Harrington have had two children: L. Ward, who died at the age of four years, and Grace V. Mr. and Mrs. Harrington are members of the Congregational

Church. Politically he is a Republican. He is an A. F. & A. M., having taken the degree of Knight Templar.

W. H. SAUNDERS, Sheffield, Ill., was born in Litchfield County, Conn., in 1834; son of Harry Saunders, who had a family of seven children—three sons and four daughters—and he being a thrifty, well-to-do farmer, our subject was brought up on the farm. Both his parents died when he was seventeen years of age, but he remained on the farm till he was twenty-one. He then went to Chicago, where he remained for about four years; from there he went to Bureau County, Ill., and engaged in farming till the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion in 1861. In September, 1861, he enlisted in what was then known as Birge's Western Sharpshooters, afterward the Sixty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. This regiment, which was organized at St. Louis, spent the winter of 1861-62 in north Missouri, guarding the railroads. In the spring of 1862 the regiment returned to St. Louis, and shortly after accompanied Gen. Grant down the Mississippi in opening up that river. They landed at Fort Henry, marched to Fort Donelson, and after a two days' fight went to Pittsburg Landing. Our subject was present at the battle of Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, etc. He enlisted in Company C, but was transferred by the Colonel to Company F, and on November 26, 1862, was promoted to First Lieutenant; his regiment veteranized and returned home for thirty days' furlough. Being then attached to Gen. Sherman's army, it accompanied him in his memorable march to the sea, participating in all the battles. The captain of Company F being on detail service much of the time, the command devolved upon Lieut. Saunders. When starting on the campaign through Georgia the Captain returned to his company, but lost his leg on the 14th day of May, 1864, when Lieut. Saunders again took command of the company, which he held during the campaign. On July 22, 1864, when in front of Atlanta, Ga., he received a flesh-wound in the shoulder. At Savannah—his three-years' term of service having expired while at Atlanta—Lieut. Saunders was mustered out and returned

home, but only for one week's repose, for another call for men being then made, he at once raised a company of one year's service men and was elected Captain of Company G, One Hundred and Fifty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry. The regiment was ordered to Georgia, where it remained nearly a year. While the army lay at Corinth in the winter of 1863 an order came that one officer from each regiment should be sent home on recruiting service, and Lieut. Saunders was chosen from among the officers of the Sixty-sixth Regiment for that purpose. He enlisted some twenty men for the Sixty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. It may here be said that he enrolled as many recruits as any man in Bureau County. In 1866 he was married to Miss Sarah Barnes, of Sheffield, Bureau Co., Ill., and by this union were born four children, the two eldest of which died in infancy. Those now living are George E., aged twelve years, and Sophia M., aged ten years.

J. M. WILSON, Westfield, was born October 3, 1822, in Medina County, Ohio, in a little village called Wilson's Corner, named after our subject's father and uncle who were the first settlers of that vicinity. His grandfather, Martin Wilson, was born in Maryland, and was of Irish extraction. He married Margaret Kent who was the mother of six children. Of these John Wilson married Margaret Martin; they reared three children. Mrs Wilson died in 1826 in Medina

County, Ohio. Mr. Wilson was married a second time to Elizabeth Van Slack, who was the mother of nine children. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson died in Medina County, Ohio. The former was a farmer and a soldier in the war of 1812. Of the twelve children eleven reached maturity and reared families. Our subject was reared in his native county where he farmed. He was married in Cleveland, Ohio, to Jane E. Curtis, a native of Brunswick, Medina Co. Ohio, daughter of Joel and Sally (Hulett) Curtis; he a native of Connecticut and she of Massachusetts. Mrs. Wilson is the mother of four children, viz.: Mrs. Clara B. Wilds (who is the mother of Martin Wilson Wilds), Adelia, Maggie and Hannah M. Wilson (a teacher of this County). Mr. John M. Wilson came to Bureau County in June, 1844, and clerked over three years for Wm. Carse, after which he farmed in Clarion and Westfield Townships. In 1875 he engaged in the hardware business. In January, 1882, the store and contents were burned, and since then Mr. Wilson has engaged in the agricultural implement business. He has ever been a quiet, peace-loving citizen, and made his influence for good felt in Arlington and vicinity. He is a Knight Templar. Politically he has always been identified with the Democratic party, and has filled the offices of Commissioner, Collector, Trustee and Supervisor.

In Memoriam.

HON. JUSTUS STEVENS died at his residence in Princeton at twenty minutes past one o'clock, Sunday afternoon, January 18, 1885.

The sad event occurred after this book had gone to press, and hence this notice appears here, and not in the biography of Mr. Stevens, as it may be found in a preceding page, and to which the reader is referred for the facts and the prominent records in his life.

On the Wednesday preceding his death Mr. Stevens was seized with neuralgia of the stomach, and was stricken to the floor while passing from the dinner table to the lounge. From that attack he soon rallied, and although at intervals suffering acute pain for twenty-four hours, yet the day following he was resting quietly, and his family and friends believed he was slowly and completely recovering. On Sunday morning he felt greatly better, and within a few minutes of his death he so expressed himself to his friends. About 1 o'clock he arose from his bed, walked to a chair which had been prepared for him, and seated himself in it, and assisted his daughter in placing the wraps about him, and while thus engaged he suddenly leaned back in his chair, placed his hand on his breast, and exclaimed that there was a terrible pain in his heart; his head sank back upon the chair, and he was dead.

Mr. Stevens came to Princeton in 1842, and with his father opened stores in Princeton and Tiskilwa, and Justus Stevens soon became not only the leading merchant, but the chief pork and grain buyer, and at the same time one of the most extensive farmers in Bureau County. In his varied and extensive enterprises he was a leader among men, and his large warehouses, stores, farms, public buildings and residences contributed more than probably any man ever in the

county to encourage a spirit of enterprise among the people, and to adorn, enrich and beautify this portion of Illinois. With all these demands upon his mental and physical powers, his sleepless energies enabled him to more than supply the deficiencies of his early opportunities of education and esthetic culture, and in social, intellectual and political life he was well equipped at an early age to command the same influence and power here that he so easily possessed in the business and commercial world. His executive and financial talents were of the highest order. A Democrat by birth and conviction, and although spending the days of his useful manhood in a community and district overwhelmingly Republican, and although in no sense a politician by profession or practice, yet his Republican friends rarely failed to call him to the helm where they might enjoy the benefits of his masterly abilities exercised in their behalf in positions of important financial or executive responsibility. Thus, as early as 1854, when the people wanted a much needed county building, the vexing question was settled by making Mr. Stevens Supervisor. When war funds were wanted in the trying times of the late war, he was made a member of a committee to solve the hard problem. He had thus many important political trusts thrust upon him, and upon his private and public life no shadow has ever fallen. Whenever and wherever the public weal was to be conserved, great and beneficial improvements to the county or the city of Princeton to be formed or fashioned into actual existence, the common mind turned to Mr. Stevens as the one man wholly to be trusted, and the rich agricultural county of Bureau and the lovely and splendid little city of Princeton, with its perfect drainage, smooth gravelled streets,

elegant parks and trees and flowers and splendid houses, are and will forever remain his true and imperishable monument.

To his rare financial and executive talents were added abilities, in any walk of life he might have chosen, of a high order and varied character. He possessed a vigorous body and an active temperament, an iron will, indomitable perseverance and a sleepless energy. Astute, far-sighted, a deep thinker, and a keen and logical reasoner; honest and sincere in his convictions, he never sought popularity, and yet this came to him as only he would have had it come—through the performance of what he believed to be his duty. He was robust in body as in mind; fearless, honest, sincere and cleanly in his characteristics; his friendship was a precious boon, given without the asking to all of real worth, and his ill-will was to be dreaded by the evil-doers, whom he ever struck down unflinchingly. In person he was above the average in size, and heavy and muscular in build. A complexion and hair of light color, with small blue eyes intensely penetrating; erect and strong, and nervous in every movement, he was the

picture of a strong, healthy man. He was suave in manners; genial and companionable in his business and social life, it was but natural that his strong guerdon of friends should be ever widening and extending.

In the sacred precincts of that stricken family circle he has left we will not intrude except to say here, indeed, he was best known, best understood and best beloved.

His loss to the community and to his wide circle of friends is irreparable.

But he is gone. A master mind among men, a man of affairs, an honest man, a good citizen, a loving husband and father, he has paid the debt of life. A rich man, exacting his due, and dealing with rich and poor on business principles, he has gone to his grave with his departure regretted by an entire community; and none feel more genuine or unselfish sorrow than there rests now in the hearts of the laboring men of Princeton, in the hearts of those who feel the aches of toil and the stern realities of an existence sustained by daily labor. The working men of Princeton have long been the unswerving friends of Justus Stevens, and a prouder epitaph a rich man cannot have.

Funeral services were held at his late residence by Rev. Mr. Milligan, at 11 A. M., Wednesday, and notwithstanding the intense cold, about 20 degrees below zero, some 300 of his late fellow citizens were present as a testimonial of their appreciation of his worth.



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